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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF
BOTANY
JAN [illegible] 1898
SEED LABORATORY.

BUIST'S GARDEN GUIDE AND ALMANAC 1898

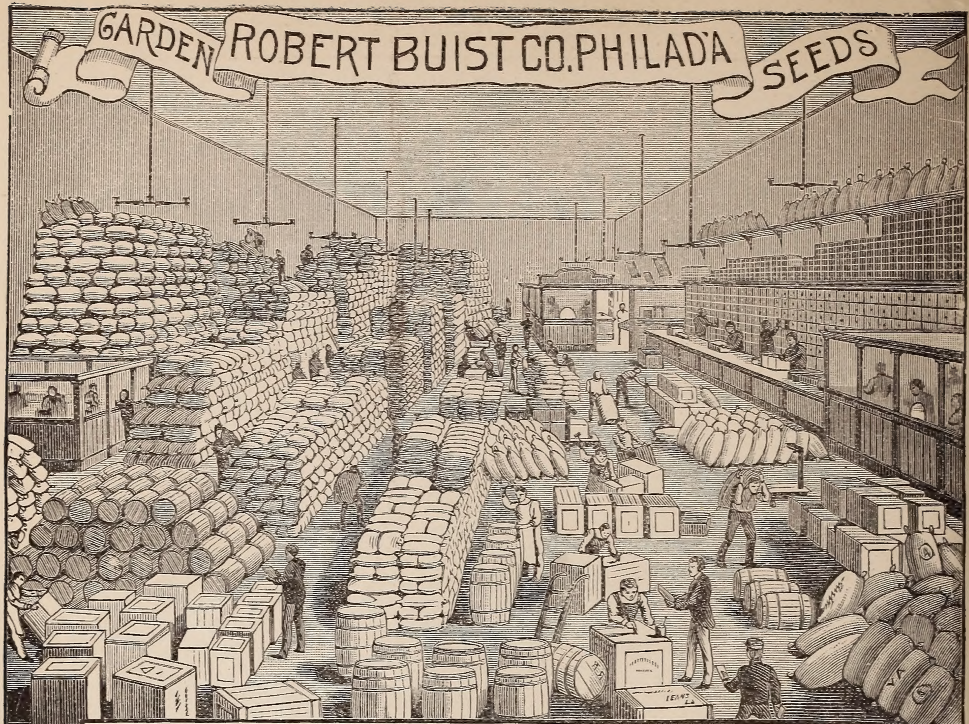
ESTABLISHED 1828.
INCORPORATED 1895.

The reputation that Buist's Garden Seeds have attained for their great Purity and Fine Quality is the result of seventy years of careful selection in their growth and culture.

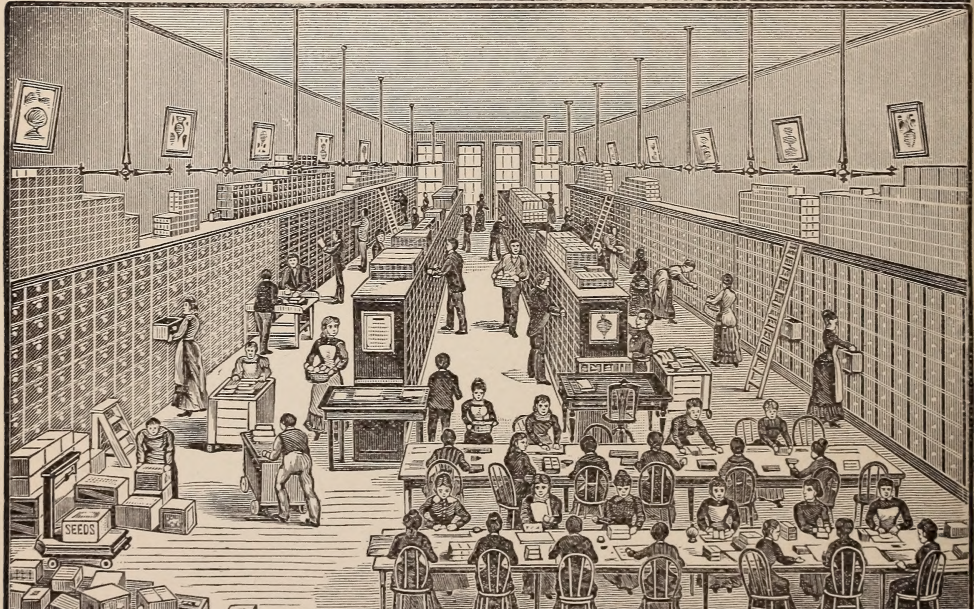
·ROBERT BUIST COMPANY·

Stores 922-924 MARKET ST. NEXT TO POST OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

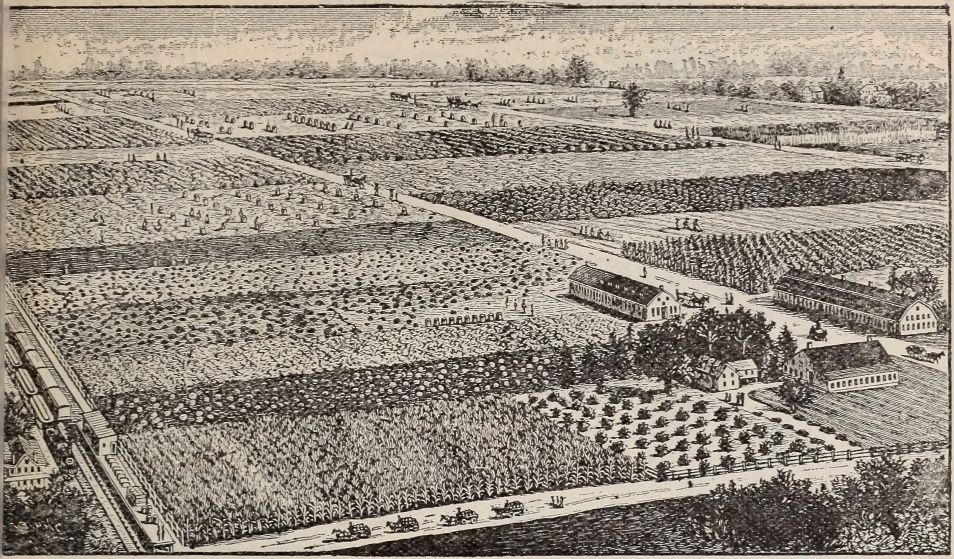
.RESTEIN, PHILA.


GARDEN
ROBERT BUIST CO. PHILAD'A
SEEDS

WHOLESALE ORDER DEPARTMENT


SEEDS
BUIST
SEEDS
SEEDS

MAIL AND EXPRESS ORDER DEPARTMENT.



Established 1828.
Incorporated 1895.

Philadelphia, U. S. A., January 1, 1898.

NO COUNTRY HOME can be complete without a vegetable garden, and no matter how perfect the surroundings may be, a garden is of still greater importance, as it is the source from which the table is supplied with the most wholesome food; to be sure the requirements can readily be purchased, but there is a vast difference between vegetables fresh from the garden, and those from market or stores, which are generally wilted or half decayed from long keeping; the great advantage gained in having your own garden is therefore apparent to all, but a successful and profitable one cannot be had without attention and some knowledge of sowing and cultivation. But the most important feature to bear in mind is first to secure good seeds, for no matter how much care and attention are given to the preparation of the soil and fertilizing, if defective seeds are sown, the garden must prove a failure, which we all naturally understand, yet how few there are who give this important subject the slightest consideration. When we assert that over half the seed that are annually sold and planted are worthless either from old age, or spurious stocks, it is no exaggeration; those seeds left at the country stores to be sold on commission are generally of this stamp, and it would be wise to avoid them.

There is another enemy of the garden to guard against and that is cheap seeds, which are always defective from some cause; bear in mind it is the same with seeds as with all other merchandise, unsalable goods have to be reduced in price to sell them; if the vitality or purity of seeds could be distinguished by their appearance, all with the exception of the indolent could be successful in their gardening operations.

The house of Buist was established in 1828, now 70 years since, and the system pursued is the production of seeds from selected seed stocks, that is, when the crops are in their greatest perfection, to select from each the most perfect specimens from which to grow seed, which is sown by us the following season to produce seeds which we supply our customers; a method of this kind continued for so many years, has resulted in Buist's Garden Seeds establishing a world-wide reputation for purity and fine quality; if you have never tried them, it will be greatly to your interest to do so this season, as there could be nothing finer for purity or strong germination.

SEED FARMS:
ROSEDALE, WATERFORD,
MORRISVILLE.

Stores, 922-924 Market St.
(Next to Post Office.)
Warehouses, Lombard St.

Robert Buist Company

If you are a Gardener and are a large Purchaser of SEEDS, send for our GARDENERS' QUARTERLY PRICE LIST.

BUIST'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST FOR THE GARDENER.
A.BLANC PHILA. COPYRIGHTED 1895

If you

Want a Profitable

GARDEN,

You should

Sow **Buist's Seeds,**

As they not only ALWAYS GROW,

but Always Produce Vegetables of the

FINEST QUALITY.

THIS IS THE 70th YEAR FOR BUIST'S SEEDS.

The growing of Buist's Garden Seeds was commenced by the father of the present proprietor in 1828. During this long period our greatest efforts have been in establishing a reputation for their Purity, Quality and Sure Germination. How far we have been successful in accomplishing this, we have only to refer to the great success of our house and the extended trade we have secured for our seeds from almost every part of the civilized world. We know that there could be no finer Seeds produced than what are supplied by us, as they are exclusively of our own growth on our Seed farms, Rosedale, Waterford and Morrisville, or on the farms of our private growers, and raised from the Choicest Selected Stocks.

The great advantage, therefore, that we possess over seedsmen who are obliged to purchase their supplies is very great, as neither the age nor purity of Seeds can ever be distinguished by their appearance, which will account in a great measure for so many unsatisfactory Seeds being annually sold.

We Mail Seeds Postage Paid.

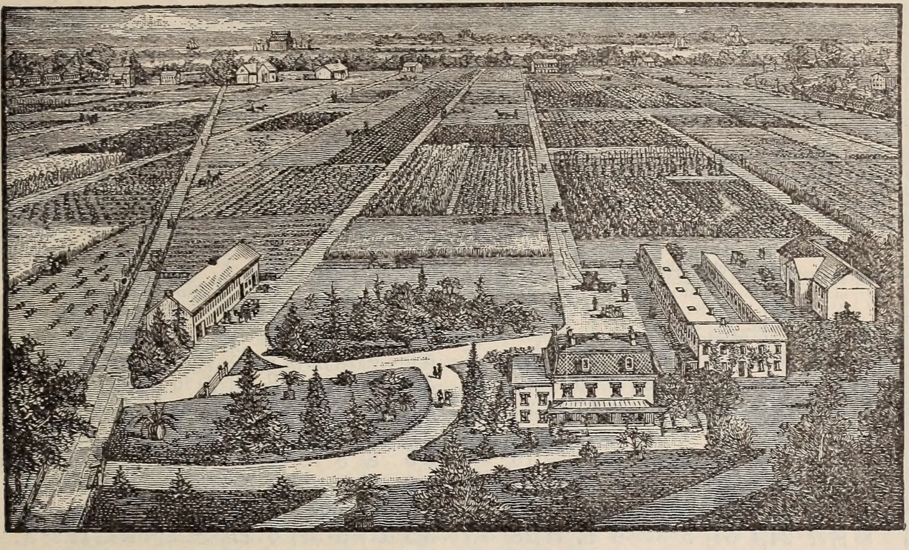
Seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed by us free of postage. Half pounds, pounds, pints and quarts, the postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of eight cents per pound and 16 cents per quart.

What One Dollar Will Purchase.

From our house direct, or from the Merchant who handles our seeds. (Mailed free and safe delivery guaranteed).

For One Dollar you may select	$1.25 worth in Packets and Ounces
For Two Dollars you may select . . .	2 50 " " " "
For Three Dollars you may select . . .	3 75 " " " "
For Four Dollars you may select . . .	5.00 " " " "
For Five Dollars you may select . . .	6.25 " " " "

☞Please observe that this special offer is for seeds in Packets and Ounces only—it does not apply to one quarter, one half or one pound.



VIEW OF BUIST'S ROSEDALE SEED FARM.

Monthly Calendar of Operations

—FOR THE—

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Vegetable gardening for the North in monthly operations cannot be accurately given, but the active months in this department are March, April, May, August and September. We therefore merely suggest hints of cropping and about the period they should be attended to in latitudes of the Middle States. By observing the condition of the climate and season in the different States, the time for planting can readily be determined.

There are several points, however, which must be held strictly in view to insure success.

1st. Sow reliable seed from a reliable house; always avoid commissioned seeds, as they are like the quack medicines of the country—worthless, accomplishing nothing but poor results and disappointment to those who use them. They are generally either old with age, or greatly adulterated, to reduce their cost. It should always be remembered that the success of your garden depends almost entirely upon the purity and growth of the seeds sown. If you have not been successful in obtaining Reliable Seeds, then try those grown by us; they have a world-wide reputation, and especially so in the Eastern and Western States; the cultivation and improvement of varieties adapted to those sections, is made a specialty, by devoting a portion of our extensive farms exclusively to the growth of such varieties. Personal attention is given to the purity of every crop grown, and the growth of each variety is thoroughly tested before being sold, we therefore guarantee our Seeds in a favorable season to prove entirely satisfactory. If you desire, that your gardening operations should prove both a success and a pleasure, then ALWAYS SOW BUIST'S SEEDS, if you have favorable weather after sowing, we guarantee they will not only grow, but produce vegetables of the very finest quality, but order them direct from our house, you will then be sure of receiving our new crop, besides—we also guarantee the safe arrival of all orders. Remittance can be made by post-office order or draft.

2d. Select for your garden a location where the soil is both rich and of a mellow nature, not likely to become surface-baked and capable of being worked very early in Spring. Manure it thoroughly with well-decomposed stable manure, plow and subsoil it, or spade it at least twenty inches deep, and lay it out similar to illustration given under head of Vegetable Garden.

BUIST'S SEEDS HAVE BEEN AWARDED GRAND PRIZES FOR THEIR GREAT PURITY, AND FINE QUALITY IN ALMOST EVERY SEED MARKET OF THE WORLD.

1st Month.
31 Days.

JANUARY

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.	SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	7	7	24 A.	Full Moon	7	7	24 A.
Last Quarter	15	10	44 M.	Last Quarter	15	10	44 M.
New Moon	22	2	25 M.	New Moon	22	2	25 M.
First Quarter	29	9	33 M.	First Quarter	29	9	33 M.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				CONSTELLATIONS		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND REMARKABLE DAYS FOR BOTH LATITUDES.
		SUN Rises H. M.	SUN Sets H. M.	MOON R. & S. H. M.	MOON Souths. H. M.				SUN Rises H. M.	SUN Sets H. M.	MOON R. & S. H. M.	MOON Souths. H. M.	
1	S	7 24	4 44	1 50	7 23	♓	29	S	7 3	5 5	1 34	7 23	♀ in ☊ : ☿ in perihel.
2	S	7 24	4 45	2 52	8 9	♈	11	4	7 3	5 6	2 31	8 9	⊕ in perihelion
3	M	7 24	4 46	3 53	8 57	♈	23	5	7 3	5 7	3 29	8 57	Venus rises, 6.19 M.
4	T	7 24	4 47	4 51	9 47	♉	6	5	7 3	5 8	4 24	9 47	Mars rises, 6.13 M.
5	W	7 24	4 48	5 46	10 37	♉	19	6	7 3	5 8	5 18	10 37	☌ ♆ ☾ : ☾ in apogee ◠
6	T	7 24	4 49	6 35	11 28	♊	2	6	7 3	5 9	6 8	11 28	*Epiphany.* ☾ ☿ ☉ sup.
7	F	7 24	4 50	rises	morn	♊	16	7	7 3	5 10	rises	morn	🌕 ***7.*** ☾ eclipsed.
8	S	7 24	4 51	5 31	0 17	♊	28	7	7 3	5 11	5 51	0 17	Sirius s., 11.28 A.
9	S	7 24	4 52	6 34	1 5	♋	11	7	7 3	5 12	6 50	1 5	Procyon s., 12.20 M.
10	M	7 24	4 53	7 40	1 51	♋	22	8	7 3	5 13	7 51	1 51	☌ ☿ ♀ : ☾ in ☊
11	T	7 23	4 54	8 47	2 35	♌	4	8	7 3	5 13	8 53	2 35	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.
12	W	7 23	4 55	9 51	3 19	♌	16	9	7 3	5 14	9 51	3 19	Jupiter rises, 11.8 A.
13	T	7 23	4 56	10 58	4 3	♌	28	9	7 3	5 15	10 52	4 3	☌ ☿ ♂
14	F	7 22	4 57	morn	4 48	♍	10	9	7 3	5 16	11 59	4 48	🌗 ☌ ♃ ☾
15	S	7 22	4 58	0 10	5 36	♍	22	10	7 3	5 17	morn	5 36	***15.*** Rigel s., 9.29 A.
16	S	7 22	4 59	1 25	6 28	♎	7	10	7 2	5 18	1 7	6 28	Aldebaran s., 8.46 A.
17	M	7 21	5 0	2 40	7 25	♎	21	10	7 2	5 19	2 17	7 25	☿ stat. Algol s., 7.13 A.
18	T	7 21	5 1	3 54	8 26	♏	7	11	7 2	5 19	3 29	8 26	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☌ ♄ ☾
19	W	7 20	5 2	5 6	9 30	♏	23	11	7 2	5 20	4 38	9 30	Castor s., 11.31 A. ◡
20	T	7 19	5 4	6 6	10 35	♐	9	11	7 1	5 21	5 40	10 35	☌ ☿ ☾ : ☌ ♂ ☾
21	F	7 18	5 5	6 57	11 37	♐	26	12	7 1	5 22	6 33	11 37	🌑 ☌ ♀ ☾ : ☉ eclipsed
22	S	7 18	5 6	sets	Ev.35	♑	11	12	7 1	5 23	sets	Ev.35	***22.*** Sat. r. 3.15 M.
23	S	7 17	5 7	7 0	1 28	♑	24	12	7 0	5 24	7 9	1 28	Pleiades s., 7.29 A.
24	M	7 16	5 9	8 15	2 17	♒	7	12	7 0	5 25	8 18	2 17	♃ stationary
25	T	7 16	5 10	9 22	3 3	♒	19	13	6 59	5 26	9 20	3 3	Pollux s., 11.25 A.
26	W	7 15	5 11	10 29	3 48	♓	2	13	6 59	5 27	10 22	3 48	Uranus rises, 2.27 M.
27	T	7 14	5 12	11 36	4 32	♓	13	13	6 58	5 28	11 22	4 32	Procyon s., 11.13 A.
28	F	7 13	5 13	morn	5 17	♓	25	13	6 57	5 29	morn	5 17	🌓 Betelg. s., 9.18 A.
29	S	7 12	5 15	0 40	6 3	♈	7	13	6 57	5 30	0 22	6 3	***29.*** ☿ g. e. W. 25°5′
30	S	7 12	5 16	1 43	6 51	♈	19	14	6 56	5 31	1 20	6 51	Castor s., 10.49 A.
31	M	7 11	5 17	2 42	7 40	♉	2	14	6 55	5 32	2 17	7 40	Neptune sets, 3.55 M.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—January 24, Shebat, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1896, Austin poet laureate.—2, 1896, Jameson defeated by Boers.—4, 1896, Utah admitted as a state.—9, 1861, Mississippi seceded.—16, 1794, Gibbon died.—18, 1873, Lord Lytton died. —20, 1783, England acknowledged U. S.—31, 1878, Steamer Metropolis lost.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-3, rain, cold; 4-7, warmer, rain; 8-10, rain or snow; 11-13, fair, cold; 14-17, stormy, rain or snow; 18-23, warmer, rain; 24-25, stormy, rain or snow; 26-28, cold, freezing; 29-31, warmer, fair.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

MARKET GARDENERS GIVE BUIST'S SEEDS THE PREFERENCE.

3d. A thorough eradication of all weeds must be made; a complete hoeing and clearing up every two weeks will insure this; stirring the soil frequently and deeply will guard against the damage from drought.

4th. Never, under any circumstance, allow a weed to seed upon your premises; every year you will then have fewer to destroy. Our habit is, when we see one growing either in the field or way-side, to pull it up. Remember that a single plant of Dock will produce enough seed to plant an acre, a Carrot will surprise you with its industry in propagation, a Thistle will lodge its seed in every part of your farm, and finally overrun it.

5th. PRACTICE INDUSTRY. An indolent gardener can never be successful; he is continually putting off for to-morrow what should be done to-day; if you have one of this stamp, change him, as there can be no profit in anything he produces Failure in a crop with him is generally attributed to the season; he is not impressed with the old adage, that "TIME AND TIDE" wait for no man.

OBSERVE that in no branch of business is industry more important than in gardening.

REMEMBER, that a well-stocked and well-kept garden is one of the most profitable investments for a family, as all housekeepers well know that the purchasing of Vegetables is a very expensive item, but the raising of them in your own garden is like finding them, as the cost of their cultivation is so exceedingly small.

JANUARY.

Now is the time to form new and good resolutions for another year's guidance; if your garden affairs have not proved satisfactory, note the difficulty, to insure better success another season, as experience is always the best teacher; we can read and listen to that of others but are better satisfied and impressed with our own. Draw out your plans, study and reflect over them and improve if possible, when perfected, live and work up to them, and you will be astonished to see what can be accomplished. "GOING IT BLIND" is a poor and disastrous policy in any business, and especially so in gardening and planting operations. Outdoor work this month is necessarily quite limited. Snow and ice abound, ground frozen, but still there are some important things that should be attended to, in order to be in readiness for Spring operations. The manufacturer, before starting up his mill invariably overhauls the machinery to see that all is in working order; so it should be with the gardener and agriculturist. Before Spring opens, see that everything required is in perfect order. Overhaul all tools and implements, see that your fences are secure for another year, arrange and clean up your barn and out-buildings, reclean your grass seeds, and grain required for seeding, haul manure to the fields where it will be required, prepare compost for top-dressing, prune your orchards and fruit trees, trim up your hedges, top-dress your asparagus beds with rotten manure, if not already done, to be forked in (do not use a spade) as soon as the frost is gone, and the ground in good working order. A top-dressing of salt is also of great importance.

Lawns may be improved by a good top-dressing, as soon as the leaves are gathered up, and before the snow falls Wood ashes, button bone, guano, or any prepared manure, is preferable to barn yard or stable manure, as the latter generally contains many seeds of weeds. By early covering the ground with manure, to prevent its freezing too deep, you will also be able to have your trenching and subsoiling done this month. Poles and rods for Beans and Peas should be made ready for use. Forcing beds, with growing crops of Lettuce, Radish, etc., will require daily attention. Improve your mind by subscribing to some good agricultural paper, and supply yourself with a few good works on Agriculture and Horticulture for your Winter reading. Make out your seed-list for Spring and Summer sowing, and order them at once from Buist who will always supply you with the choicest quality and growth. BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS are famous for their strong growth and for the fine quality of the Vegetables they produce.

FEBRUARY.

Very little can be done this month in the way of out-door gardening, and we only speak, generally, of what may require attention. We take it as a matter of fact that every one having a garden to cultivate is in possession of that simple and cheap method of producing early vegetables, by means of a hot-bed (for description of frame and mode of preparation, see page 28); and now is the time to make one No family having a garden of any pretension should be without it. You furnish yourselves with strong, healthy plants, of every variety of vegetable you desire to grow, and have them ready for transplanting in proper season without the trouble of hunting them up, and besides run no risk of buying plants that have been grown from inferior seeds. The time of sowing this month depends entirely upon the weather. If extremely cold, defer it to the last of the month, yet in a sheltered situation, with good covering, a strong heat, and with a little extra attention you may sow early or by the mid

2d Month.
28 Days.

FEBRUARY

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	6	1	24	A.
Last Quarter	13	7	35	A.
New Moon	20	2	41	A.
First Quarter	28	6	13	M.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	6	1	24	A.
Last Quarter	13	7	35	A.
New Moon	20	2	41	A.
First Quarter	28	6	13	M.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	T	7 10	5 18	3 39	8 31	♉	15	s	6 54	5 33	3 11	8 31	☌ ♆ ☾ : ☾ in apogee ◠
2	W	7 9	5 19	4 31	9 21	♉	28	14	6 54	5 34	4 2	9 21	Venus sets, 5.17 A.
3	T	7 7	5 20	5 16	10 11	♊	12	14	6 53	5 35	4 50	10 11	Sirius s. 9.46 A.
4	F	7 6	5 22	5 56	11 0	♊	24	14	6 52	5 36	5 33	11 0	☿ in ☋ : ♀ in aphelion
5	S	7 5	5 23	6 30	11 47	♋	7	14	6 51	5 37	6 9	11 47	Mars rises, 5.46 M.
6	S	7 4	5 24	rises	morn	♋	19	14	6 51	5 38	rises	morn	🌕 ***6.*** ☾ in ☋
7	M	7 3	5 25	6 37	0 33	♌	2	14	6 50	5 39	6 44	0 33	Castor s. 10.17 A.
8	T	7 2	5 26	7 47	1 17	♌	3	14	6 49	5 40	7 47	1 17	Aldebaran s. 7.15 A.
9	W	7 1	5 28	8 49	2 2	♌	24	14	6 49	5 41	8 45	2 2	Jupiter r., 9.18 A.
10	T	7 0	5 29	10 1	2 47	♍	7	14	6 48	5 42	9 51	2 47	☌ ♃ ☾
11	F	6 59	5 30	11 15	3 34	♍	19	14	6 47	5 43	10 58	3 34	☌ ☿ ♄
12	S	6 58	5 31	morn	4 25	♎	3	14	6 46	5 44	morn	4 25	Rigel s., 7.39 A.
13	S	6 57	5 33	0 29	5 19	♎	17	14	6 45	5 44	0 7	5 19	🌗 ***13.*** Betelg.s.8.16A.
14	M	6 55	5 34	1 42	6 17	♏	2	14	6 44	5 45	1 17	6 17	☌ ♅ ☾ *St. Valentine*
15	T	6 54	5 36	2 53	7 18	♏	18	14	6 43	5 46	2 25	7 18	☌ ♀ ☉ superior ◡
16	W	6 52	5 37	3 55	8 20	♐	4	14	6 42	5 47	3 27	8 20	Saturn r. 1.41 M.
17	T	6 51	5 38	4 46	9 22	♐	19	14	6 41	5 48	4 22	9 22	☾ in perigee
18	F	6 49	5 39	5 30	10 20	♑	4	14	6 39	5 48	5 8	10 20	☌ ♄ ☾
19	S	6 48	5 41	6 4	11 14	♑	18	14	6 38	5 49	5 47	11 14	☌ ☿ ☾ : ☾ in ☊
20	S	6 46	5 42	sets	Ev. 5	♒	2	14	6 37	5 50	sets	Ev. 5	🌑 ***20.*** ☌ ♀ ☾
21	M	6 45	5 44	7 4	0 52	♒	14	14	6 36	5 51	7 4	0 52	□ ♅ ☉
22	T	6 43	5 45	8 7	1 38	♒	27	14	6 35	5 52	8 2	1 38	The Pleiades s., 5.25 A.
23	W	6 42	5 47	9 16	2 24	♓	8	14	6 34	5 52	9 6	2 24	*Ash Wednesday*
24	T	6 40	5 48	10 24	3 9	♓	21	13	6 33	5 53	10 7	3 9	Uranus r., 0.40 M.
25	F	6 39	5 49	11 28	3 56	♈	3	13	6 32	5 54	11 7	3 56	Sirius s., 8.19 A.
26	S	6 37	5 50	morn	4 43	♈	15	13	6 31	5 55	morn	4 43	Neptune s., 2.12 M.
27	S	6 36	5 51	0 30	5 32	♈	28	13	6 30	5 56	0 5	5 32	🌓 ♀ gr. hel. lat. S.
28	M	6 34	5 53	1 28	6 22	♉	11	13	6 29	5 56	1 1	6 22	***28.*** ♆ stationary

JEWISH CALENDAR.—February 23, Adar, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1861, Texas seceded —4, 1746, Robert Blair died.—8, 1873, Gen. Geary died.—12, 1689, First Public School.—14, St. Valentine's Day.—16, 1878, Silver Bill passed.—17, 1564, Michael Angelo died.—22, 1896, Bill Nye died.—23, 1813, Frigate Peacock taken.—24, 1468, Gutenberg died.—25, 1829, Hurricane at Barbadoes.—28, 1878, Silver Bill veto lost.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-3, storm period, rain; 4-6, warmer; 7-10, storm period, severe rain or snow; 11-13, very cold, hard freezing; 14-16, storm period, rain or snow; 17-18, cold period: 19-22, warm period, rain; 23-24, storm period, rain or snow; 25-26, cold, hard freezing; 27-28, warmer, rain.

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BUIST'S CABBAGE IS A GREAT PRIZE TAKER.

dle of the month. Great care must be observed that the bed is of a proper temperature to insure the germination of seeds, especially the Egg Plant, which always requires a stronger heat than any other variety. Sow Buist's Improved Large Purple; it is the only variety worth growing; also BUIST'S EARLIEST, EARLY WINNIGSTADT AND JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE; these will give you a full supply for early use, also BUIST'S PERFECTION WHITE FORCING, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA MARKET, AND PRIZE HEAD LETTUCE (as they are the best heading varieties), the MAJESTIC, BELLE, BEAUTY AND FAVORITE TOMATOES (nothing equal to them), SNOWBALL, ERFURT AND PARIS CAULIFLOWER, the LONG SCARLET, BUIST'S SCARLET TURNIP and EARLY SCARLET GLOBE RADISH, the BELL, RUBY and CAYENNE PEPPER, or if you have room to spare, a sash or two in FORCING CUCUMBERS will pay you. When the seedlings are up, it is of the first importance for the healthy growth of the young plants to have air in abundance on every favorable occasion, in order to prevent them from becoming drawn or spindly. It is also necessary, on the other hand, that they must be carefully protected from frost, cold and chilly winds; therefore air them only during the middle of the day, when warm, and cover up the sash with mats or other covering at night. By using a little forethought and study on rainy days or winter evenings, you will be able to greatly lessen your spring labor when work comes on you with a rush. If you do not go systematically at work now, and have everything in order, and know exactly what you intend doing in the spring, you will accomplish but little, satisfactorily; important crops will be entirely overlooked, and many others will be seeded too late to produce profitable returns. Look carefully over your tools and implements, if you have not already done so. Replace those which are lost through carelessness or negligence, and see that all are in proper order. Pruning and grafting can still be done, and seeds required, if not already ordered, should be purchased at once; examine our Garden Guide carefully in making out your list, in order to select those which are the most desirable. We are frequently amused with many selections made by amateurs, who do not appear satisfied unless they select almost every variety of each class, what you require are only the best varieties; there is no use in spending time and allotting space in your garden for the cultivation of inferior sorts. Practical experience is far better than monthly suggestions in gardening affairs; the successful gardener always knows when and how to do it, and does it promptly. The unsuccessful one generally defers it until to-morrow, and then frequently forgets it entirely With him failure of a crop is attributed to the season; but which is generally occasioned by late planting or neglect in culture, or what we should call by its correct name "LAZINESS." There is a great army of easy-going and tired fellows among us and I think the gardening branch has more than its share of them.

MARCH.

This is the first of the active Spring months with the gardener, and in many localities it will be soon enough to start a hot-bed, these directions for culture will apply better to April than March. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, and a week's experience, with close observation, will teach you more than a volume. Those of my readers who have benefited by the hints for February, and have started their hot-bed, must attend to it carefully. The care is not great, and will soon become a habit, but it must be given promptly and without fail. All plants under glass require attention, and air must be given at every favorable opportunity. The sun heat on a close-confined frame will soon destroy the plants, and neglecting to close them on a raw, cold day, will check their growth, and possibly injure them beyond recovery. Watering must be attended to, using tepid, not cold water, and should the soil become packed or crusted, loosen it slightly with a hand weeder, which will greatly stimulate the growth of the plants Seedlings, when large enough, should be transplanted to other frames, setting them out at least an inch apart, and for this purpose a cold frame will answer but if not transplanted they should be thinned out. We should suggest to some—and doubtless we have many amongst our cottage friends, whose wants are few, and the detail of a hot-bed is beyond their time and inclination—a simple plan to raise early vegetables by means of window-boxes. These, well drained with broken crocks and filled to within an inch of the top with good garden soil, may be sown with such varieties of early vegetables as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato, etc., you will then have a supply of vegetable plants fully a month earlier than by waiting for out-door sowing, as your plants will be ready to set out at the time you would otherwise sow them. If you have an early Spring, and the soil can be pulverized, sowings may be made of the following varieties in the open ground; PEAS—Buist's Early Morning Star, and Buist's Premier Extra Early. BEETS—Early Egyptian, Eclipse, Buist' Extra Early, Early Othello, Lentz Early Red Turnip or Early Blood Turnip CABBAGE—Set out the plants that you have wintered over in cold frames. CARROT--Sow Early Scarlet Horn, and Half Long Scarlet. CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow for Salad. Select the Mammoth curled-leaved Mustard, as it is by far the best. Sow CELLERY, LETTUCE, and also transplant Lettuce seedlings from winter frames. Sow RADISH, Early Long Scarlet and Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast, Early Scarlet Globe, and White Turnip. ONION SETS—Plant, select the smallest size, as the large ones shoot to seed. If you desire to grow large Onions from seed, and weather is favorable, sow thinly on rich soil the last of this month. Select the Improved Bermuda, Mammoth White King, the latter is a very large Italian variety and of a very delicate flavor, the Large Globe Danvers, and Large Red Wethersfield, are the varieties, however, generally sown to produce full grown Onions. PARSNIP—Sow; select the Student. PARSLEY—Sow; select Buist's Garnishing. POTATOES—Plant

3d Month.
31 Days.

MARCH

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	8	4	29 M.
Last Quarter	15	2	48 M.
New Moon	22	3	37 M.
First Quarter	30	2	40 M.

SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	8	4	29 M.
Last Quarter	15	2	48 M.
New Moon	22	3	37 M.
First Quarter	30	2	40 M.

D. of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	T	6 34	5 52	2 22	7 13	♉	24	s	6 27	5 57	1 54	7 13	☌ ♆ ☾ : ☾ in apogee ⌒
2	W	6 32	5 53	3 10	8 3	♊	7	12	6 26	5 58	2 42	8 3	□ ♄ ☉
3	T	6 31	5 54	3 51	8 52	♊	20	12	6 25	5 59	3 27	8 52	Venus sets, 6.22 A.
4	F	6 29	5 55	4 28	9 39	♋	3	12	6 24	6 0	4 6	9 39	Regulus s., 11.5 A.
5	S	6 28	5 56	4 59	10 26	♋	15	12	6 23	6 0	4 41	10 26	Mars rises, 5.7 M.
6	S	6 27	5 57	5 25	11 11	♋	27	11	6 21	6 1	5 13	11 11	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
7	M	6 25	5 59	5 49	11 57	♌	9	11	6 20	6 2	5 41	11 57	Sirius s., 7.36 A.
8	T	6 24	6 0	rises	morn	♌	21	11	6 19	6 3	rises	morn	🌕 ***8.*** ♅ stationary
9	W	6 22	6 1	7 48	0 42	♍	3	11	6 18	6 4	7 40	0 42	☌ ♃ ☾
10	T	6 20	6 2	9 3	1 30	♍	16	10	6 17	6 5	8 49	1 30	□ ♆ ☉
11	F	6 18	6 3	10 18	2 21	♍	29	10	6 15	6 5	9 58	2 21	Jupiter rises, 7.6 A.
12	S	6 16	6 4	11 32	3 14	♎	14	10	6 14	6 6	11 8	3 14	Procyon s. 8.9 A.
13	S	6 15	6 5	morn	4 12	♎	29	10	6 13	6 7	morn	4 12	☌ ♅ ☾
14	M	6 13	6 6	0 44	5 12	♏	14	9	6 12	6 7	0 17	5 12	☌ ♄ ☾ : ☾ in perigee ◡
15	T	6 12	6 7	1 49	6 14	♐	1	9	6 10	6 8	1 21	6 14	🌗 ***15.*** Aldb. s. 4.50 A.
16	W	6 10	6 8	2 43	7 14	♐	16	9	6 9	6 9	2 17	7 14	☌ ☿ ☉ superior
17	T	6 9	6 9	3 27	8 12	♑	1	8	6 8	6 10	3 4	8 12	Sat. r., 11.55 A. *St. Patr'k*
18	F	6 7	6 10	4 2	9 6	♑	14	8	6 6	6 10	3 45	9 6	Castor s., 7.39 A. ☾ in ☊
19	S	6 5	6 11	4 31	9 56	♑	27	8	6 5	6 11	4 19	9 56	☌ ♂ ☾
20	S	6 3	6 12	4 57	10 44	♒	10	8	6 4	6 12	4 50	10 44	☉ enters ♈. *Spring beg.*
21	M	6 2	6 13	5 18	11 30	♒	22	7	6 2	6 13	5 18	11 30	♄ stationary
22	T	6 1	6 14	sets	Ev. 16	♓	4	7	6 1	6 13	sets	Ev. 16	🌑 ***22.*** ☌ ☿ ☾
23	W	6 0	6 15	8 6	1 1	♓	16	7	6 0	6 14	7 52	1 1	☌ ♀ ☾
24	T	5 58	6 16	9 12	1 47	♓	28	6	5 59	6 15	8 52	1 47	Uranus rises, 10.50 A.
25	F	5 56	6 17	10 15	2 35	♈	11	6	5 57	6 16	9 52	2 35	☍ ♃ ☉. *Annunciation*
26	S	5 54	6 18	11 14	3 24	♈	23	6	5 56	6 16	10 49	3 24	☌ ☿ ♀
27	S	5 53	6 19	morn	4 14	♉	7	5	5 55	6 17	11 44	4 14	Betelguese s., 5.25 A.
28	M	5 52	6 20	0 11	5 4	♉	19	5	5 53	6 18	morn	5 4	☌ ♆ ☾ : ☾ in apogee ⌒
29	T	5 50	6 21	1 3	5 54	♊	3	5	5 52	6 19	0 35	5 54	Neptune sets, 0.11 M.
30	W	5 48	6 22	1 46	6 43	♊	16	4	5 51	6 19	1 21	6 43	🌓 ***30.*** ☿ in perihelion
31	T	5 46	6 23	2 24	7 31	♊	28	4	5 49	6 20	2 2	7 31	Regulus s., 9.44 A.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—March 24, Nisan, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1845, Texas admitted.—3, 1819, Alabama admitted.—4, 1837, Chicago chartered.—10, 1550, First English railroad.—16, 1751, James Madison born.—21, 1787, Botany Bay settled.—23, 1896, Thomas Hughes died.—27, 1890, Cyclone in Louisville.—30, 1828, Earthquake in Peru.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-4, stormy, rain or snow; 5-7, cold, hard freezing; 8-11, fair, warmer; 12-14, gales, rain; 15-16, colder, fair; 17-18, warmer; 19-21, stormy, rain or snow; 22-23, cold; 24-28, warm; 29-31, cooler.

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Buist's Seeds are the Gardeners' Choice.

for an early crop; select strong tubers of Early Rose and Early Vermont, cut them into sets a few days before planting. SPINACH—Sow; Buist's Perfection Curled, as it surpasses all other varieties. TURNIPS—Sow the Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved). ASPARAGUS—New beds should now be formed. (Read remarks on page 31). RHUBARB ROOTS and HORSE-RADISH SETS—plant. Fruiting trees and plants should also be planted. If you desire to form a new lawn, sow as early as the soil can be plowed and well pulverized, and seed down with BUIST'S PREPARATION OF GRASSES, with a slight sowing of oats. (See page 125).

The above remarks apply only to an early Spring; and it is frequently the case that March work is deferred until April, on account of the lateness of the season; but if the weather is at all favorable, follow them. To secure early crops it is worth a venture. If you fail, you have ample time to reseed.

The Flower Garden. Do not neglect your lawn, if not attended to before, complete it now Rake off all dead grass and old leaves, and give it a top-dressing of Buist's Lawn Enricher, about 400 pounds to the acre. Beds planted with HYACINTHS, TULIPS, etc., may now have their covering shaken up, and on warm days taken off entirely, recovering them only on the possibility of a cold spell. Prepare vacant beds for bedding plants, by deep culture, moderately enriched with manure; spade them up and leave them in this condition until the time for planting; change, if possible, the arrangement of your flower beds from last year, giving your garden a more diversified and better appearance; remove the straw coverings from roses and other plants, finish all pruning, and make a general clearing up for Spring operations.

APRIL.

This is really the gardening month of the North. TIME LOST NOW CANNOT BE RECOVERED. If the important hints suggested in the previous months operations have been taken advantage of, you are now ready for active duty, and have perfected your plans for the season. Those whose situations were favorable, and started their hot-beds in February, should have fine plants now ready for planting out from the cold frame; if well hardened off and weather settled, they will start and grow without a check. Transplanting to the open ground will vary with the locality. Cabbage, for instance, is not affected by cool nights, while Tomatoes and other tender plants would perish. The gardeners of France use bell-glasses for the covering of all delicate vegetables during changeable weather and cold nights, they are not expensive, and are very desirable to have on hand to use when occasion requires it. While giving general instructions for culture, we can lay down no definite rule for exact time of planting and sowing, owing to the changeable seasons. What was recommended for March in a late season should be deferred until April. What may now be planted in light soil, had better be deferred to a later period on cold, heavy ground. A general clearing up, manuring and dressing the beds of Asparagus, Rhubarb, and other permanent roots and plants, if not already done, should have early attention this month. In all cases when it is possible, use a spading fork around the roots in preferance to a spade. "AND REMEMBER IT IS USELESS TO EXPECT GOOD CROPS FROM BARREN SOIL." PLENTY OF MANURE AND MUSCLE ARE THE IMPORTANT LEVERS REQUIRED IN RAISING PROFITABLE CROPS AFTER SOWING BUIST'S SEEDS. The following variety of seeds are suitable for present planting:

Beet.—EARLY EGYPTIAN, EARLY ECLIPSE, BUIST'S EXTRA EARLY, EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED LONG BLOOD and do not overlook the OTHELLO BLOOD TURNIP. Those who have never raised the SWISS CHARD we advise to try it this season; this variety may truly be called "cut and come again." The leaf stalks are prepared similar to Asparagus, and by many it is greatly preferred; in fact, it is a delightful dish.

Beans.—BUSH, or SNAP-SHORTS, in sheltered situations. Sow about the middle of the month the BUIST'S LIGNTNING VALENTINE, EARLY MOHAWK, DWARF BUTTER WAX BISMARCK, DWARF GERMAN WAX, IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX, the first is the earliest and most productive green podded snap-short known. The MOHAWK is more hardy than any other variety, and will withstand a greater degree of cold weather; but the Wax beans, with their beautiful golden stringless pods, are decidedly preferable, and besides the BUIST'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX are earlier than any other variety, producing pods in favorable weather in less than six weeks from time of planting, and are not liable to rust. The more recently introduced varieties are nearly all desirable, especially the EARLY KIDNEY WAX, BISMARCK WAX and DWARF GOLDEN BUTTER WAX. The SHIPPER'S FAVORITE is the best of all the large green-podded varieties.

CAULIFLOWER and BROCOLI plants, transplant from frames. Although the former are most successfully grown in forcing beds or frames, yet in many localities where the atmosphere is moist, they can be cultivated successfully as a garden crop. The most desirable varieties are the EARLY ERFURT, EARLY SNOWBALL and PARIS.

Cabbage.—Sow Buist's Improved Drumhead, Flat Dutch and Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead. These are the finest stocks of late Cabbage grown, and are always sure to produce fine large heads. They have been awarded as many as twenty-two premiums in one season. There is nothing to equal them. They are put up and sold only under our seal in packets, ½ ounce and ounces, also ¼, ½ and 1 pound cartoons. Seed of these varieties offered in any other way is spurious. As the cabbage fly is very destructive to the young plants, it is the safest plan

4th Month.
30 Days.

APRIL 1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	6	4	20	A.
Last Quarter	13	9	28	M.
New Moon	20	5	21	A.
First Quarter	28	9	5	A.

SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	6	4	20	A.
Last Quarter	13	9	28	M.
New Moon	20	5	21	A.
First Quarter	28	9	5	A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	F	5 45	6 24	2 56	8 17	♋	11	s	5 48	6 21	2 37	8 17	Denebola s., 11.0 A.
2	S	5 44	6 26	3 25	9 2	♋	23	4	5 47	6 22	3 11	9 2	Procyon s., 6.47 A.
3	**S**	5 42	6 27	3 49	9 48	♌	4	3	5 45	6 22	3 41	9 48	Venus sets, 7.28 A.
4	M	5 40	6 28	4 10	10 33	♌	17	3	5 44	6 23	4 7	10 33	Castor s., 6.33 A.
5	T	5 38	6 29	4 38	11 21	♌	28	3	5 43	6 24	4 40	11 21	🌕 ☌ ♃ ☾
6	W	5 36	6 30	rises	morn	♍	12	2	5 42	6 24	rises	morn	***6.*** ♄ gr. hel. lat. S.
7	T	5 34	6 31	7 59	0 11	♍	25	2	5 40	6 25	7 42	0 11	Mars rises, 4.9 M.
8	F	5 33	6 32	9 17	1 5	♎	9	2	5 39	6 26	8 53	1 5	*Good Friday*
9	S	5 31	6 33	10 32	2 3	♎	24	2	5 38	6 26	10 6	2 3	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☾ in perigee
10	**S**	5 29	6 34	11 40	3 4	♏	11	1	5 37	6 27	11 13	3 4	☿ gr. el. E. 19° 34′ ◡
11	M	5 28	6 35	morn	4 7	♏	27	1	5 35	6 28	morn	4 7	Jupiter sets, 5.10 M.
12	T	5 26	6 36	0 38	5 9	♐	12	1	5 34	6 28	0 12	5 9	Pollux s., 6.14 A.
13	W	5 25	6 37	1 27	6 8	♐	27	0	5 33	6 29	1 3	6 8	🌗 ***13.*** Reg. s., 8.28 A.
14	T	5 24	6 38	2 4	7 2	♑	11	0	5 32	6 30	1 45	7 2	Arcturus s., 12.39 M.
15	F	5 22	6 39	2 36	7 53	♑	24	f.	5 30	6 30	2 21	7 53	Alphacca s., 1.50 M.
16	S	5 21	6 40	3 0	8 41	♒	7	0	5 29	6 31	2 51	8 41	Saturn r., 9.55 A.
17	**S**	5 19	6 41	3 21	9 26	♒	18	0	5 28	6 32	3 19	9 26	☌ ♄ ☾
18	M	5 17	6 42	3 50	10 11	♓	1	1	5 27	6 32	3 52	10 11	☌ ☿ ♀
19	T	5 16	6 43	4 10	10 56	♓	12	1	5 26	6 33	4 19	10 56	Antares s., 2.39 M.
20	W	5 14	6 44	4 35	11 41	♓	24	1	5 24	6 34	4 49	11 41	🌑 ***20.*** ☿ stationary
21	T	5 13	6 45	sets	Ev.28	♈	7	1	5 23	6 35	sets	Ev.28	☌ ☿ ☾
22	F	5 11	6 46	9 3	1 17	♈	19	2	5 22	6 35	8 39	1 17	☌ ♀ ☾
23	S	5 10	6 47	10 2	2 6	♉	2	2	5 21	6 36	9 35	2 6	Uranus r., 8.48 A.
24	**S**	5 9	6 48	10 54	2 57	♉	16	2	5 20	6 37	10 27	2 57	☌ ♆ ☾ : ♀ in ☊ ◠
25	M	5 7	6 49	11 41	3 47	♉	28	2	5 19	6 38	11 15	3 47	*St. Mark* ☾ in apogee
26	T	5 6	6 50	morn	4 36	♊	12	2	5 18	6 38	11 58	4 36	Neptune s., 10.20 A.
27	W	5 5	6 52	0 21	5 24	♊	24	2	5 17	6 39	morn	5 24	Sirius s., 4.14 A.
28	T	5 3	6 53	0 55	6 10	♋	6	3	5 15	6 40	0 35	6 10	🌓 ***28.*** Spica s. 10.49 A.
29	F	5 2	6 54	1 24	6 54	♋	18	3	5 14	6 41	1 8	6 54	Arctur. s., 11.45 A.
30	S	5 0	6 55	1 50	7 39	♋	29	3	5 13	6 41	1 39	7 39	♄ in perihelion

JEWISH CALENDAR.—April 23, Iyar, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1578, William Harvey born.—3, 1774, Oliver Goldsmith died.—10, 1862, Fort Pulaski surrendered.—12, 1777, Henry Clay born.—15, 1896, Bering Sea Treaty.—19, 1824, Lord Byron died.—26, 1862, Gen. Butler at New Orleans.—30, 1803, Louisiana ceded.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-2, warmer; 3-5, stormy, rain; 6-9, cold, fair, heavy frosts or freezing; 10-13, warm showers; 14-16, storm, rain; 17-18, cooler, fair; 19-23, frost; 24-25, rain; 26-27, stormy, rain, 28-30, cooler.

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BUIST'S MORNING STAR, EARLIEST AND SWEETEST PEA.

to sow plenty of seed, and always select the strongest looking plants for your planting. If the Spring sowings of early varieties have not yet been transplanted out from the hot-bed, attend to it at once.

Carrot.—Sow Early Scarlet Horn, Guerande, Half Long Scarlet, Scarlet Nantaise and Buist's Long Orange, the latter for main crop, either for garden or field culture. It produces very large smooth roots.

Celery.—Sow Buist's Mammoth White, Golden Dwarf, Golden Self-blanching, Dwarf White and Dwarf Crimson. We have often wondered why the Crimson was not more extensively grown as it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, entirely distinct from the White, and is deserving of greater popularity. For an early crop select the White Plume. It will not, however, answer for the main crop, as it rusts and decays.

Cress and Mustard.—Sow for salad, they should be used together. Select the Mammoth Curled Mustard. It is the best.

Cucumber.—Plant in a sheltered situation. It is also desirable to plant a few seeds of the large English varieties in your hot-bed after the plants are removed, as they will come into bearing much earlier than those grown out-doors, and be of much finer quality. For out-door culture plant the Perfection White Spine and London Long Green. Transplant your Egg Plants and Tomatoes from frames, if not already attended to, and another sowing of the latter can be made for a later crop; select the Masestic, Beauty and Belle for this purpose, as no other varieties will please you as much.

Leek.—Buist's Mammoth is the best, and sow with the intention of transplanting, which should be done in moist weather. They will well repay you for the extra trouble, in their enormous size.

Lettuce —Sow and also transplant from Spring or Winter beds. There are very few cultivators who grow Lettuce to perfection. The soil must be of the richest nature and grown quickly, in order to produce crisp heads. Select Prize Head, Black-Seeded Simpson, Hanson, Royal Cabbage, Boston and Philadelphia Market, and for sowing to come in late, select the Salamander, Dutch Butter or India Curled.

Onion Sets.—Plant, and also a few Shallots, and do not overlook a few plants of Chives, as they are indispensable for making a good omelette.

Onion Seed.—Sow thickly for producing Onion Sets, and thinly for growing large-sized Onions. The soil for the latter cannot be too rich. The varieties for producing sets are Yellow Dutch and White Silver Skin. For producing full-sized Onions the first year, the Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers and any of the Italian varieties.

Parsley.—Sow; the Buist's Garnishing and Moss Curled are the best. The single or plain-leaved, although not as desirable for garnishing, is more hardy and has a much stronger flavor.

Parsnip.—Sow; select the Student, it is more delicate, and the Sugar for general purposes, should you have a surplus, feed them to your cattle, as they enjoy them.

Peas are a very important and a standard crop in every garden and must not be overlooked; to keep up a regular succession of crops make sowings every two weeks throughout the season, and put in plenty of them, as they are a general favorite; there is a great difference in the quality of this vegetable, and it would be folly to grow inferior varieties when you can obtain those of superior quality at the same price. I will here remark, and beg that it shall be observed, that where the ground is dry there should be water run in the drills before the Peas are sown.

Form the drills two feet apart and three inches deep, dropping the peas to stand about half an inch apart, cover up, and the moisture will at once vegetate the seed. As soon as up, hoe well, and keep clear of weeds; when they are about one foot high give them stakes or put in rods six feet apart and run strong twine of any cheap kind along them.

Most cultivators permit their peas to become too far advanced before using them; the proper time to have them in all their perfection is when the pods have swelled and the peas formed. When more fully advanced they always lose their delicacy of flavor. The French always use them at this stage of ripening, and for this reason the American tourist is always impressed with the delicate flavor of French peas; they also thoroughly understand the great importance of proper seasoning, which is very much neglected both in England and America. We recommend the following varieties as the most desirable to plant:

Plant Buist's Early Morning Star and Premier Extra Early.—The former variety is sold only in our Sealed Packages, Pints, Quarts, Peck, Half-Bushels and Bushels. Seed offered in any other way is spurious. These varieties are the earliest known, producing large crops of sweet and luscious Peas. The Morning Star is our latest improvement in Extra Earlies, it is not only the earliest, but the most productive and finest flavored Extra Early known; it will be found a very great acquisition, and is a bonanza for the Market Gardener. Do not overlook planting it.

Carter's Stratagem, Pride of the Market, Heroine, Duke of Albany and Evolution are the cream of varieties for the general crop, they all produce pods almost as large as that of the Lima Bean.

5th Month.
31 Days.

MAY

1898.

MOON'S PHASES

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6	1	34 M.
Last Quarter	12	4	36 A.
New Moon	20	7	58 M.
First Quarter	28	0	14 A.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6	1	34 M.
Last Quarter	12	4	36 A.
New Moon	20	7	58 M.
First Quarter	28	0	14 A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.								Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.								Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.		Moon Souths.					Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.		Moon Souths.		
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	S	4	59	6	56	2	12	8	23	♌	12	F	5	12	6	42	2	4	8	23	*St. Philip and St. James*
2	M	4	57	6	57	2	35	9	9	♌	23	3	5	11	6	43	2	35	9	9	Venus sets, 8.29 A.
3	T	4	56	6	58	3	2	9	58	♍	6	3	5	10	6	43	3	6	9	58	☌ ♃ ☾ : ☿ in ☋
4	W	4	54	6	59	3	26	10	50	♍	19	3	5	10	6	44	3	37	10	50	Spica s., 10.25 A.
5	T	4	53	7	0	3	56	11	47	♎	3	3	5	9	6	45	4	12	11	47	Arcturus s., 11.15 A.
6	F	4	52	7	1	rises		morn		♎	18	4	5	8	6	45	rises		morn		🌕 ***6.*** Mars r., 3.10 M.
7	S	4	51	7	2	9	4	0	48	♏	5	4	5	8	6	46	8	57	0	48	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☾ in perig.
8	S	4	50	7	3	10	29	1	53	♏	21	4	5	7	6	47	10	3	1	53	Regulus s., 6.54 A. ◡
9	M	4	49	7	4	11	22	2	58	♐	8	4	5	6	6	47	10	58	2	58	Antares s., 1.13 M.
10	T	4	48	7	5	morn		4	0	♐	23	4	5	6	6	48	11	44	4	0	Jupiter sets, 3.11 M.
11	W	4	47	7	6	0	5	4	57	♑	8	4	5	5	6	49	morn		4	57	Arcturus s., 10.49 A.
12	T	4	46	7	7	0	38	5	50	♑	21	4	5	4	6	49	0	23	5	50	🌗 ***12.*** ☾ in ☊
13	F	4	45	7	8	1	4	6	39	♒	3	4	5	4	6	50	0	55	6	39	☿ in aphelion
14	S	4	44	7	9	1	27	7	25	♒	16	4	5	3	6	51	1	23	7	25	Saturn rises, 7.57 A.
15	S	4	43	7	10	1	51	8	10	♒	28	4	5	2	6	52	1	53	8	10	Polaris n., 9.40 A.
16	M	4	42	7	11	2	15	8	54	♓	8	4	5	2	6	52	2	22	8	54	☌ ♄ ☾
17	T	4	42	7	11	2	38	9	38	♓	21	4	5	1	6	53	2	51	9	38	♃ gr. hel. lat. N.
18	W	4	41	7	12	3	5	10	24	♈	3	4	5	0	6	54	3	22	10	24	☌ ☿ ☾
19	T	4	40	7	13	3	36	11	12	♈	16	4	5	0	6	54	3	57	11	12	☌ ♀ ♆. *Ascension Day*
20	F	4	39	7	14	sets		Ev.	1	♈	28	4	4	59	6	55	sets		Ev.	1	🌑 ***20.*** Alph.s.11.32A.
21	S	4	39	7	15	8	49	0	51	♉	12	4	4	59	6	56	8	21	0	51	Regulus s., 6.2 A.
22	S	4	38	7	16	9	37	1	42	♉	25	4	4	58	6	56	9	10	1	42	☌ ♀ ☾ : ☍ ♅ ☉ ◠
23	M	4	37	7	17	10	19	2	31	♊	8	3	4	57	6	57	9	55	2	31	☾ in apogee
24	T	4	36	7	18	10	56	3	19	♊	21	3	4	57	6	57	10	35	3	19	Uranus sets, 5.0 M.
25	W	4	35	7	19	11	26	4	5	♋	3	3	4	56	6	58	11	8	4	5	Antares s., 0.9 M.
26	T	4	35	7	20	11	53	4	50	♋	14	3	4	56	6	59	11	39	4	50	Arcturus s., 9.50 A.
27	F	4	34	7	20	morn		5	33	♋	26	3	4	56	7	0	morn		5	33	♃ stationary
28	S	4	34	7	21	0	15	6	16	♌	7	3	4	55	7	0	0	8	6	16	🌓 ***28.*** ♀ in perihel.
29	S	4	33	7	22	0	36	7	0	♌	19	3	4	55	7	1	0	34	7	0	Neptune s., 8.15 A.
30	M	4	33	7	23	1	2	7	46	♍	1	3	4	54	7	1	1	5	7	46	☍ ♄ ☉ : ☌ ♃ ☾
31	T	4	32	7	23	1	25	8	35	♍	13	3	4	54	7	2	1	34	8	35	Vega s., 1.56 M.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—May 22, Sivan, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

2, 1670, Hudson's Bay Co. incorporated.—7, 1884, Judah P. Benjamin died.—9, 1863, Stonewall Jackson died.—14, 1858, Minnesota admitted.—17, 1877, Grant sails to Europe.—18, 1896, Kate Field died.—27, 1896, Cyclone in St. Louis.—30, 1896, Disaster at Moscow.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-4, stormy, rain; 5-6, colder; 7-9, warmer, rain; 10-12, colder, frost; 13-14, rain; 15-16, warmer; 17-19, storm, severe rains; 20-22, fair; 23-24, rain; 25-28, thunder storms; 29, cooler; 30-31, rain.

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THIS IS THE 70TH YEAR FOR BUIST'S SEEDS.

Alaska or Blue Wonder.—Is very desirable as a second early variety, is of good quality and very productive.

Early Blue Peter.—A dwarf variety, may be grown along the edges of walks; its pods and peas are very large.

Premium Gem.—A wrinkled marrow, productive and delicious flavor, Extra Early American Wonder, the earliest of the wrinkled varieties, sweet and luscious.

Kentish Invicta.—Very productive, and a good variety for market gardeners to succeed the Extra Early.

Advancer.—A wrinkled marrow, a popular variety. These two latter varieties require support, and also the following: **Bliss' Abundance,** a productive cropper. **Yorkshire Hero,** wrinkled marrow; great bearer. **Champion of England,** wrinkled marrow; very productive, and of delicious flavor.

Peppers.—Transplant from frames.

Potatoes.—Select and plant those grown in Eastern localities; they will always produce much finer Potatoes. We annually obtain our stock from Vermont and Nova Scotia. Plant Early Rose, Extra Early Vermonts and Early Maine; Beauty of Hebron, Mammoth Pearl and White Star for late or general crop.

Radish.—Continue sowing the red varieties up to the 20th; if sown later they are liable to grow spongy and shoot to seed without forming any root. Buist's White and Yellow Summer and White Strasburgh are the best for sowing the last of the month; they will be crisp and tender.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant.—Do not overlook sowing this important vegetable; it is annually becoming more popular. The Buist's Mammoth is the most desirable variety. Sow **Perfection, or Long-Standing Spinach** for succession.

Spring Turnips.—Always sow as early as the weather permits. They require quick growth, otherwise they will be tough, stringy and useless.

It may be often, and perhaps is an oversight, of the gardener or housewife, that a bed of Herbs is so seldom seen in a garden, for culinary and medicinal purposes. These are some of the varieties that should be grown for household use: Anise, medicinal; Balm, medicinal; Dill, culinary and medicinal; Horehound, medicinal; Hyssop, medicinal; Lavender, fragrant; Rosemary, medicinal; Rue, medicinal; Sage, culinary; Sweet Basil, culinary; Sweet Fennel, culinary; Sweet Marjoram, culinary; Summer Savory, culinary; Thyme, medicinal and culinary. (For directions to plant and preserve see page 123).

As this is the month on which you principally depend for your important supply of vegetables, it would be folly to sow seed from doubtful sources. ALWAYS AVOID THE COMMISSIONED BOXES OF SEEDS LEFT ON SALE AT COUNTRY STORES. They are generally old and accumulated stocks, with their germinating qualities weakened with age, and even when they grow (which is seldom) they almost invariably produce vegetables of an inferior quality. If such seeds had only the power of speech, they would tell you that they are weak and sickly, owing to their long and weary confinement in their close packets, and from the infirmities of age. NEXT TO OLD SEEDS, the greatest enemy of the gardener is weeds. They are now ready to overgrow your crops unless frequently disturbed. Keep your cultivator and hoe in active service, and if you have not already a good hand cultivator, purchase the PLANET or GEM, both are illustrated in this Guide. Either will pay their cost in a week.

MAY.

By carefully examining the directions given for April, you may find something that you have overlooked. If so, attend to it at once. The majority of vegetables having now been sown, and others transplanted in favorable situations, their proper cultivation and thinning out when too thick must have your attention. Examine your seed-beds closely, and if any sowing has failed; reseed at once. All plants in frames will require plenty of air and water, and gradually hardened off before transplanting to the garden. All the more delicate seeds can be sown, as both soil and atmosphere are mild and pleasant, and they will germinate freely.

Plant LIMA BEANS, also, EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX POLE BEANS. Plant BUSH or SNAP-SHORT varieties, the EARLY VALENTINE, SHIPPERS' FAVORITE and DWARF GOLDEN WAX are the best, and do not overlook the DWARF LIMA, which is a first-class variety for those who object to reaching, as they can be picked even while sitting in an easy chair.

Beets.—Sow; select the dark-blood varieties. They are the best for Fall and Winter.

Cabbage.—The late varieties can still be sown, if not attended to last month. The early sowings will be sufficiently large to plant out the last of this month. Select the largest and strongest plants, the small ones can be transplanted later for a succession.

Stock Beets.—Such as Mangel Wurzel and Sugar, should now be sown for Winter feeding. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of this crop. Its yield is enormous (from 600 to 800 bushels to the acre), and its value to the farmer great. Select Buist's Golden Globe (if your soil is shallow), Buist's Mammoth Long Red, Golden Tankard and Chirk Castle Mangel, if your soil is deep and rich.

6th Month.
30 Days.

JUNE

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.		SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	4	9	11	M.	Full Moon	4	9	11	M.
Last Quarter	11	1	4	M.	Last Quarter	11	1	4	M.
New Moon	18	11	19	A.	New Moon	18	11	19	A.
First Quarter	26	11	54	A.	First Quarter	26	11	54	A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States. Sun Rises H. M.		Sun Sets H. M.		Moon R. & S. H. M.		Moon Souths. H. M.		Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States. Sun Rises H. M.		Sun Sets H. M.		Moon R. & S. H. M.		Moon Souths. H. M.		Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
1	W	4	32	7	24	1	52	9	29	♍	27	F	4	53	7	2	2	6	9	29	Arcturus s., 9.27 A.
2	T	4	31	7	25	2	24	10	28	♎	12	2	4	53	7	3	2	44	10	28	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
3	F	4	31	7	26	3	6	11	32	♎	28	2	4	53	7	3	3	30	11	32	🌕 ☌ ♅ ☾
4	S	4	30	7	26	rises		morn		♏	14	2	4	53	7	4	rises		morn		***4.*** ☌ ♄ ☾ ◡
5	S	4	30	7	27	9	10	0	38	♐	1	2	4	52	7	4	8	46	0	38	Alphacca s., 10.30 A.
6	M	4	29	7	27	9	59	1	43	♐	17	2	4	52	7	5	9	37	1	43	Venus sets, 9.27 A.
7	T	4	29	7	28	10	37	2	45	♑	2	1	4	52	7	6	10	19	2	45	Antares s., 11.15 A.
8	W	4	28	7	28	11	7	3	42	♑	17	1	4	51	7	6	10	56	3	42	Mars rises, 1.2 M.
9	T	4	28	7	29	11	31	4	34	♒	1	1	4	51	7	7	11	26	4	34	*Corpus Christi*
10	F	4	28	7	30	11	56	5	22	♒	13	1	4	51	7	7	11	56	5	22	🌗 Spica s., 8.0 A.
11	S	4	28	7	30	morn		6	8	♒	24	1	4	51	7	7	morn		6	8	***11.*** Jup. s., 1.3 M.
12	S	4	28	7	31	0	21	6	53	♓	7	0	4	51	7	7	0	26	6	53	Antares s., 10.55 A.
13	M	4	28	7	31	0	44	7	37	♓	18	0	4	51	7	8	0	54	7	37	☌ ♆ ☉
14	T	4	28	7	32	1	8	8	22	♈	1	0	4	51	7	8	1	24	8	22	☌ ♂ ☾
15	W	4	28	7	32	1	38	9	9	♈	13	sl.	4	51	7	9	1	59	9	9	Vega s., 0.57 M.
16	T	4	28	7	32	2	13	9	58	♈	26	0	4	51	7	9	2	36	9	58	Saturn sets, 4.0 M.
17	F	4	28	7	33	2	54	10	47	♉	8	1	4	51	7	9	3	20	10	47	🌑 ☌ ☿ ☾
18	S	4	28	7	33	3	39	11	38	♉	22	1	4	51	7	10	4	7	11	38	***18.*** ☌ ♆ ☾ ◠
19	S	4	28	7	33	sets		Ev.27		♊	4	1	4	51	7	10	sets		Ev.27		☾ in apogee
20	M	4	28	7	33	8	56	1	16	♊	17	1	4	52	7	10	8	33	1	16	Spica s., 7.20 A.
21	T	4	28	7	34	9	28	2	3	♊	29	1	4	52	7	11	9	9	2	3	☉ enters ♋. *Sum. beg.*
22	W	4	29	7	34	9	56	2	48	♋	12	2	4	52	7	11	9	41	2	48	□ ♃ ☉ : ☌ ☿ ♆
23	T	4	29	7	34	10	19	3	31	♋	23	2	4	53	7	11	10	10	3	31	Uranus sets, 2 59 M.
24	F	4	29	7	34	10	40	4	13	♌	4	2	4	53	7	11	10	36	4	13	*St. John, Baptist*
25	S	4	29	7	34	11	7	4	56	♌	16	2	4	53	7	12	11	7	4	56	Altair s., 1.30 M.
26	S	4	30	7	34	11	28	5	40	♌	27	3	4	54	7	12	11	34	5	40	🌓 ***26.*** ☌ ♃ ☾
27	M	4	30	7	34	11	51	6	26	♍	9	3	4	54	7	12	morn		6	26	♃ in aphelion
28	T	4	30	7	34	morn		7	16	♍	22	3	4	54	7	12	0	2	7	16	Vega s., 0.6 M.
29	W	4	31	7	35	0	20	8	10	♎	6	3	4	55	7	12	0	37	8	10	Neptune rises. 3.40 M.
30	T	4	31	7	35	0	57	9	10	♎	21	3	4	55	7	12	1	19	9	10	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☌ ☿ ☉ super.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—June 21, Tammuz, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1774, Port of Boston closed.—5, 1871, Telegraph in China.—9, 1732, Georgia chartered.—16, 1890, Dunbar mine disaster.—18, 1896, McKinley nominated.—22, 1884, Lieutenant Greeley rescued.—24, 1854, Riots in Boston.—27, 1844, Joseph Smith shot.—29, 1877, Earthquake in Italy.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-3, showers; 4-6, stormy; 7-8, cooler; 9-12, hot spell; 13-14, thunder storms; 15-17, warmer; 18-20, stormy, rain; 21-24, cooler, fair; 25-26, local storms; 27-30, hot spell, thunder storms.

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Buist's Majestic Tomato beats them all for Color, Size and Perfection of Form.

Carrot.—Continue sowing the Half-Long Scarlet for table use, and Buist's Long Orange for stock feeding.

Cauliflower.—In frames will require copious watering, and if weather is settled the glass can be removed.

Celery.—Sowings may be repeated, and weed the seed-beds of last month.

Corn.—Plant the Cory, Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, Early Minnesota, Shoe Peg, and New England Sugar.

Cucumbers.—Make a general planting. Select Perfection White Spine and Buist's Long Green. We recommend a simple plan for small or large growers, equally applicable to five or five hundred hills. Cut pieces of turf about three inches square, place them in your frame during April or early May, filling up the crevices with fine garden soil, and on each square of turf place and gently press into the soil five or six seeds, cover lightly, watering with tepid water, and as soon as the rough leaves appear, transplant to the garden, thinning them out to three plants after they become thoroughly established. You will be supprised with the facilities this method of transplanting affords; your plants are removed on these little squares, planted in the hill and grow without a check, and without damage from insects.

Kohl Rabi—Sow. This vegetable is a favorite with all Germans, and is fast becoming popular in this country.

Celeriac, or German Celery.—Sow early this month.

Lettuce.—Sow in rows, and thin out, Dutch Butter, Curled India, Improved Royal Cabbage and Salamander.

Melon.—Adopt the same plan recommended for the growth of Cucumbers. Plant The Banquet, Golden Gem, Early Hackensack; Acme or Baltimore, and Washington Market; and for private growers the Emeral Gem, and Early Jenny Lind will be found very desirable. For a Watermelon; select the **Kolb Gem, Dixie, Florida Favorite, and Dark and Light Icing.**

Parsnip.—Sow early for general crop, and thin out last months sowing.

Peas.—Sown now should be planted deeper than usual to prevent dry weather from injuring their roots. A crop thus planted will produce more abundantly and continue in bearing longer. Select Pride of the Market, Stratagem, Champion of England, Eugenie and Yorkshire Hero.

Potatoes.—For Winter use should now be planted. Select ROSE, WHITE STAR and BEAUTY OF HEBRON. The two last are not only very productive but of very fine quality.

JUNE.

The principal occupation of the gardener this month will be battling with weeds, not only to destroy them, but at the same time you are stirring up the soil, letting light and air into the earth, and imparting life and vigor into the growing plants—bear in mind that good cultivation is almost equal to good manuring.

The earth is the natural mother of weeds, and will require your utmost vigilance to destroy them. The use of hand cultivators, to assist in the cultivation of the soil and the extermination of weeds, are very important. They do their work easily and thoroughly, and are backsavers, economizing both time and labor. Use the PLANET DOUBLE WHEEL HOE or the MODEL; either will save its cost in a week.

Asparagus.—Beds keep free from weeds, particularly beds recently planted. Cut away all seed bearing stems, as they are exhausting to the roots.

Bush, or Snap-Short Beans.—Plant every two weeks for a succession—the Lightning Valentine, Shipper's Favorite, Dwarf Golden Wax and Dwarf Butter Bismarck are the most desirable for Summer planting. If your Lima or Wax Pole Beans have not come up satisfactory you are still in time for replanting. It is always a good plan to start the Lima in cold frames and transplant them, to prevent any such disappointment, as they will not withstand cold, moist weather; or place them between sods and transplant when sprouted.

The potato bug is now very industrious, he is a good feeder, but a far better propagator, therefore look out for him, and dust the foliage with a mixture of one-eighth Paris green to seven-eighths plaster, or a preparation called slug-shot; these are really the only applications that will settle them. Use the Eclipse Sprinkler (which costs $1.50) for dusting the foliage, or apply it in liquid form as it is the best, for this purpose.

Beets.—Thin out those already sown, and sow Othello Blood Turnip for a succession. Young plants that are thinned out can, during moist weather, be successfully transplanted. If you are growing Mangel Wurzel for your stock this season, give them every attention, thin out, and keep thoroughly cultivated; with a little care and good treatment, their growth will astonish you.

Cabbage.—Transplant last month's sowings, which will head in September and October.

7th Month.
31 Days.

JULY

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.	SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	3	4	12 A.	Full Moon	3	4	12 A.
Last Quarter	10	11	43 M.	Last Quarter	10	11	43 M.
New Moon	18	2	47 A.	New Moon	18	2	47 A.
First Quarter	26	8	40 M.	First Quarter	26	8	40 M.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	F	4 31	7 34	1 44	10 15	♏	7	S	4 55	7 12	2 8	10 15	☌ ♄ ☾
2	S	4 32	7 34	2 41	11 21	♏	23	4	4 56	7 11	3 8	11 21	⊕ in aphelion ⌣
3	**S**	4 33	7 34	rises	morn	♐	10	4	4 56	7 11	rises	morn	🌕 ***3.*** ☾ eclipsed
4	M	4 33	7 33	8 31	0 25	♐	26	4	4 57	7 11	8 11	0 25	Vega s., 11.38 A.
5	T	4 34	7 33	9 6	1 26	♑	12	4	4 58	7 10	8 52	1 26	Venus sets, 9.34 A.
6	W	4 35	7 33	9 33	2 22	♑	25	4	4 58	7 10	9 24	2 22	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.
7	T	4 35	7 33	9 56	3 14	♒	8	5	4 59	7 10	9 55	3 14	Altair s., 0.43 M.
8	F	4 36	7 32	10 26	4 2	♒	21	5	4 59	7 9	10 28	4 2	Mars rises, 1.10 M.
9	S	4 37	7 32	10 48	4 48	♓	3	5	5 0	7 9	10 56	4 48	Antares s., 9.14 A.
10	**S**	4 37	7 32	11 11	5 34	♓	15	5	5 0	7 9	11 26	5 34	🌗 ***10.*** Arct. s. 6.53 M.
11	M	4 38	7 31	11 41	6 20	♓	27	5	5 1	7 9	11 59	6 20	Jupiter sets, 11.7 A.
12	T	4 39	7 31	morn	7 6	♈	9	5	5 1	7 8	morn	7 6	Vega s., 11.7 A.
13	W	4 40	7 30	0 13	7 54	♈	22	5	5 2	7 8	0 36	7 54	☌ ♂ ☾
14	T	4 40	7 30	0 53	8 44	♉	5	6	5 2	7 8	1 17	8 44	Polaris n., 5.46 A.
15	F	4 41	7 29	1 36	9 34	♉	18	6	5 3	7 7	2 3	9 34	☌ ♆ ☾ ⌒
16	S	4 42	7 29	2 26	10 24	♊	1	6	5 3	7 7	2 53	10 24	Saturn sets, 1.55 M.
17	**S**	4 43	7 28	3 22	11 13	♊	14	6	5 4	7 7	3 47	11 13	Altair s., 0.4 M.
18	M	4 44	7 28	sets	Ev. 1	♊	27	6	5 4	7 7	sets	Ev. 1	🌑 ***18.*** ☉ eclipsed
19	T	4 45	7 27	8 1	0 46	♋	8	6	5 5	7 6	7 45	0 46	Deneb s., 0.48 M.
20	W	4 45	7 26	8 25	1 30	♋	21	6	5 5	7 6	8 14	1 30	☌ ☿ ☾ : ☾ in ☋
21	T	4 46	7 26	8 47	2 13	♌	2	6	5 6	7 6	8 40	2 13	☌ ♀ ☾
22	F	4 47	7 25	9 7	2 55	♌	13	6	5 7	7 5	9 7	2 55	Uranus sets, 1.2 M.
23	S	4 48	7 24	9 33	3 38	♌	24	6	5 7	7 5	9 37	3 38	Markab s., 2.51 M.
24	**S**	4 49	7 23	9 56	4 22	♍	6	6	5 8	7 4	10 5	4 22	☌ ♃ ☾
25	M	4 50	7 22	10 21	5 10	♍	18	6	5 9	7 3	10 37	5 10	*St. James*
26	T	4 51	7 21	10 54	6 1	♎	2	6	5 9	7 3	11 14	6 1	🌓 ***26.*** Vega s. 10.12 A.
27	W	4 52	7 20	11 34	6 57	♎	15	6	5 10	7 2	11 58	6 57	Neptune r., 1.53 M.
28	T	4 53	7 19	morn	7 57	♏	1	6	5 11	7 1	morn	7 57	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☌ ♄ ☾
29	F	4 54	7 18	0 26	9 1	♏	17	6	5 11	7 0	0 52	9 1	Fomalh. s., 2.12 M. ⌣
30	S	4 54	7 18	1 27	10 5	♐	3	6	5 12	7 0	1 54	10 5	☿ in ☋
31	**S**	4 55	7 17	2 40	11 7	♐	19	6	5 13	6 59	3 4	11 7	☾ in perigee

JEWISH CALENDAR.—July 20, Abh, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1893, Peary's Expedition sails.—2, 1881, James A. Garfield shot.—4, Independence Day.—17, 1893, Financial Panic in Denver.—22, 1865, Atlantic Cable laid.—24, 1759, Battle of Niagara. 26, 1765, Robert Fulton born.—28, 1794, Robespierre executed.—30, 1768, Capt. Cook first sailed.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-2, warm, thunder storms; 3-5, stormy, rain; 6-8, cooler, fair; 9-13, very hot, thunder storms; 14-15, cooler; 16-17, rain; 18-21, storm; 22-23, much cooler; 24-25, thunder storms; 26-31, hot.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

Over Thirty Million Dollars worth of Garden Seeds are annually sold in this country, one-half of which are worthless either from old age or spurious stocks.

Celery.—If required for early use, transplant now—a good layer of rotten manure at the bottom of the trench is always necessary. See that the plants are well watered during dry weather; there is nothing better for this purpose than soap-suds.

Cucumber.—Sow again for succession the Perfection White Spine and Buist's Long Green. Those for early pickling can be planted the last of the month. Select the Jersey or the Chicago Pickle for this purpose.

Sugar Corn.—Plant every two weeks for a succession. Select the New England, Mammoth and Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.

Endive.—Sow for transplanting for Fall use.

Leek.—Transplant or thin out; transplanting will always produce the finest and largest.

Peas.—Will not always prove a success unless sown early in the month; the warm, dry weather stunts their growth, and they generally wilt and die; but still it is worth risking it weather is moist and soil in good condition; but plant them deep, at least five to six inches, and select the Champion of England. Squash can still be planted. Tomato vines should always be trained to trellises; they will produce much finer fruit and crop more abundantly.

Ruta Baga Turnip.—Sow from the 20th of this month to the 20th of July; there is nothing superior in the vegetable line for Winter feeding. With fair culture they will produce immense crops, and we cannot too urgently prevail upon the farmer the great importance of extending their culture. They are not only profitable, but invaluable to all agriculturists, being relished by all kinds of stock. Sow BUIST'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW; it is the largest growing variety, producing the finest formed roots, and will be found superior to any other stock in this country. Do not permit your garden to be littered up with any crop that has ceased bearing; remove it at once to make room for another. By attending to this closely, you will be surprised with the various successions of crops you can produce in quite a small garden.

JULY.

Weather during this month is generally hot and dry , and men generally opposed to much exertion; but brace up and take a glance over your garden, be it large or small. See what has been omitted, and have all oversights quickly rectified. Weeds must always claim your constant attention. When watering is necessary to be done, do it thoroughly; sprinkling of the surface soil is realy an injury. A water-cart on wheels will be found valuable. Where you have planting to do—Cabbage, for instance—make a strong puddle of clay and loam and dip the roots into it, even in the driest weather, not more than five per cent will fail to grow. Prepare the ground for replanting where early crops have been removed; some seeds may still be sown. When the soil is dry, settle it firmly by treading with the feet.

Beet.—Keep well thinned and thoroughly clear of weeds. The foliage of young Beets is an excellent substitute for Spinach.

Cabbage.—Set out for late crops. If the weather is dry, dip the roots in puddle, as above, before planting; but it is always best to select moist weather for their transplanting.

Carrots.—Give their final thinning. Keep the hoe or cultivator constantly going until the leaves are large enough to cover the ground.

Celery.—Set out for your main crop. Cut off the tops to within two or three inches of the crown of the plant before planting. Small growers still adhere to the trench system; large cultivators plant on level ground.

Corn.—Plant New England Sugar, Mammoth Sugar, and Evergreen Sugar for a succession.

Cucumbers.—Plant the Jersey Pickle for pickling purposes.

Egg Plant.—An occasional watering of liquid manure or soap-suds greatly facilitates their growth, and if the weather is dry, mulching with cut grass will be of great advantage.

Tomato.—Train, or where no support is given them, place some pea haulm or straw bush under the vines, to protect the fruit in ripening. If the foliage is very strong thin it out to allow the fruit to ripen.

Endive.—Sow. Cultivate your MELONS, SQUASHES and CUCUMBERS until the vines cover the ground. Look closely for the squash bug on all young plants, as they are very destructive. RUTA BAGA TURNIPS sown last month should now be thinned out. If you have overlooked sowing them, you are still in time until the 20th to the 25th. After that date the season is generally too short to form large roots.

Turnip.—A portion of your sowings should be made the last of the month, just before or after rain. The Red Top or White Flat Strap-leaved are the best flat varieties; but BUIST'S MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE is the best of all; sow it, it will please you. They are of the easiest culture, and are generally sown broadcast. Those who desire to cultivate a choice Yellow Turnip, we strongly recommend the Yellow Globe: it should be grown in drills, and can be sown much later than the Ruta Baga.

8th Month.
31 Days.

AUGUST

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	1	11	29 A.
Last Quarter	9	1	13 M.
New Moon	17	5	34 M.
First Quarter	24	3	32 A.
Full Moon	31	7	51 M.

SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	1	11	29 A.
Last Quarter	9	1	13 M.
New Moon	17	5	34 M.
First Quarter	24	3	32 A.
Full Moon	31	7	51 M.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	M	4 56	7 16	rises	morn	♑	4	s	5 14	6 58	rises	morn	🌕 ***1.*** Vega s., 9.49 A.
2	T	4 57	7 15	7 32	0 6	♑	19	6	5 14	6 57	7 21	0 6	Fomalh. s., 2.1 M.
3	W	4 58	7 14	7 57	1 0	♒	3	6	5 15	6 56	7 52	1 0	Altair s., 10.53 A.
4	T	4 59	7 12	8 27	1 51	♒	16	6	5 16	6 55	8 27	1 51	Markab s., 2.6 M.
5	F	5 0	7 11	8 50	2 40	♒	28	6	5 16	6 54	8 57	2 40	Venus sets, 9.3 A.
6	S	5 1	7 10	9 14	3 27	♓	11	6	5 17	6 54	9 26	3 27	Algol s., 6.0 M.
7	S	5 2	7 9	9 42	4 14	♓	23	6	5 18	6 53	9 59	4 14	♅ stationary
8	M	5 3	7 7	10 13	5 1	♈	6	5	5 18	6 52	10 35	5 1	Mars rises, 0.22 M.
9	T	5 4	7 6	10 51	5 49	♈	18	5	5 19	6 51	11 15	5 49	🌗 ***9.*** ☿ g. e. E. 27° 25′
10	W	5 5	7 5	11 33	6 39	♉	2	5	5 20	6 50	11 59	6 39	Algenib s., 2.53 M.
11	T	5 6	7 4	morn	7 29	♉	14	5	5 31	6 49	morn	7 29	☌ ⛢ ☾ ⌒
12	F	5 7	7 3	0 21	8 19	♉	28	5	5 21	6 48	0 49	8 19	☌ ♆ ☾ : ☾ in perigee
13	S	5 8	7 1	1 15	9 8	♊	11	5	5 22	6 46	1 41	9 8	Jupiter sets, 9.10 A.
14	S	5 9	7 0	2 12	9 57	♊	23	4	5 23	6 45	2 35	9 57	♀ in ♉
15	M	5 10	6 58	3 12	10 43	♋	5	4	5 23	6 44	3 33	10 43	Polaris s., 3.44 M.
16	T	5 11	6 57	4 14	11 28	♋	17	4	5 24	6 43	4 30	11 28	Archernar s., 3.53 M.
17	W	5 12	6 56	sets	Ev.11	♋	29	4	5 25	6 42	sets	Ev.11	🌑 ***17.*** Ham. s.4.17M.
18	T	5 13	6 55	7 13	0 54	♌	10	4	5 25	6 41	7 11	0 54	Saturn s., 11.40 A.
19	F	5 14	6 54	7 41	1 37	♌	22	3	5 26	6 39	7 43	1 37	☌ ♀ ♃ : ☌ ☿ ☾
20	S	5 15	6 53	8 1	2 22	♍	3	3	5 26	6 38	8 10	2 22	☌ ♃ ☾
21	S	5 16	6 51	8 26	3 8	♍	16	3	5 27	6 37	8 39	3 8	☌ ♀ ☾
22	M	5 17	6 50	8 57	3 57	♍	28	3	5 28	6 36	9 15	3 57	□ ♅ ☉ : ☿ stationary
23	T	5 18	6 48	9 33	4 51	♎	12	2	5 28	6 35	9 56	4 51	Algol s., 4.53 M.
24	W	5 19	6 46	10 20	5 48	♎	27	2	5 29	6 34	10 45	5 48	🌓 ***24.*** *St. Bartholomew*
25	T	5 20	6 44	11 15	6 48	♏	12	2	5 30	6 32	11 42	6 48	☌ ♄ ☾ ⌣
26	F	5 21	6 42	morn	7 50	♏	28	2	5 30	6 31	morn	7 50	Uranus sets, 10.40 A.
27	S	5 22	6 41	0 22	8 52	♐	13	1	5 31	6 30	0 48	8 52	Vega s., 8.6 A.
28	S	5 23	6 39	1 35	9 50	♐	28	1	5 32	6 29	1 58	9 50	Neptune rises, 11.50 A.
29	M	5 24	6 38	2 53	10 46	♑	13	1	5 32	6 28	3 11	10 46	□ ♃ ☉ : ☾ in ♌
30	T	5 25	6 36	4 11	11 38	♑	27	0	5 33	6 26	4 23	11 38	🌕 Altair s., 9.6 A.
31	W	5 26	6 35	rises	morn	♒	11	0	5 34	6 25	rises	morn	***31.*** ⛢ in ♌

JEWISH CALENDAR.—August 19, Elul, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

4, 1846, Iowa admitted.—5, 1858, Atlantic Telegraph completed.—11, 1585, Davis Straits discovered.—14, 1848, Oregon a territory.—15, 1812, Gen. Hull surrenders.—18, 1793, Corner stone capitol laid.—20, 1852, Steamer Atlantic sunk.—22, 1896, Hoke Smith resigned.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-2, showers; 3-5, storm; 6-8, cooler, fair; 9-10, showers; 11-13, hot, thunder storms; 14-15, fair, cooler; 16-17, warm, showers; 18-19, slightly cooler; 20-25, very hot; 26 28, cooler; 29-31, warm.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

The most serious as well as the most unprofitable investment for the market gardener is the sowing of spurious seeds.

AUGUST.

This is the last of the gardening months of Summer; and the time for sowing all varieties of vegetables that require but a short season to mature their crops—such as Peas, Snap Beans, Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Turnips, Lettuce and Kale. The most important and most extensive sowings, however, are Turnips, and sowings should be completed if possible, before the 20th; but all globe-shape varieties, such as Mammoth Red Top Globe, White and Yellow Globe, Yellow Aberdeen and Amber Globe, should be sown as early in the month as possible. The best of all the globe varieties is the Buist's Mammoth Red Top Globe. Sow it by all means, it is becoming very popular and cannot be recommended too highly.

The flat varieties, such as Red Top and White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved), will frequently be in time if sown as late as September 1st.; but seeding so late is not advisable. The Turnip-fly is a very destructive insect on the Ruta Baga and Turnip crop, frequently eating off the young plants just as fast as they make their appearance above ground. Examine closely and if they are discovered, dust them with plaster Frequent failures are often experienced in securing a good stand of plants; do not become disheartened, but re-seed at once; after they form their first rough leaf the crop is safe. As there is so much spurious Turnip Seed now offered for sale, it would be advisable to purchase your supplies from us, put up in ¼, ½, and 1 pound sealed Cartoons, as every grain of seed we offer has been grown from transplanted and selected roots.

Peas.—Plant Buist's Premier Extra Early and Early Morning Star from middle to last of the month; all later varieties, if planted this month, are now liable to mildew, and will produce no crop.

Snap-short Beans.—Plant especially the Shippers' Favorite and Improved Golden Wax, and also the flat-podded Yellow Six Weeks for pickling purposes. When they attain a suitable size for this purpose pick them and put them in salt and water.

Spinach.—Sow (the Perfection Curled is the best variety), also Corn Salad and Green Curled Kale—Sow Radish—Buist's Yellow and White Summer, Early Erfurt Scarlet Turnip and Early Scarlet Globe—also the Black Spanish and Scarlet China—for Winter use.

Lettuce.—Sow Dutch Butter and Philadelphia Market in drills for heading late. Early plantings of Celery should now be earthed up, and later plantings if dry, should be well watered. This crop always pays well for any extra attention bestowed upon it.

Tomatoes planted late should have their foliage thinned out to permit the fruit to ripen more evenly. Those who have acted upon our suggestion and planted the Majestic, Belle or Beauty, will now find that we have not praised them too highly. Lima and other Pole Beans will require pinching back when overtopping their support. Late sowings of Beets should be thinned out and well cultivated. The growth of Cabbage will be greatly stimulated by keeping the soil well tilled.

SEPTEMBER.

This month is still an active one with the gardener. Seeding time is almost over, but the time for harvesting of root crops and the covering of others for Winter protection will soon be here, therefore important work should be well in hand and finished promptly. During August and September you have full opportunity of comparing and examining crops, and noting impurities in those you have grown. If you purchased your seeds from Buist and have given your crops good soil and good culture, your garden has proved a success, and impurities in your vegetables a rare occurrence; but if you have overlooked the important requisite of obtaining good seeds, and have planted those sent to the country stores to be sold on commission (which are generally either old or of inferior quality), you will find that a portion of your season's labor has been bestowed on the cultivation of worthless crops—your Cabbage, instead of showing a formation of fine heads, appears to be a mixture of Kale, with a decided aversion to heading; your early sown Turnips have produced a remarkable foliage, but no roots are formed and no prospects of any; your Beets, instead of being the varieties for table use, are those generally cultivated for stock-feeding, with many other similar disappointments which are frequently experienced. It would be wise therefore in future to remember that the best seeds are always the cheapest, and Buist's are always grown by him from Selected Seed Stocks and are therefore of the very finest quality. Order them; they are the cheapest and best for you. All growing crops will still require your attention and cultivation; preparations made for the sowing of Cabbage, Lettuce, and Cauliflower, to produce plants for Spring planting; sowings of Early Summer, Early Winnigstadt, Early Jersey Wakefield, and Buist's Early Flat Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage, should be made about the middle of this month. The plants on the approach of cold weather should be lifted and stored in cold frames, and transplanted out in early Spring. Sow also Early Erfurt, Early Paris, and Early Snowball Cauliflower, which can be transplanted into forcing or cold frames for heading during Winter and Spring, or stored similar to Cabbage for planting out. Turnips, of the Red Top and White Flat Dutch varieties, may still be sown during the first week of the month, if the sowings made last month have not proved a success. They will now grow rapidly, and have fair prospects of forming roots if the season does not prove a short one. Celery should be earthed up. Endive tied up for blanching. Sow also Corn Salad, Spinach, and Kale to remain out all Winter. Sow also Buist's Early White

9th Month.
30 Days.

SEPTEMBER 1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	7	5	51	A.
New Moon	15	7	10	A.
First Quarter	22	9	39	A.
Full Moon	29	6	10	A.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	7	5	51	A.
New Moon	15	7	10	A.
First Quarter	22	9	39	A.
Full Moon	29	6	10	A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States. Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	Constellations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States. Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
1	T	5 27	6 33	6 52	0 28	♒	23	F	5 35	6 24	6 55	0 28	Markab s., 0.16 M.
2	F	5 28	6 31	7 15	1 16	♓	6	0	5 36	6 23	7 24	1 16	Algenib s., 1.21 M.
3	S	5 29	6 30	7 43	2 4	♓	18	1	5 36	6 21	7 57	2 4	Altair s., 8.51 A.
4	**S**	5 30	6 28	8 13	2 52	♈	2	1	5 37	6 20	8 33	2 52	Vega s., 7.35 A.
5	M	5 31	6 26	8 49	3 41	♈	14	1	5 37	6 19	9 12	3 41	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior
6	T	5 32	6 24	9 30	4 31	♈	27	2	5 38	6 17	9 55	4 31	Polaris s., 2.18 M.
7	W	5 33	6 23	10 15	5 22	♉	10	2	5 39	6 16	10 42	5 22	🌗 ***7.*** Venus s., 8.15 A.
8	T	5 34	6 21	11 8	6 12	♉	23	2	5 39	6 15	11 34	6 12	☌ ♆ ☾ ☊
9	F	5 35	6 19	morn	7 2	♊	7	3	5 40	6 14	morn	7 2	☌ ♄ ☾ : ☾ in apogee
10	S	5 36	6 17	0 3	7 51	♊	19	3	5 41	6 12	0 27	7 51	Mars rises, 11.38 A.
11	**S**	5 37	6 16	1 1	8 38	♋	2	3	5 41	6 11	1 23	8 38	Achernar s., 2.9 M.
12	M	5 38	6 14	2 3	9 23	♋	28	4	5 42	6 10	2 21	9 23	Hamel s., 2.34 M.
13	T	5 39	6 13	3 6	10 7	♋	25	4	5 43	6 8	3 19	10 7	Jupiter sets, 7.21 A.
14	W	5 40	6 11	4 10	10 51	♌	7	5	5 43	6 7	4 17	10 51	☌ ☿ ☾ : ☿ stationary
15	T	5 41	6 9	5 17	11 34	♌	18	5	5 44	6 6	5 18	11 34	🌑 ***15.*** Algol s. 3.22M.
16	F	5 42	6 7	sets	Ev.19	♍	1	5	5 45	6 4	sets	Ev.19	Saturn sets, 9.50 A.
17	S	5 43	6 5	6 33	1 5	♍	12	6	5 45	6 3	6 43	1 5	☌ ♃ ☾ : ♀ in aphelion
18	**S**	5 44	6 4	7 0	1 54	♍	25	6	5 46	6 2	7 17	1 54	Polaris s., 1.30 M.
19	M	5 44	6 2	7 35	2 47	♎	9	6	5 47	6 0	7 57	2 47	☌ ♀ ☾
20	T	5 45	6 1	8 19	3 43	♎	23	7	5 47	5 59	8 43	3 43	☌ ♅ ☾
21	W	5 46	6 0	9 11	4 43	♏	8	7	5 48	5 58	9 37	4 43	☿ gr. elong. W. 17° 52′
22	T	5 47	5 58	10 14	5 43	♏	24	7	5 48	5 56	10 39	5 43	🌓 ***22.*** *Aut. beg.* ☋
23	F	5 48	5 56	11 23	6 43	♐	9	8	5 49	5 55	11 46	6 43	Altair s., 7.32 A.
24	S	5 49	5 54	morn	7 41	♐	24	8	5 49	5 53	morn	7 41	☾ in perigee
25	**S**	5 50	5 53	0 37	8 36	♑	9	8	5 50	5 52	0 57	8 36	Uranus sets, 8.46 A.
26	M	5 51	5 51	1 51	9 28	♑	23	9	5 51	5 51	2 6	9 28	Fomalhaut s., 10.26 A.
27	T	5 52	5 49	3 8	10 17	♒	6	9	5 52	5 49	3 17	10 17	♆ stationary
28	W	5 53	5 48	4 24	11 6	♒	18	9	5 52	5 48	4 25	11 6	Markab s., 10.26 A.
29	T	5 54	5 46	5 29	11 53	♓	1	10	5 53	5 47	5 26	11 53	🌕 ***29.*** *Michaelmas*
30	F	5 55	5 45	rises	morn	♓	13	10	5 54	5 46	rises	morn	Neptune r., 9.42 A.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—September 17, Tishri, 5659 (New Year's Day).

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1851, Lopez garroted.—2, 1870, Napoleon III. surrenders.—4, 1864, Gen. Morgan killed.—14, 1851, Jas. Fennimore Cooper died.—15, 1871, Forest Fires.—22, 1827, Mormonism founded.—23, 1854, Russian fleet sunk.—28, 1873, Bishop Randall died.—30, 1873, Virginius captured.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-3, cooler, rain; 4-8, warm; 9-10, stormy, rain; 11-13, cooler, fair; 14-15, warmer; 16-18, storm; 19-20, warm, rain; 21-23, hot spell; 24-25, stormy; 26-28, cooler; 29-30, warmer, rain.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

BUIST'S CABBAGE WILL HEAD EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH.

FORCING HEAD, PHILADELPHIA and BOSTON MARKET, EARLY PRIZE HEAD, IMPROVED ROYAL CABBAGE, EARLY CABBAGE and DUTCH BUTTER LETTUCE, which can be transplanted into cold frames or forcing beds for Winter and Spring heading, or transplanted on ridges in the garden and covered with straw or litter during Winter. This is also the month for transplanting Strawberries, and also for the formation and seeding of Lawns. Sow Buist's preparation of grasses for this purpose, and read remarks on page 125.

OCTOBER.

The active duties of the gardener are now rapidly lessening; but an industrious man always finds plenty to do at all seasons of the year. The principle duties of the present month will be the harvesting of such root crops as are matured, the transplanting of LETTUCE, both into cold frames and ridges for Winter and Spring heading, also CAULIFLOWERS into forcing frames for Spring use. CABBAGE sown last month pull and store in cold frames for Spring planting. SPINACH may still be sown, also EARLY SCARLET RADISH in cold or warm frames, between rows of Lettuce; Celery should have its final earthing up, trench all vacant ground, to remain in that condition until spring; look over your fruit garden, your ornamental trees and shrubs, see what additions are required, and if possible substitute more desirable varieties. Now is also the time for planting all GERMAN BULBS, such as HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, etc., but to be successful in their cultivation the soil should be light and rich. If inclined to be heavy, mix it with sand and leaf-mold from the woods. As soon as cold weather sets in, cover the beds with a coating of well-rotted manure, which should be taken off in Spring, and surface soil loosened and finely raked. We annually import from Holland large supplies of Bulbs, and your orders will be filled promptly. There are no flowers that will repay you as much as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus and the innocent little Snowdrops these are the flowers that bloom in the Spring and which are so universally admired, and the planting of which is so often overlooked until too late. Send for a Bulb catalogue.

NOVEMBER.

Gardening operations are now mostly over for the year, and the finishing touches may be given to your garden at once. Plants in frames should be aired—all root crops must be lifted at once, and carefully stored either in pits out-doors or in root cellars; CABBAGE sown in September, if not already placed in cold frames for Spring planting, should be attended to at once; Cabbage which has headed lift and place in trenches, and cover over with litter for Winter use. CELERY earth up for Winter protection, leaving an opening at the end of a ridge to obtain supplies; TURNIPS, BEETS, CARROTS, lift and store for Winter use; PARSNIPS and SALSIFY, although perfectly hardy, supplies should be lifted for convenience. ASPARAGUS beds give Winter dressing. If you have grown a supply of Mangels, Turnips and Carrots, they will now come in very useful for stock-feeding; but to avoid flavoring either milk or butter, feed them only at milking time.

DECEMBER.

Winter may now be said to be upon us in full force, and but little can be accomplished out-doors, but in making a general clearing up about the place. Your forcing and cold frames should have careful attention. Other supplies of Lettuce should be transplanted in frames, and other sowings of Radish made; but there are some minor details that generally suggest themselves to all thinking men that should always have attention. The monthly hints that we have given are merely suggestions for the inexperienced; all competent gardeners are familiar with the various duties of each season without refering to them.

This is also the month for making out your Spring list of seeds required. Remember that the foundation of a good garden is first good seeds, and then good culture.

Always avoid the Commissioned Seeds, which are piled in boxes at almost every Cross Road Store in the country; as they are inferior seeds, occasioned either by age or adulteration, which can only be sold by consignments. Commission Seeds, after they are once put up in papers, are sent out year after year until sold, regardless of their age. BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS (which are exclusively the product of our own farms) with proper culture, we guarantee will please you, and if you are not already a purchaser of them, try them the coming season.

They are, without question, the most reliable seeds of the present age, and are, undoubtedly, the most popular in this country. In some sections of the South and West, where other Seeds had held undisputed sway for years and merchants knew no others, they could only be induced to handle them by the persistent demand of their customers; numerous cases of this kind have occurred; and, when introduced, they have almost entirely superseded other brands in two seasons. The great secret of this is in their purity and fine quality; and next, a very important regulation of our house, and that is, to cut out of papers, every September, all seeds left over from the previous season, and the annual clearing out of all worthless Seeds from our stock. Buist's is the only house in the trade that does this—a great loss in the eyes of many—but we regard it a very profitable investment.

THE GREATEST ENEMIES OF THE GARDENER, in his operations, are Insects and Poor Seeds. The former however can be destroyed, if not too far advanced in their destructiveness; but the latter, the germs are already killed or weakened from age when sown, or even should they succeed in growing, their product is generally valueless. Sow Buist's Seeds and you will have one enemy less to contend with.

10th Month.
31 Days.

OCTOBER

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	7	1	5 A.
New Moon	15	7	37 M.
First Quarter	22	4	9 M.
Full Moon	29	7	18 M.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	7	1	5 A.
New Moon	15	7	37 M.
First Quarter	22	4	9 M.
Full Moon	29	7	18 M.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	S	5 56	5 43	6 11	0 42	♓	27	F	5 54	5 44	6 28	0 42	Algenib s., 11.22 A.
2	S	5 57	5 41	6 45	1 31	♈	9	11	5 55	5 43	7 6	1 31	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.
3	M	5 58	5 40	7 25	2 21	♈	23	11	5 56	5 42	7 49	2 21	Polaris s., 0.31 M.
4	T	6 0	5 38	8 9	3 12	♉	6	11	5 56	5 40	8 35	3 12	Fomalhaut s., 9.55 A.
5	W	6 1	5 37	8 58	4 3	♉	19	12	5 57	5 39	9 25	4 3	☌ ♆ ☾ ☊
6	T	6 2	5 35	9 54	4 51	♊	2	12	5 58	5 38	10 18	4 54	Venus sets, 7.39 A.
7	F	6 3	5 33	10 50	5 43	♊	15	12	5 59	5 36	11 12	5 43	🌗 **7.** ☾ in apogee
8	S	6 4	5 32	11 50	6 3	♊	28	12	5 59	5 35	morn	6 31	☌ ⛢ ☾
9	S	6 5	5 30	morn	7 16	♋	9	13	6 0	5 34	0 10	7 16	Altair s., 6.29 A.
10	M	6 6	5 28	0 51	8 1	♋	21	13	6 1	5 33	1 6	8 1	☌ ♀ ♅ : ☾ in ☋
11	T	6 7	5 27	1 55	8 44	♌	3	13	6 2	5 32	2 5	8 44	Mars rises, 10.52 A.
12	W	6 8	5 25	3 1	9 27	♌	14	14	6 2	5 31	3 5	9 27	Achernar s., 0.11 M.
13	T	6 9	5 24	4 4	10 12	♌	26	14	6 3	5 29	4 3	10 12	☌ ♃ ☉
14	F	6 10	5 22	5 11	10 58	♍	8	14	6 4	5 28	5 4	10 58	Jupiter rises, 5.55 M.
15	S	6 11	5 21	6 23	11 48	♍	23	14	6 5	5 27	6 11	11 47	🌑 ***15.*** ☌ ☿ ☾ : ☌ ♃ ☾
16	S	6 12	5 19	sets	Ev.40	♎	4	14	6 5	5 26	sets	Ev.40	☌ ☿ ♃
17	M	6 13	5 17	6 16	1 36	♎	19	15	6 6	5 25	6 39	1 36	□ ⛢ ☉
18	T	6 14	5 16	7 6	2 36	♏	4	15	6 7	5 23	7 32	2 36	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☌ ♀ ☾ : ☌ ♄ ☾
19	W	6 16	5 14	8 7	3 37	♏	20	15	6 8	5 22	8 33	3 37	☌ ☿ ☉ superior ☋
20	T	6 17	5 13	9 16	4 38	♐	6	15	6 8	5 21	9 40	4 38	Saturn sets, 7.46 A.
21	F	6 18	5 12	10 28	5 37	♐	21	15	6 9	5 20	10 49	5 37	Algol s., 1.0 M.
22	S	6 19	5 11	11 42	6 32	♑	6	15	6 10	5 19	11 57	6 32	🌓 ***22.*** ☌ ♀ ♄
23	S	6 20	5 9	morn	7 23	♑	19	16	6 11	5 18	morn	7 23	Uranus sets, 7.1 A.
24	M	6 21	5 8	0 56	8 12	♒	2	16	6 11	5 17	1 6	8 12	Aldebaran s., 2.17 M.
25	T	6 22	5 6	2 10	9 0	♒	14	16	6 12	5 16	2 14	9 0	Markab s., 8.40 A.
26	W	6 23	5 5	3 17	9 47	♒	27	16	6 13	5 15	3 16	9 47	☿ in ☋
27	T	6 24	5 3	4 26	10 34	♓	9	16	6 14	5 14	4 19	10 34	♀ greatest brilliancy
28	F	6 25	5 2	5 36	11 22	♓	22	16	6 14	5 13	5 23	11 22	Neptune rises, 7.50 A.
29	S	6 26	5 0	rises	morn	♈	5	16	6 15	5 12	rises	morn	🌕 ***29.*** Cap. s., 2.36M.
30	S	6 27	4 59	5 20	0 12	♈	18	16	6 16	5 11	5 43	0 12	Altair s., 5.9 A.
31	M	6 28	4 58	5 3	1 3	♉	2	16	6 17	5 10	6 28	1 3	*Hallowe'en*

JEWISH CALENDAR.—October 17, Heshvan, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

2, 1871, Brigham Young arrested.—8, 1896, George Du Maurier died.—10, 1858, First overland mail.—12, 1492, America discovered.—14, 1644 William Penn born.—22, 1777, Battle of Red Bank.—24, 1820, Spain cedes Florida.—28, 1871, Tammany ring tried.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-2, warm, rain; 3-4, cooler; 5-7, warmer; 8-9 stormy, rain; 10-12, first frost; 13-14, warmer; 15-17, storm, rain; 18-19, colder; 20-22, warm. 23-25, stormy; 26-28, frost; 29-31, warmer, rain.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

BUIST'S SEEDS ARE THE MOST RELIABLE.

BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS IN PACKETS

ARE THE MOST RELIABLE AND MOST POPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

There are more of them Sold in the Southern States than all other Brands combined.

They are for Sale by all leading Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the South, and are never Sent out on consignment as many brands are. Consigned Seeds are generally of inferior quality, either from old age, or grown from Spurious Stock.

See that every Packet has printed on it, **Grown by Robert Buist, Jr.** or **Robert Buist Company** and you will prevent the worthless and spurious seeds with which the country is flooded from falling into your hands and causing disappointment in the product of your garden.

If your Merchant does not keep BUIST'S SEEDS then order direct from our House and we will Mail them to you.

SHOPPING BY MAIL.

SEEDS can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages of four pounds and under, with both promptness and safety, therefore customers located in the most remote parts of this country, can just as readily obtain our seeds as those residing in our own city. **We mail papers, ounces and quarter pounds, free of postage, pounds and quarts at an additional cost of 8 cents per pound, or 16 cents per quart. Besides, we guarantee their safe delivery.** We do not permit our customers to assume any risk whatever in ordering, but place those located at the most distant parts, on the same footing with those who personally call at our store, and order their purchases sent home. The mail department of our establishment is a very extensive one, and perfect in all its details to insure the prompt and correct execution of orders.

For distant purchasers, who cannot obtain Buist's Seeds from their merchant, it will certainly pay them to mail their orders direct to us, rather than purchase such seeds as are generally left for sale at country stores, as they will almost invariably prove an unprofitable investment if perchance they grow; a paper of Cabbage for instance will frequently surprise you in producing Kale, and a paper of Turnip will often grow all tops and no root; there is no accounting for such magic turns; but more frequently the contents of the papers do not appear to have much heart to grow from the straggling sort of way they fight for their existence. Such seeds are what are known as commission seeds, purchased from cheap sources, regardless of quality, and left in packages until their vitality is completely exhausted. Fine vegetables can never be produced from seeds having weak germinating qualities, and very seldom from those picked up by seedsmen who are compelled to purchase their stocks, which are frequently the seeds saved from cullings after the best vegetables have been marketed.

SUGGESTIONS TO MAIL CORRESPONDENTS.

WHEN you make out your order, write it distinctly in regular columns, and not in the body of your letter. Observe that your Post-Office address, as well as your name, is distinctly written; hundreds of letters are annually received, where one or the other of these important items are omitted, and the writer, after patiently waiting for his order to arrive, frequently pens a sharp reprimand for neglect, when the fault is one of his own making; this omission has become so popular of late years, that we are obliged to have a file especially for such letters.

From our increased facilities for conducting business, no order is allowed to remain on our books, at the utmost, forty-eight hours; in order to carry out this rule during the busy months, it always occasions a great effort on our part, but it is generally accomplished, no matter to what extent the demand upon us may be; we, however, always regard it as a special favor when our customers send in their orders early.

When you remit, obtain Post-Office orders or drafts; it is really not safe to inclose bank-bills in letters, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for such, should they be lost. Where money is sent by Express, prepay the expense of transmitting it, or it will be deducted from the remittance. When only a portion of the amount required for the order is remitted, we can only send goods to that amount; we have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the great difficulty in collecting these small balances.

11th Month.
30 Days.

NOVEMBER 1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.	D.	H.	M.		SOUTHERN STATES.	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	6	9	28	M.	Last Quarter	6	9	28	M.
New Moon	13	7	20	A.	New Moon	13	7	20	A.
First Quarter	20	0	5	A.	First Quarter	20	0	5	A.
Full Moon	27	11	39	A.	Full Moon	27	11	39	A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Con-stell-ations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	T	6 30	4 57	6 51	1 54	♉	14	F	6 17	5 9	7 17	1 54	*All Saints' Day* ⌒
2	W	6 31	4 56	7 44	2 45	♉	28	16	6 18	5 8	8 9	2 45	☌ ♆ ☾
3	T	6 32	4 55	8 39	3 35	♊	11	16	6 19	5 8	9 3	3 35	Fomalhaut s., 7.57 A.
4	F	6 33	4 54	9 37	4 24	♊	23	16	6 20	5 7	9 59	4 24	☾ in apogee
5	S	6 35	4 53	10 39	5 10	♋	6	16	6 21	5 6	10 55	5 10	☌ ♂ ☾ : ☿ in aphelion
6	S	6 36	4 51	11 41	5 54	♋	17	16	6 22	5 6	11 52	5 54	🌗 *6.* ☾ in ☋
7	M	6 38	4 50	morn	6 37	♋	28	16	6 23	5 5	morn	6 37	Venus sets, 6.41 A.
8	T	6 39	4 49	0 43	7 20	♌	10	16	6 24	5 4	0 50	7 20	Algenib s., 8.53 A.
9	W	6 40	4 48	1 49	8 3	♌	22	16	6 25	5 4	1 49	8 3	Polaris s., 10.2 A.
10	T	6 42	4 47	2 50	8 47	♍	3	16	6 26	5 3	2 46	8 47	Mars rises, 9.51 A.
11	F	6 43	4 46	4 0	9 35	♍	16	16	6 26	5 2	3 51	9 35	☌ ☿ ♅ : ♀ stationary
12	S	6 44	4 45	5 14	10 26	♍	29	16	6 27	5 2	4 58	10 26	☌ ♃ ☾
13	S	6 46	4 44	6 28	11 22	♎	13	16	6 28	5 1	6 8	11 22	🌑 ***13.*** Ach. s., 9.59 A.
14	M	6 47	4 43	sets	Ev.22	♎	29	15	6 29	5 0	sets	Ev.22	☌ ♅ ☾ : ☌ ☿ ☾
15	T	6 48	4 42	5 54	1 25	♏	15	15	6 30	5 0	6 20	1 25	☌ ♄ ☾ : ☌ ♀ ☾ ⌣
16	W	6 49	4 41	7 3	2 28	♐	1	15	6 31	4 59	7 28	2 28	Jupiter rises, 4.21 M.
17	T	6 50	4 40	8 16	3 29	♐	17	15	6 32	4 58	8 39	3 29	Aldebaran s., 0.39 M.
18	F	6 51	4 40	9 31	4 27	♑	2	15	6 33	4 58	9 49	4 27	☌ ☿ ♄
19	S	6 52	4 39	10 47	5 20	♑	16	14	6 34	4 57	10 58	5 20	Saturn sets, 5.59 A.
20	S	6 53	4 38	morn	6 10	♑	29	14	6 35	4 57	morn	6 10	🌓 ***20.*** ☌ ☿ ♀
21	M	6 54	4 38	0 1	6 58	♒	12	14	6 36	4 56	0 7	6 58	Rigel s., 1.6 M.
22	T	6 55	4 37	1 9	7 44	♒	24	14	6 37	4 56	1 9	7 44	Fomalhaut s., 6.42 A.
23	W	6 57	4 36	2 17	8 30	♓	6	13	6 38	4 56	2 11	8 30	Algol s., 10.47 A.
24	T	6 58	4 36	3 25	9 17	♓	18	13	6 39	4 55	3 14	9 17	☌ ♀ ♄
25	F	7 0	4 35	4 33	10 6	♈	1	13	6 40	4 55	4 16	10 6	☿ gr. hel. lat. S.
26	S	7 1	4 35	5 38	10 55	♈	14	12	6 40	4 55	5 17	10 55	Uranus rises, 6.36 M.
27	S	7 2	4 35	6 40	11 46	♈	27	12	6 41	4 55	6 16	11 46	🌕 ***27.*** Ham. s.,9.23A.
28	M	7 2	4 34	rises	morn	♉	10	12	6 42	4 55	rises	morn	Nept. rises, 5.46 A.
29	T	7 3	4 34	5 35	0 38	♉	24	11	6 43	4 54	6 1	0 38	☌ ♆ ☾ ⌒
30	W	7 4	4 34	6 31	1 28	♊	7	11	6 44	4 54	6 55	1 28	*St. Andrew*

JEWISH CALENDAR.—November 15, Kislev, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

1, 1883, Sheridan commissioned general.—5, 1872, Grant re-elected.—7, 1663, First newspaper printed.—9, 1775, Montreal taken.—14, 1738, Herschel born.—17, 1869, Suez Canal opened.—22, 1852, France an empire.—28, 1794, Baron Steuben died.—29, 1778, Savannah taken.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

1-2, rain, cooler; 3-4, warmer, rain; 5-7, warm, rain; 8-9, storm; 10-11, cold, freezing; 12-13, warmer, rain; 14-16, storm, rain or snow; 17-18, colder; 19-22, rain; 23-25, snow; 26-30, cold.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

BUIST'S SEEDS ARE FAMOUS FOR PURITY AND VITALITY.

When bills are to be collected through the Express Co., the expense of making such collections are always charged on the invoice; but no perishable goods, as ONION-SETS, POTATOES, BULBS or PLANTS, will be sent in this way; remittances for such must always be made with the order; in fact, there is no necessity to have orders sent C. O. D., and be at the extra expense of return-charges, when one can so readily refer to our prices in this catalogue and ascertain the exact cost of any order.

We personally conduct our business, just as much for pleasure as for profit; our heart is in it as well as our purse, and we therefore guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders; where errors occur we will esteem it a very great favor to be promptly advised, to enable us to make an immediate correction. Strangers who have never visited our establishment should not fail to call when in Philadelphia.

WHY SEEDS SOMETIMES FAIL TO GROW.

Seeds, like individuals, have their peculiarities and different natures, and to know the nature of the various varieties is one of the principles of successful gardening; some sorts will withstand great moisture, while others will perish; some are liable to attacks of insects, and are completely eaten up, while others can withstand such assaults.

Lima Beans, Okra, Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Pumpkin, Corn, and Wrinkled Peas have very delicate germs, and if a succession of cold, wet weather succeed their planting, they will invariably perish in the ground; on the contrary, Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Turnip, Onion, Beet, Snap Beans, Carrot, Salsify, and Spinach will withstand quite a spell of such weather; therefore, many failures result from the inexperience of the planter in either selecting an improper time for sowing, or in covering small delicate seeds too deep, but when failure occurs with a person who is familiar with the sowing of seeds, the reason is invariably because they are worthless from either bad harvesting or too old to grow; the latter is really the principal cause, and to guard against this, purchase your supplies from BUIST. Turnip and Cabbage Seed when grown out of doors are frequently eaten off by a small fly as rapidly as the young plants appear, and often before any leaves are expanded, and unless the planter is aware of this, he certainly must condemn the seed. When dry weather follows the sowing of Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds, they will not germinate freely, and those that do make their appearance are invariably eaten off; therefore harrow and re-seed before or after the first rain, and this is the only plan to adopt when a sowing fails from this cause. Ruta Baga Turnip is particularly liable to be eaten off before the plant is really visible to the eye without a close examination; and to guard against this, it is best to sow quite thickly, at the rate of two pounds to the acre, and thin out if the plants come up too close, or dust them with plaster if they are being destroyed by insects.

Many years since, we established a valuable rule by which we are always familiar with the growing qualities of every seed in our stock; a register-book is kept with every sack of seed noted down in it in alphabetical order, and when there are a number of sacks of one variety, each is designated with a number, a sample is taken from each, tested, and the strength of growing noted down in the register-book; every sack in our warehouse goes through this process twice a year, and the new crops are always tested as soon as they are received from our farms; those that prove defective are at once thrown out. By this regulation it is almost a matter of impossibility for seeds lacking vitality to be received from us. There are, unfortunately, some dealers who continue selling seeds just as long as they remain in stock, regardless of age or the disappointments that will surely follow their sowing, "NEVER THINKING THAT GOOD SEEDS, UNLIKE GOOD WINE, ARE NOT IMPROVED BY BEING AGED."

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOWING GOOD SEED.

VEGETABLES of good quality cannot be grown without first sowing reliable seeds; it is exceedingly annoying, after ploughing, sowing and cultivating your garden for an entire season, to find that, instead of having spent your time and money profitably, you have lost heavily in obtaining a spurious article; this is really a growing evil among Seed Dealers, who have been springing up all over the country the last few years, like so many mushrooms, without having any knowledge of their business, or brains enough to conduct it if they were acquainted with it; they do not exercise the care in selecting their stock that they should, and very frequently make errors in handing out, or putting up in orders the wrong variety. If druggists were as careless in compounding their prescriptions as many are in selling seeds, they certainly would gain great notoriety in the courts of justice. When you make your purchases, be satisfied that the parties from whom you obtain your supplies are reliable, or that such a house has a good reputation, and expect to pay a fair price for what you obtain. There are plenty of cheap seeds, as well as any other article in the market, and it would be always advisable to guard against them; a dollar saved in that line is not always a dollar earned, but very frequently you will lose twenty for every one invested.

It has been our aim, since we established our business (sixty-five years ago), to supply the public with seeds grown from selected stocks, and which are, in every instance, fresh and pure; to accomplish this, all seeds from our establishment are either grown by us or especially for us, and the crops carefully inspected, while growing, to insure their purity. This continued care has established to BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS the enviable reputation of the present day, and where they are sold in competition with those of other houses they invariably become the most

12th Month.
31 Days.

DECEMBER

1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	6	5	6	M.
New Moon	13	6	43	M.
First Quarter	19	10	22	A.
Full Moon	27	6	39	A.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	6	5	6	M.
New Moon	13	6	43	M.
First Quarter	19	10	22	A.
Full Moon	27	6	39	A.

D of M.	D. of W.	Latitude of Middle States.				Constellations		Equation of Time.	Latitude of Southern States.				Aspects of Planets and Remarkable Days for both Latitudes.
		Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.				Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon R. & S. H. M.	Moon Souths. H. M.	
1	T	7 5	4 34	7 28	2 18	♊	19	F	6 45	4 54	7 49	2 18	☌ ♀ ☉ inferior
2	F	7 6	4 34	8 28	3 4	♋	2	10	6 46	4 54	8 46	3 4	☾ in apogee
3	S	7 7	4 34	9 28	3 49	♋	13	10	6 46	4 54	9 42	3 49	☿ gr. elong. E. 21° 10′
4	S	7 8	4 33	10 31	4 32	♋	24	10	6 47	4 54	10 38	4 32	Algol s., 10.5 A.
5	M	7 9	4 33	11 33	5 14	♌	6	9	6 48	4 54	11 36	5 14	♀ in ☊
6	T	7 10	4 33	morn	5 56	♌	17	9	6 49	4 54	morn	5 56	🌗 ***6.*** ☌ ♄ ☉
7	W	7 11	4 33	0 34	6 38	♌	28	8	6 49	4 55	0 32	6 38	Polaris s., 8.12 A.
8	T	7 12	4 33	1 39	7 23	♍	10	8	6 50	4 55	1 31	7 23	Venus rises 5.54 M.
9	F	7 13	4 33	2 49	8 11	♍	23	7	6 50	4 55	2 36	8 11	Mars rises, 8.19 A.
10	S	7 14	4 33	4 1	9 4	♎	7	7	6 51	4 55	3 43	9 4	☌ ♃ ☾ : ⛢ stationary
11	S	7 15	4 33	5 17	10 2	♎	22	6	6 52	4 56	4 53	10 2	Aldebaran s., 11.4 A.
12	M	7 16	4 33	6 29	11 4	♏	8	6	6 52	4 56	6 4	11 4	☌ ♀ ☾ : ☿ stationary
13	T	7 17	4 33	sets	Ev. 8	♏	24	6	6 53	4 57	sets	Ev. 8	🌑 ***13.*** Jup.r.3.0M. ◡
14	W	7 18	4 33	5 53	1 13	♐	11	5	6 53	4 57	6 16	1 13	☌ ☿ ☾ : ☿ in ☊
15	T	7 18	4 34	7 12	2 15	♐	27	5	6 54	4 58	7 31	2 15	☍ ♆ ☉
16	F	7 19	4 34	8 30	3 12	♑	12	4	6 54	4 58	8 44	3 12	Achernar s., 7.49 A.
17	S	7 19	4 34	9 47	4 5	♑	26	4	6 55	4 58	9 55	4 5	Saturn rises, 6.8 M.
18	S	7 20	4 34	11 2	4 55	♒	8	3	6 55	4 59	11 4	4 55	Hamel s., 8.9 A.
19	M	7 20	4 34	morn	5 42	♒	21	3	6 56	4 59	morn	5 42	🌓 ***19.*** ☿ in perihelion
20	T	7 20	4 34	0 8	6 29	♓	3	2	6 56	4 59	0 4	6 29	Pleiades s., 9.41 A.
21	W	7 21	4 34	1 17	7 15	♓	16	2	6 57	5 0	1 8	7 15	☉ enters ♑ : *Winter beg.*
22	T	7 21	4 35	2 26	8 3	♓	28	1	6 58	5 1	2 10	8 3	Algol s., 8.53 A.
23	F	7 22	4 35	3 30	8 52	♈	11	1	6 58	5 1	3 10	8 52	Uranus rises, 4.58 M.
24	S	7 22	4 35	4 32	9 42	♈	23	0	6 59	5 2	4 10	9 42	Sirius s., 0.28 M.
25	S	7 22	4 36	5 31	10 33	♉	7	sl.	6 59	5 2	5 6	10 33	*Christmas Day*
26	M	7 23	4 37	6 26	11 23	♉	20	1	7 0	5 3	6 0	11 23	☌ ♆ ☾. *St. Stephen* ◠
27	T	7 23	4 38	rises	morn	♊	3	1	7 0	5 3	rises	morn	🌕 ***27.*** ☾ eclipsed
28	W	7 23	4 39	5 20	0 13	♊	16	2	7 1	5 4	5 42	0 13	Nept. sets, 6.23 M.
29	T	7 23	4 40	6 20	1 1	♊	28	2	7 1	5 4	6 39	1 1	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.
30	F	7 24	4 41	7 19	1 46	♋	10	3	7 2	5 5	7 34	1 46	☌ ⛢ ☾
31	S	7 24	4 42	8 21	2 30	♋	22	3	7 2	5 5	8 30	2 30	⊕ in perihelion : ☾ in ☋

JEWISH CALENDAR.—December 14, Tebeth, first day.

NOTABLE MONTHLY EVENTS.

3, 1818, Illinois admitted.—7, 1896, Gen. Maceo killed.—9, 1858, Father Matthew died.—14, 1861, Prince Albert died.—18, 1778, Humphrey Davy born.—20, 1864, Sherman enters Savannah.—24, 1836, Great Snow in England.—27, 1581, John Kepler born.—30, 1862, Monitor sunk.

CONJECTURES OF THE WEATHER.

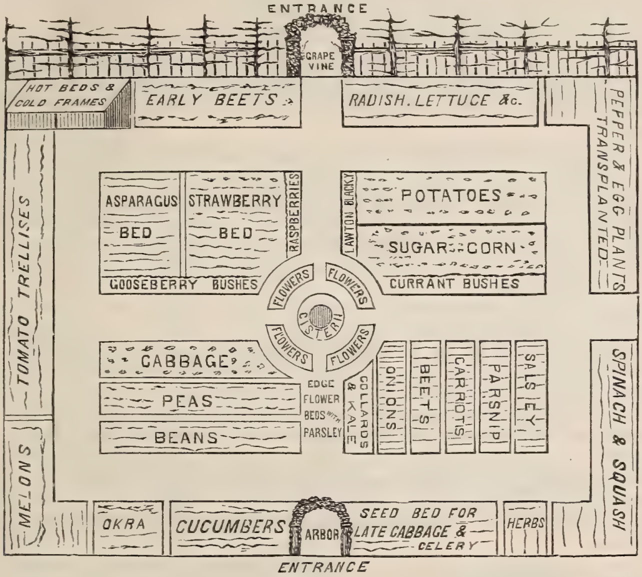
1-3, warm, rain; 4-6, warm period; 7-9, storm, rain or snow; 10-12, hard freezing; 13-14, warmer; 15-17, storm, rain; 18-19, cold; 20-22, warmer; 23-25, severe snow; 26-28, cold; 29-31, warmer, rain.

Copyrighted, August 1st, 1881.

FOR A PROFITABLE GARDEN SOW BUIST'S SEEDS.

popular: this has been demonstrated with several cities and towns that we could mention, where, a few years since, we had not a single customer, but, by hard pressure, succeeded in introducing our seeds, and now supply the entire demand of those places. Annual supplies are shipped to customers in almost all parts of the United States, Canada, East and West Indies, South America and Mexico, and there is scarcely a town or village in this country where they are not either sold or yearly planted by some of its inhabitants.

A DESIRABLE PLAN FOR A FAMILY KITCHEN GARDEN.



ENTRANCE
GRAPE VINE
HOT BEDS & COLD FRAMES
EARLY BEETS
RADISH. LETTUCE &c.
PEPPER & EGG PLANTS TRANSPLANTED
TOMATO TRELLISES
ASPARAGUS BED
STRAWBERRY BED
RASPBERRIES
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES
LAWTON BLACKY
POTATOES
SUGAR CORN
CURRANT BUSHES
FLOWERS
FLOWERS
CISTERN
FLOWERS
FLOWERS
CABBAGE
PEAS
BEANS
EDGE FLOWER BEDS, PARSLEY
COLLARDS & KALE
ONIONS
BEETS
CARROTS
PARSNIP
SALSIFY
SPINACH & SQUASH
MELONS
OKRA
CUCUMBERS
ARBOR
SEED BED FOR LATE CABBAGE & CELERY
HERBS
ENTRANCE

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

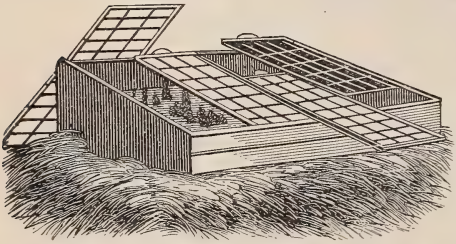
The Vegetable Garden, in our estimation, is the most important appendage to a country villa; the lawn is certainly very beautiful with its velvety carpet and graceful trees, and is without doubt the most attractive object for any rural home; but the garden from which you draw your daily supply of vegetables, is a source of great economy, and the amount thus saved would create quite a snug fund in a single season; independent of this, is it not a great pleasure to enjoy a dish, the first of the season, of Extra Early Peas; to be able to cut a bunch of Asparagus before your neighbor, or to present a basket of Cauliflowers to a friend; and do you not also think the vegetables grown in your own garden are always more delicate in flavor than those you obtain elsewhere? Yes! that is always the general opinion, whether it is imaginary or not.

Simple as the cultivation of vegetables is considered by many, yet to cultivate them successfully requires skill acquired only by experience; book learning, as the farmer terms it, will certainly give you the general principles, but there are a great many minor features in their culture that you can only become familiar with by practice. A good garden, properly cultivated, should supply the table with a succession of crops throughout the growing season, and a stock for winter use; but many console themselves with a single crop, and purchase the balance of their vegetables in our city markets. We cannot, in this condensed Guide, propose to treat fully on the subject, but will give all the information that is required for the inexperienced. The first and most important consideration in selecting a spot for the garden is the situation; the most suitable is a very gentle inclination towards the east or southeast, that it may have all the advantages of the morning sun. The next preferable exposure is south or southwest; if sheltered from the north or northwest, so much the better. Always avoid the neighborhood of large spreading trees, as their roots will exhaust the soil, and their shade injure the crops. In selecting the ground, it is of the greatest importance to have the soil of a healthy quality, being mellow, dry and capable of being worked with a spade. The best soils are of a friable and loamy texture; the worst, those of a very light sandy, or stiff clayey description.

After a proper location has been selected, the next most important consideration is to have it laid out in a convenient and attractive manner; a garden containing half an acre well cultivated will produce sufficient vegetables to supply a moderate-sized family throughout the year. The garden should be enclosed by a board fence, against the inside of which plant Dwarf Pears, Apricots, Peaches, or Nectarines, and train as espaliers; the fruit produced in this manner is always of the finest quality. Our illustration of a kitchen garden will give an idea about what is required in order to have convenient spaces for all the important vegetables, and their location (excepting Asparagus) should be changed every year. A border about six to eight feet wide should surround the whole garden, and walks laid out from four to six feet wide. Should the bottom, or subsoil, be retentive, trench the ground at least eighteen inches deep, as good vegetables can never be produced on sour or shallow soil. By trenching, I mean dig out a space two spades wide and one spade deep, placing the soil taken out to one side ; then turn up the bottom soil, where it lies, at least the full depth of the spade, throw the top of the next trench on the first subsoil, and so on until the whole is finished, The general method of trenching is to turn the top side down; and the subsoil up ; this is attended with evil consequences, as many years will elapse before the bad soil, which has been turned up, can be made equal to the surface soil, which has been turned under. In spading and trenching, we, of course, refer to small gardens ; the more extensive ones should be plowed and subsoiled. The inclination of the soil of one foot in forty, or merely sufficient to carry off the water, is all that is required ; greater slope than this would, during our heavy rains, sweep soil, manure and seeds to th lowest ground.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—There should always be a rotation of crops; that is, no two crops of a similar nature, such as Beet, Carrot and Parsnip should be grown two years in succession on the same ground; it is not only very exhausting to the soil, but the crops thus grown are less productive. To facilitate this rotation, the garden should be divided into squares of nearly uniform size; say into six or eight squares, with cross-walks of from three to four feet wide. Constant stirring of the soil, destroying all weeds, and manuring freely, is one of the secrets of the gardener's success.

MANURE.—Well-decomposed barnyard manure is the most reliable material for general purposes. From twenty to thirty tons is sufficient for an acre. For contingencies, or special purposes, use Peruvian Guano, at the rate of three hundred pounds to the acre, applied in moist weather; but even frequent uses of this will injure the soil. Ground raw bones is also a valuable manure, and can be used occasionally with excellent effect; but, above all, avoid superphosphate, unless you know, by actual experience of yourself or friends, that the brand you purchase is reliable, as thousands of tons are annually sold that the farmer actually receives not a particle of benefit from. A very beneficial liquid manure is made by dissolving guano at the rate of one pound to five gallons of water, to promote the growth of vegetables already started. Soapsud water is an excellent liquid manure for some garden crops, especially for Celery, which, if applied every other day during its growing season, the stalks will be crisp and of a mammoth size.



HOT-BED FRAME.

In order to secure a supply of early vegetables, a hot-bed frame is indispensable. It can be constructed by any man, at a very small cost; it consists of a wooden frame, generally six feet wide, and from six to sixteen feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required; one side to be at least six inches higher than the other; the frame to be subdivided by cross-bars, and each division covered by a glazed sash; the sides and ends should be joined by hooks and staples, to admit of its being taken apart, and stored away when not required. After completion, place it on the manure-bed, prepared in the following manner: The frame should face the south or southeast; fill in about ten inches of rich pulverized soil, and allow it to stand a few days, giving it air by slightly raising the sash, so that the fiery vapor or steam may escape. The seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg-Plant, Pepper, Tomato, and many other varieties may be sown, and the plants planted out as soon as the frosty weather is over.

Preparing Manure for Hot-Beds.—Fresh stable manure only, not exceeding six weeks old, is suitable for this purpose. Turn it over into a compact heap, protected from heavy rains or snow; allow it to remain so for about eight days, when it should be made up into the requisite form to suit the frame. If there is a scarcity of manure, use with it one-hal fresh tanner's bark. Egg-Plant seed requires a strong heat to make it vegetate; for such the hot material will require to be two feet thick. Where the ground is quite dry, a very good method is to dig a space about eighteen inches deep, and put the manure therein; tramp it firmly and evenly; place thereon the frame and sash; put in the rich earth, and in about four days sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely, to destroy any seeds or weeds therein.

Cold Frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, or Brocoli, for planting out early in Spring. Select a dry southern exposure; form a frame from four to six feet wide, and as long as is required. The back should be fourteen inches, and the front six inches high, with a cross-tie every six feet. Seeds of Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, and Brocoli, sown in the open border early in September, will be ready to plant into the cold frame about the end of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on all pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

Cold Pit.—This is a structure in very general use for growing Cauliflowers during Winter. The situation must be dry and well sheltered, having a south or southeast exposure. Dig out a space of two feet deep, and eight feet wide, if for brick, and nine feet wide if for stone. Build the back wall four and a half feet high; that will be two and a half feet above ground, and three feet high in the front. If the ground is not dry, and is subject to under-water, and draining cannot be effected, do not dig so deep, and surround the walls with two feet thick of earth, which will keep the frost from penetrating them. If Cauliflower is to be planted, put into the pit three feet of leaves from the woods, tramp them firmly, over which put one foot of rich earth; after it remains for two weeks, it will be ready for the plants. Six plants for each sash of four feet will be enough. The space may be filled up with Lettuce and Radish.

Hot Pit.—Constructed in the same manner as the Cold Pit, but having the appliances of artificial warmth, either by hot manure and leaves, about half and half, firmly trampled into the bottom, two and a half to three feet thick; or one-half fresh tanner's bark, half dried, mixed with hot manure, is very efficient, over which place about one foot of earth. In about two weeks the heat will have subsided sufficiently to admit of Cucumbers being planted, or any other seeds or roots requiring artificial warmth to forward their growth. These materials are readily obtained by every farmer and gardener.

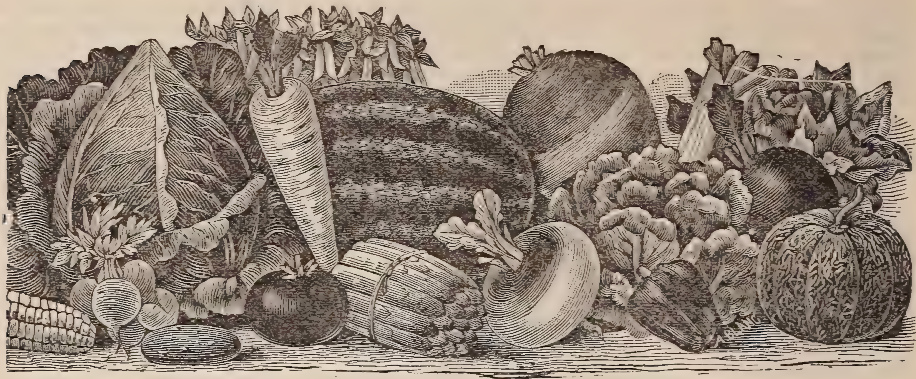
MARKET GARDENING.—This is a laborious occupation, yet one that pays a very handsome percentage on the investment. Ten acres in vegetables, well cultivated and properly managed, will prove more profitable than a fifty-acre farm producing the ordinary farm crops. I have frequently observed, in my business relations with the Farmer and Market Gardener, a vast difference in the accumulation of means between them. The one will commence under very favorable prospects, on a farm leased for a series of years, will labor industriously and study economy, and rarely realize much more than a comfortable living for his family. The other, commencing under less favorable circumstances, with equal energy, does not only pay an annual rent of from thirty to sixty dollars per acre (as is the case with many of our Philadelphia Market Gardeners who occupy valuable grounds in the city), and support a large family, but in a very few years realizes sufficient to purchase the place. A few heads of Cabbage will, in frequent seasons, sell for as much as a bushel of Corn, and a few bunches of early Asparagus for as much as a bushel of Wheat. Good Vegetables will always sell at a good profit, and our hungry cities can rarely be overstocked with them.

In locating a Garden, observe that the soil is light, and situation convenient to the city; a few dollars additional rent is nothing, if the ground is suitable; and with industry and reasonable economy the cultivator will annually realize a handsome income.

A SUGGESTION TO THE GARDENER.

The following are some of the most **Improved Varieties** which we have introduced for either the **Market Gardener** or **Private Grower**, and strongly recommended to those who desire to grow the Best and in which there is the greatest profit for the Cultivator.

Buist's Lightning Early Valentine Beans	Page 33
Buist's Dwarf Butter Wax Bismarck Beans	Page 35
Buist's Early Morning Star Peas	Page 94
Buist's Premier Extra Early Peas	Page 75
Buist's Extra Early Turnip Beet	Page 41
Buist's Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet Othello	Page 41
Buist's Florida Header Cabbage	Page 51
Buist's Improved Large Late Drumhead Cabbage	Page 50
Buist's Improved Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage	Page 52
Buist's Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead Cabbage	Page 53
Buist's Improved Half Long Scarlet Carrot	Page 56
Buist's Perfection Early White Spine Cucumber	Page 67
Buist's Improved Large Thornless Purple Egg Plant	Page 71
Buist's Pedigree Yellow Globe Danvers Onion	Page 87
Buist's Pedigree Yellow Dutch or Strasburg Onion	Page 88
Buist's Pedigree White Silver Skin Onion	Page 88
Buist's Perfection White Forcing Lettuce	Page 74
Buist's Garnishing or Emerald Parsley	Page 92
Buist's Earliest Scarlet Button Radish	Page 107
Buist's Mammoth White Salsify	Page 111
Buist's Perfection Curled Spinach	Page 111
Buist's Majestic Tomato	Page 115
Buist's Prize Belle Tomato	Page 116
Buist's Beauty Tomato	Page 117
Buist's Mammoth Red Top Globe Turnip	Page 121



GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF

BUIST'S PRIZE MEDAL

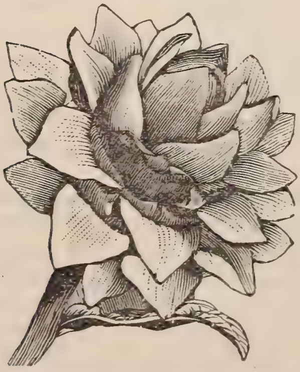
GARDEN SEEDS

THEY ARE PERFECTION,

Both in Growth and Purity.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.). ARTISCHOKE (Ger.). ALCAHOFA (Sp.).



Large Green Globe.—This is not a popular vegetable in this country, and is cultivated to a very limited extent. It is a very coarse-growing plant, occupying much space, while only a small portion is available for food, which is the receptacle of the flower. Plant the seed early in Spring, in rows three inches apart, and one foot from row to row; cover with fine earth one-quarter of an inch; when one year old, transplant them two feet apart each way, in deep, rich soil. Where the winters are severe, they must be protected with dry litter, or a bed of leaves, or by raising around them about eight inches of earth; manure and dig annually between the rows. The heads are boiled, and eaten with butter and salt; the bottom of these heads are very fleshy, and are cooked in various ways, sometimes being dried for winter use. The French are very partial to this vegetable. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

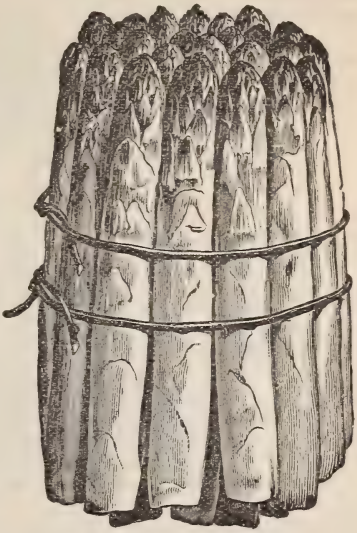
Artichoke Roots.—Jerusalem.—This variety is quite distinct from the above and is only produced from the root or tuber; are planted and cultivated the same as the potato; is immensely productive and a fattening food for hogs; is also highly esteemed for pickling. 3 lb. package, by mail, $1.00; peck, $1.00; bushel $2.75; bbl. $7.00.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.). SPARGEL (Ger.). ESPARRAGGOS (Sp.).

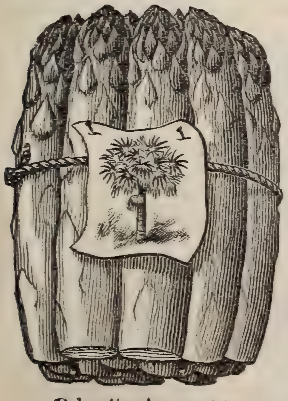
The Asparagus is a favorite vegetable with all; almost every rural family have a patch or bed of it in their garden, and there is generally great competition among neighbors in cutting the first bunch of the season. The seed should be soaked and sown early in Spring, two ches deep, and eighteen inches from row to row; the soil should be of a rich, sandy loam, well manured and prepared. After the plants are either one or two years old, transplant them into permanent beds, prepared in the following manner:—

The ground should be thoroughly trenched, burying in plenty of manure, as no more can be supplied after the beds are planted (except by surface dressings) the soil can scarcely be too rich, for the sweetness, tenderness and size of the stalks depend on the richness of soil and rapidity of their growth. A plot of ground twenty feet wide and fifty feet long will be large enough to supply a moderate-sized family; over it sow about one hundred pounds of salt, incorporating it with the soil to the depth of four inches. After being properly levelled, divide it off into beds four feet wide, with alleys of two feet between them. Drive in a long stake at each corner, take up the plants carefully from the seed-rows with a spading-fork, expose them to the air as little as possible, keep them covered during the time of planting, and do not allow the roots to become dry. Stretch a line the length of the bed, nine inches from the edge, and with a spade cut a small furrow six inches deep; set a row of plants along the trench, nine inches apart, with the crown of the roots two inches below the surface; having finished a row, cover them directly, rake evenly, and proceed to open another furrow, a foot from the first; plant in the same manner, and so on until you have four rows to a bed. Cut down the stems the last of Autumn, and, after clearing off the weeds, cover with a dressing of manure or rich compost, which is to be forked in early Spring; the plants must be properly established before cutting for use, which will require at least two seasons. As the alleys between the beds will be so much ground idle the first two years, they can be sown with Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish or other similar crops; but nothing should be planted on the beds, as it would rob the ground of a great portion of its nutriment.


Barr's Mammoth Asparagus.

The New York Market Gardeners, at Oyster Bay, who make Asparagus-growing a specialty, grow it in the following manner:

"They select a good sandy loam, which is the best adapted for an early cutting for market. The ground should be thoroughly ploughed as deep as possible, and furrowed off each way from four to five feet. At each intersection dig the dirt out so as to make the hole at least twelve inches deep, then put in about a half-bushel of good strong stable manure, and press down; cover with soil, and set the plant so that the crown will be about eight or ten inches from the top of the ground when levelled off; spread the roots out flat in setting, and cover with soil; keep the ground loose by cultivating; hoe out all grass and weeds. They can be set out either in the Fall or Spring; the Fall is best, as the roots get ready to start sooner in the Spring. They will want no additional manure until the second Spring after setting, when they should have a liberal dressing of manure ploughed in, and the ground kept loose and clean. The third Spring give the plants a sprinkling of guano; as soon as frost is out of the ground, cultivate and loosen the soil. This season you will cut, but not too heavy, as it is better to cut light to strengthen the roots. After cutting, give a heavy dressing of manure, and keep loose and clean. In the Fall, before the seed drops, cut the tops and burn, to prevent filling the ground with small plants. All that is necessary after this is to use guano early in Spring, and plough and work in; and, after cutting, to apply a good coating of manure between the rows, keeping the ground loose and clean. Two-year-old plants are best for setting. Any kind of manure is good, with occasionally a dressing of salt. The very best manure, where it can be obtained, is night-soil, ploughed in; but any kind will do if you use enough of it; there need be no fear of giving it too much, as the crop will pay fourfold to the quantity of manure used. For marketing, the sprouts should be all large, as green as possible, and cut, when bunched, eight inches long. The bunches should be five inches across the butt end, and tied with basswood-tie near each end. If to be kept over night, wet the butts and stand on the ground in a cool cellar; keep the tops dry after bunching." Always use an Asparagus Buncher, Price, $1.75 to $2.00 each.


Palmetto Asparagus.

Conover's Collossal.—The oldest and most popular of the large growing varieties, but is surpassed in size by some of the recently introduced sorts. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts. Roots, 2 years old 75 cts. per 100, $4.50 per 1000.

Barr's Mammoth.—This recently introduced variety originated with a Market Gardener of this city, and is undoubtedly the best and largest growing variety of them all; when grown in rich soil the stalks frequently attain an inch in thickness and almost as white as blanched celery, of uniform thickness almost to the extreme point, resembling the famous German asparagus which is so highly prized by the patrons of Delmonico's and other famous restaurants of this country. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts. Roots, 2 years old, $1.00 per 100, $5.50 per 1000.

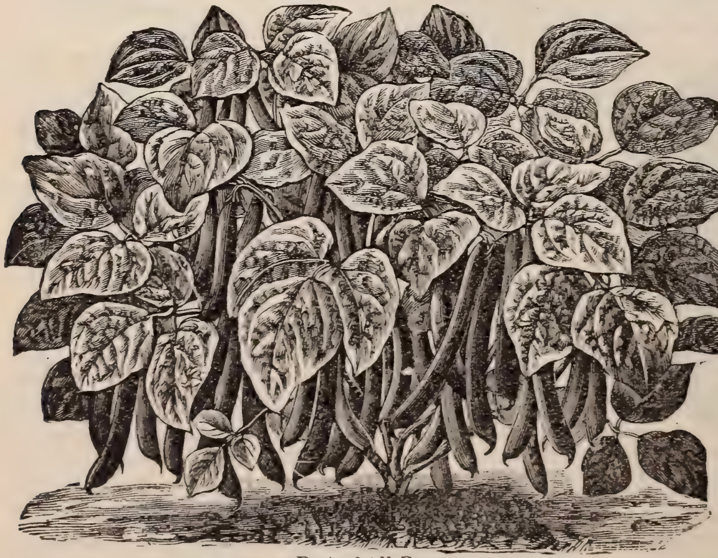
The Palmetto.—This variety was introduced a few years since from the South, and being a novelty it sprung into popular favor at once and is now cultivated in some localities qui extensively. It is productive, large in size and quite early. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts. Roots, 2 years old, $1.00 per 100, $5.50 per 1000.

BEANS (Dwarf, Snapshort or Bush).

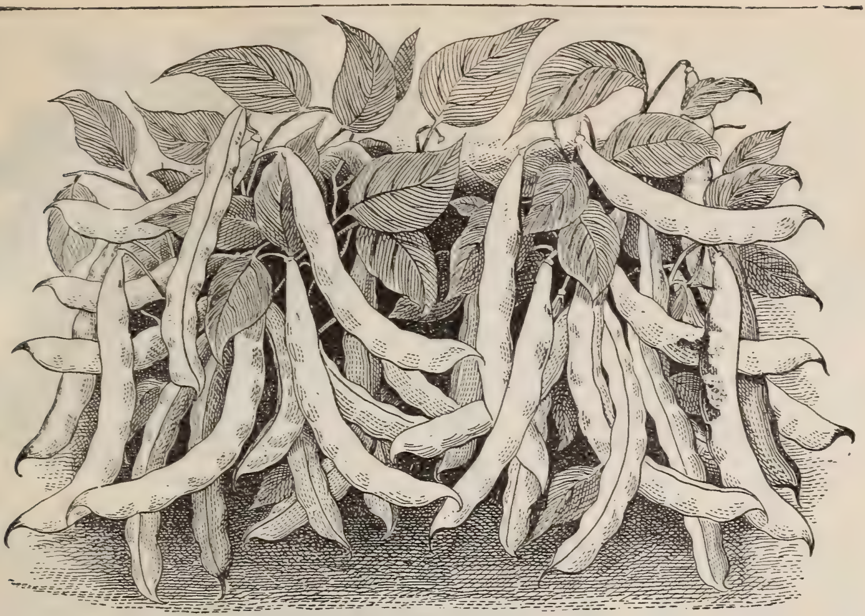
HARICOT (Fr.). BOHNE (Ger.). FRIJOL ENANO (Sp.).

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks, from the middle of Spring to the end of Summer; but not until the soil becomes warm, as they are very sensitive to both heat and cold. Plant in rows, eighteen inches apart, two inches deep; cultivate frequently, but only when dry, as the scattering of earth on the foliage or pods, when moist, will cause them to become damaged with rust. This crop will flourish between the ridges of Celery, rows of Corn or Cabbage, when they are first planted, as the Beans would be ready for the table before the other crops attain any size.

Wax or Stringless Beans have now become a universal favorite throughout the country; so much so, that we have not yet been able to grow sufficient to supply the increasing demand; they are, without an exception, the best of the entire Bean family, and in saying this, we do not make the famous Lima an exception; they are entirely free from strings, the pods are of a beautiful waxy yellow color, boil down as rich as butter, and taste more like a tenderloin beefsteak than a vegetable. The German Wax Pole we regard as superior to the Dwarf, being more fleshy and richer. It amply repays the extra trouble and expense of furnishing rods or poles; they luxuriate in rich soil, but will produce a fair crop in poor ground. It is merely a question of time when they will almost supersede all other varieties; and they will also mature their crops as far north as the Northern Lakes, which is a very important feature. They should be used while young, or just as soon as the pods assume their waxy color. Our city markets are now daily canvassed especially for this vegetable, and market gardeners who were fortunate enough in securing and planting pure seed last Spring have met with a ready sale for their entire product at more than double the price of the ordinary varieties. We say, "securing pure seed," from the fact that two-thirds of the Beans sold under this name are *spurious*, being badly mixed with a tough green-podded variety.


Best of All Bean.

Seed-growers are not careful enough in growing this crop; they frequently grow it side by side with other varieties, and do not even trouble themselves in weeding out the plants producing green pods. A crop grown in this manner will become entirely mixed in a single season, and there are hundreds of such crops grown every year, and sold to the seed-stores of the East and West, and supplied by them, very innocently, to their customers as pure seed (as their purity cannot be distinguished when matured); therefore be careful in purchasing. Our stock is always of our growth, and our customers will always find them strictly pure and reliable in every respect.



Buist's Lightning Early Valentine Bean.
(It is 10 to 12 days earlier than any other Valentine).

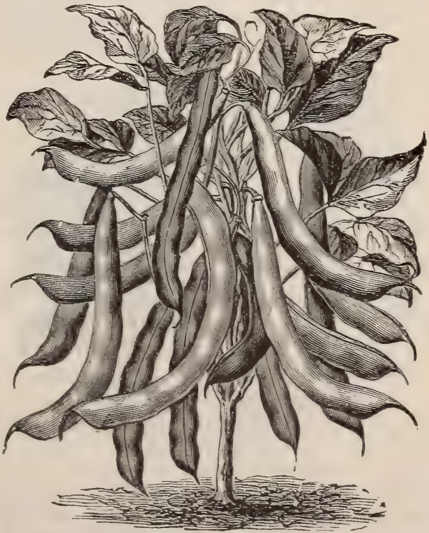
GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES.

Buist's Lightning Early Valentine. This recently introduced variety which has become famous in all the Bean-growing sections of our country, is well named, as it is lightning in ripening in comparison with any other stock of this popular Bean. The pods are large and round, is very productive, and when young entirely stringless. It cannot be recommended too highly to the market-gardener, as he derives his greatest profit from the earliest crops, and this surpasses all other stocks of Valentines in both earliness and productiveness, it is sold only in our sealed packages and lead-sealed sacks. Packet, 10 cts ; Pint, 20 cts.; Qt., 30 cts.; Peck, $1.50 ; Bush., $5.00.

Improved Early Valentine is one of the best and oldest varieties; will be ready for the table in about six weeks from the time of planting; the pods are round, smaller in size than the Mohawk, but not quite as productive; it is a first-class market variety, the best and most popular of all the green-podded varieties. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4 00.

Early China Red-Eye, an old favorite, is very early, and of good quality, and quite popular in the South. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1 25 ; bush , $4 00.

Extra Early Refugee.—This new variety which was introduced a few years since has become very popular with market gardeners who grow Snap Short Beans for early shipment, especially with those who are located in Florida and other sections of the South, where it is entirely superseding the old but very popular Refugee which has long been a very great favorite, on account of its being so much earlier; its pods are round, of a bright green color and very productive and always certain of producing a crop even in unfavorable seasons. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts., peck, $1.25 ; bush., $4.00.

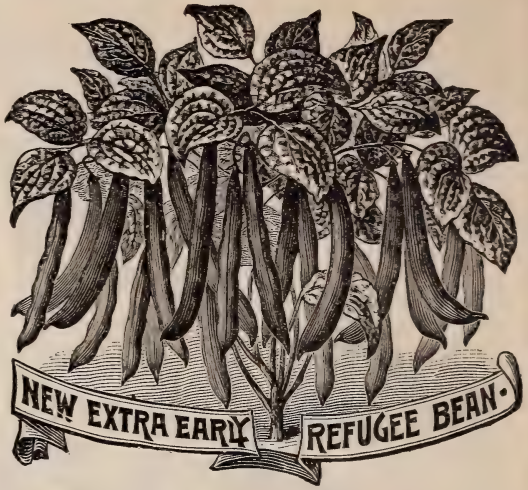


Improved Early Valentine Bean.

Early Refugee, or Thousand-to-One.—A very excellent variety, very similar to the Valentine when green, through a stronger grower; is fit for the table in about seven weeks; very productive. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

The Shippers' Favorite.—This is one of the earliest and most desirable market varieties, with unsurpassed shipping qualities, and is the best green-podded Snap-Short ever introduced. It begins bearing when quite small, and produces a succession of pods which are delicate, tender, and, while young, entirely stringless; the pods are very much larger than those of any other dwarf variety; highly recommended to Market Gardeners. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks.—This is a long, flat-podded variety, withstands considerable frost, and on that account is preferred for first planting; is also an excellent variety for pickling, and for which purpose it should be planted about the last of August. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

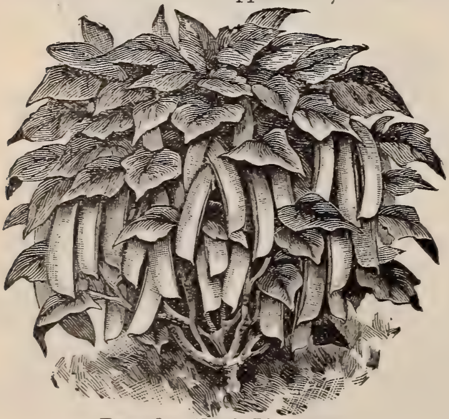

NEW EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE BEAN.

White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf, a good late variety, can be used as a snap-short or as a shelled-bean for winter use, it has no equal. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00.; bush., $3.50.

Best of All.—This is a famous variety of Snap-Short, which is fast becoming very popular in all sections of our country where Snap-Short Beans are grown for early shipments; it far excels the Improved Valentine for that purpose, both in productiveness and size of pods; when young it is entirely stringless. The pods are very long, and the retaining of their beautiful green color and freshness in appearance, even when picked for several days, is one of its greatest features. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25.; bush., $4.00.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks, in growth and maturity, is very similar to the Mohawk; pods long and flat, very productive, and ripens about the same time. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

Extra Early White Valentine.—This variety is identical with the Red Valentine, both in earliness, productiveness and form of pods; the only difference is in the color of the beans when ripe, which are pure white. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush, $4.50.



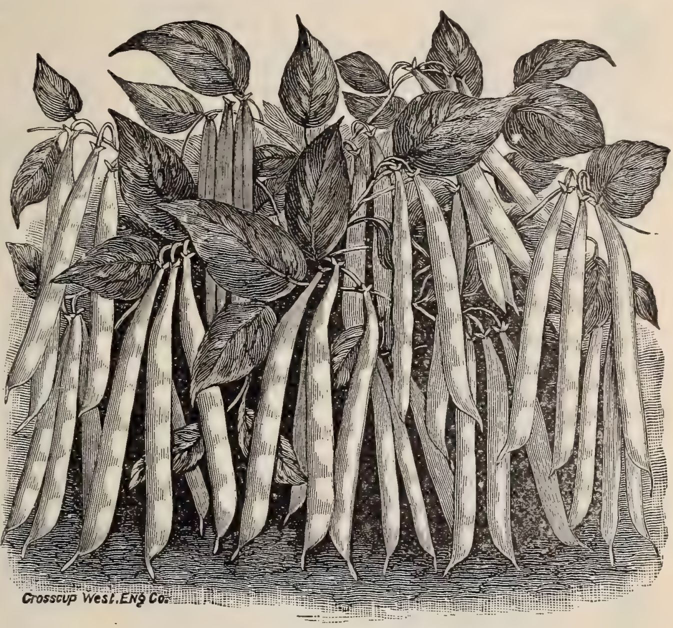
Dwarf or Bush Lima Bean.

Henderson's Dwarf or Bush Lima.—There are many who prefer the Dwarf Lima to those that require poles, yet in our estimation we regard the running variety decidedly preferable, but the former has some advantages, as they require no support and come into bearing a month earlier. The Henderson produces beans the size of the Sieva or Carolina, which are of small size, and very productive and preferred in the South; they grow from 15 to 18 inches high and continue producing until frost; a few rows will supply a small family throughout the season. Packet, 10 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

Burpee's Dwarf or Bush Lima.—This variety produces beans as large as the Pole Lima, but in every other respect they are similar to the Henderson, except in quality, which we regard as superior, having more of the flavor of the old Lima; they are however more liable to contain runners, as it is a hybrid variety and a difficult matter to keep them free from them; it must be observed that no variety of the Lima, either dwarf or tall should be sown or planted until the weather becomes settled as they will invariably rot in the ground. Packet, 10 cts; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bushel, $7.00.

☞ The great error made by almost all private growers is permitting their snap-short beans to become too large before picking, consequently they are stringy and unfit for use. Almost all varieties are nearly stringless when young, and only in that state should they be used. After breaking off and stringing from both ends of the pods the slicing should run almost the entire length. This is the German method of preparing them, which is far superior to the usual way.

WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED VARIETIES.


Crosscup West.EN§ Co.

Dwarf Butter Wax Bismarck.
(The cream of all Wax Varieties.)

Dwarf Butter Wax Bismarck, (Rust-proof). — This celebrated variety, which we introduced a few years since, is one of the most attractive and famous varities of Wax Beans known in Germany; its great beauty, and extraordinary length of pods, attracted our attention in the markets of Berlin in '87; we found them in quality so far superior to any variety of the Wax that we had ever tasted that we secured sufficient for seed purposes for that year, and have since then grown them very extensively; they cannot be recommended too highly to all lovers of the Butter Bean. They are very early, the pods of which are produced in great profusion, and will average six inches in length, are almost transparent, exceedingly brittle and of very delicate flavor; the bean when dry is of a beautiful blueish black color and of a kidney shape. Pint, 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Dwarf Golden Wax.—There has been no variety of Snap Bean ever introduced that has given the satisfaction and profit in culture equal to the Dwarf Golden Wax. Its pods are fleshy, of a beautiful golden waxy color, of large size, quite productive, and of luscious flavor; its only defect is liability of its pods to spot with rust in very wet seasons. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush, $4.00.

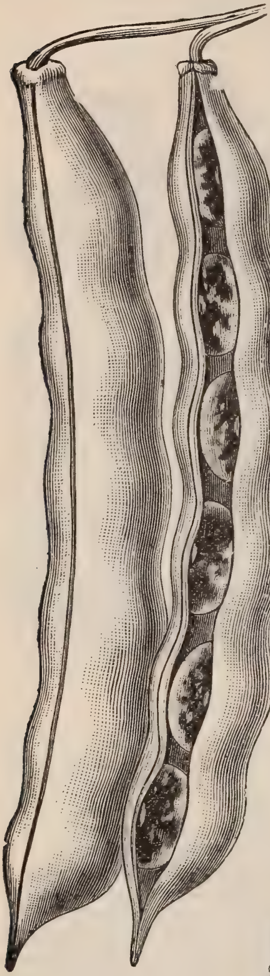
New Prolific German Wax, or Cylinder Pod Black Wax.—For many years the old Dwarf German Black Wax Bean has been a great favorite, both with market gardeners and private planters, on account of the fine quality and early maturity of its tender yellow waxy pods. This new strain originated with a large bean grower in Genesee County, N. Y., and is exceedingly valuable, not only because of its superiority over the old strain, but also because of its much greater productiveness. While it retains all the good qualities of its parent, the pods are *straighter*, *longer* and *rounder*, and *almost twice as productive*. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25.; bush., $4.00.

Improved Golden Wax, (Rust-proof). This variety, the pods of which are of a dark rich golden yellow color, is rapidly surpassing the famous Golden Wax, which has been the most popular and most desirable of all the Wax varities. It is a vast improvement, not only in the size of its pods and productiveness, but it is not liable to rust, even in the most unfavorable weather. Seasons that have almost entirely destroyed the crop of Golden Wax by rust the Improved variety stood, without a blemish to its pods, Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

Early Dwarf German Wax.—One of the finest of Snapshorts, and the oldest of the Wax varities; pods transparent, waxy yellow, and snap like pipe-stems; boil as rich as butter, and, when highly seasoned, are luscious; they are thick and very tender, entirely stringless, and fully as early as the Valentine; one of the best market varieties. The bean, when ripe, is black. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1,25; bush., $4.00.

Crystal White Wax.—A very beautiful, distinct and desirable variety, producing pods of good size. Color, waxy-white, and almost transparent. Are stringless, crisp and tender, and of rich flavor. The pods develop quickly, but mature slowly, and remain in condition for table use longer than any other variety. Pint, 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Dwarf White Wax.—Similar in every respect to the Dwarf German Wax; the pods are, however, not quite so round, and the bean is pure white when ripe. Highly recommended. Pint, 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.



Dwarf Speckled Kidney Wax Bean.

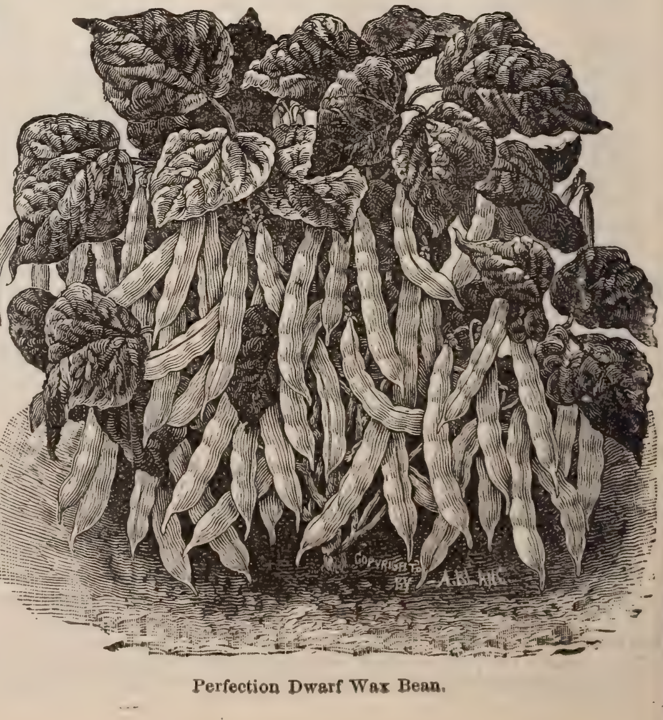
Early Dwarf Speckled Kidney Wax Butter.—This variety was introduced in 1887, its great merits are rapidly becoming appreciated; we regard it as one of the very best of the Wax varieties, even surpassing the famous Dwarf Golden or Cream Wax in both quality and productiveness, and is a grand market sort; the plants become literally loaded with long beautiful waxy colored pods, which are entirely stringless, and of a rich luscious flavor, it is also quite as early as the earliest stock of Valentines The pods are very long, broad and flat, and are exceedingly brittle; beans, when dry, are white, with two shades of reddish-purple, more or less visible, of a distinct kidney shape. We cannot recommend it too highly for either market or family use. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.25 ; bush., $4.50.

Golden-Eyed Wax.—This is an early and a vigorous growing variety, yielding a great profusion of tender pods of a beautiful waxy appearance. The vine grows about one and a half feet high, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. It is singularly free from blight and rust; in this respect it has stood the test well from the first year of its introduction. The pods are flat, larger than the Golden Wax, and nearly as large as the Flageolet Wax. Per pint, 15 cts ; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush, $4.50.

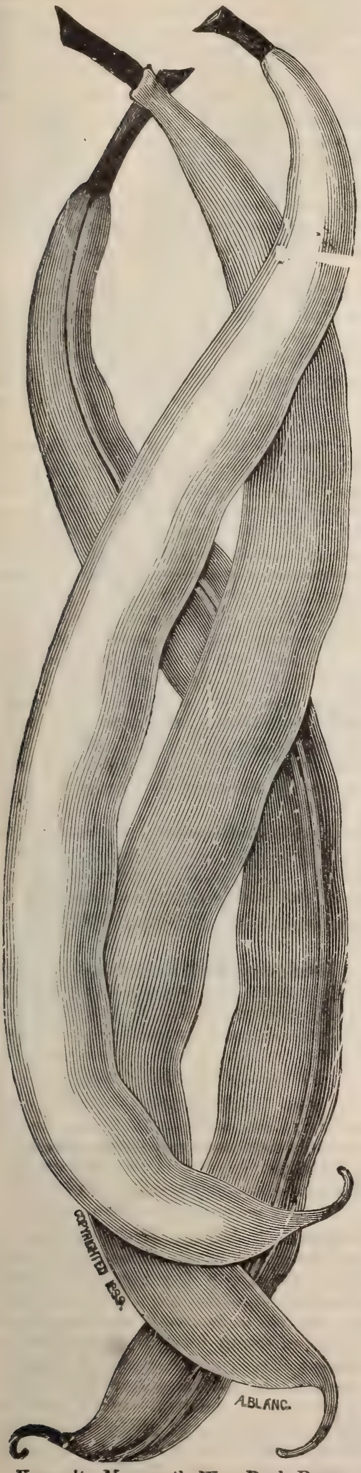
Dwarf Scarlet or Crimson Wax Flageolet.—A very valuable yellow podded variety, producing a profusion of long, broad and very succulent waxy pods which are entirely stringless. An abundant bearer and entirely rust-proof. A very valuable variety for either market or family use. The bean, when dry, ranges from light to a deep scarlet color, and of kidney shape; is entirely distinct from any other variety. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt , 30 cts ; peck, $1.50 ; bush., $5.00.

Dwarf Black-Eye Wax Bean.—A distinct and valuable variety, which has made a most favorable impression. It is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax Beans. It is very early, robust grower, productive, tender and of exceptionally fine flavor Per pint, 15 cts ; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.25 ; bush., $4.50.

Perfection Dwarf Wax.—This variety is of recent introduction, and a hybrid of the Scarlet Flageolet Dwarf Wax, which has proved itself not only quite a distinct variety, but one of great value, both for the market gardener and for private use; it is a vigorous grower and very productive, producing magnificent large golden yellow pods, entirely stringless,



Perfection Dwarf Wax Bean.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A.BLANC.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax Bush Bean.

exceedingly tender and of very rich flavor; owing to its robust habit it produces its pods well up from the ground. Per pint, 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.50.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax Bush Bean.—This recently introduced novelty is well named as it is the largest podded dwarf snap-short bean in the world, the pods are immense, averaging in length from 10 to 14 inches and of the thickness of a man's finger, of a rich golden yellow color and are nearly all solid pulp, of luscious flavor and enormously productive it may well be classed as a vegetable wonder of great value. It should be planted twice as wide apart as the ordinary bush bean as it is a vigorous grower, and the immensity of its pods require plenty of light and air to perfect them. Per pint, 20 cts ; qt., 35 cts.; peck, $2 00; bush., $7.00.

BEANS (Pole or Running).

STANGEN BOHNE (Ger.). HARICOTS A RAMES (Fr.). FRIJOL VASTAGO (Sp.).

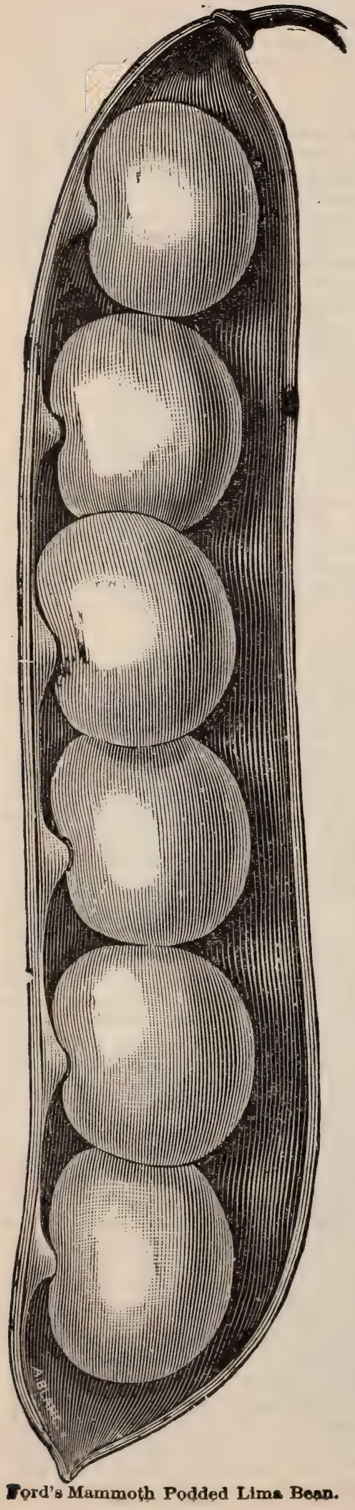
These are usually planted in hills and trained to poles, which should be eight to ten feet long, and firmly set in the ground from three and a half to four feet apart each way; draw around them a hill of earth, and plant four or five beans to each hill, one inch deep, always observing to plant the eye of the bean down, which will cause it to produce a stronger plant, and grow more freely.

Large White Lima.—The Large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated; the germ of this bean is very delicate, and sometimes the first planting is destroyed by cold and wet weather; to insure against this, the beans can be sprouted in small flower-pots, or by placing them on sods of earth, placed in a frame, covered lightly with soil, and planting them out when the weather becomes warm; this will increase their earliness fully two or three weeks. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt , 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima.—This variety was introduced by James Ford, a market-gardener of this city, who has always taken a great pride in improving the various varieties of vegetables cultivated by him, and has them in their greatest perfection; this has been particularly the case with the Lima Bean, and his stock has made his name famous among gardeners; its pods are prodigious in size, containing from five to eight mammoth beans in each; in quality they are unsurpassed and excel any other variety for their productiveness. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts. peck, $2.00 ; bush., $7.00.

Salem Mammoth Lima.—This celebrated variety originated from a selection made for several years by an extensive grower at Salem, N. J.; it is remarkable for the large size of both pods and beans it produces as well as for its earliness. The beans, when dry, are of a beautiful light green color and of almost twice the size of the ordinary Lima, and of very rich flavor. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2 00; bush , $7.00.

Extra Early Jersey Lima.—This variety is remarkable for its extreme earliness, it is ready for the market from ten days to two weeks sooner than any other variety, frequently ready for picking by the middle of July, the beans and pods are smaller than those of the common Lima, but are considered of a more delicate flavor. Per pint. 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.


Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima Bean.

Dreer's Improved Lima.—The distinctive improvements are its remarkable productiveness, delicious flavor, and forming the beans closely in the pod. It is quite early, of a delicate marrow flavor and unlike any other variety. Per pint, 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7 00.

King of the Garden Lima, a very highly esteemed and popular variety, producing very large pods and beans of an enormous size when in a green state, but when dry are of the ordinary size, it is of a strong growth, exceedingly productive, and frequently producing five or six beans to the pod; of excellent quality and highly recommended. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.

Carolina Sewee or Sieva.—A very celebrated variety in the South where it is cultivated very extensively, it is similar to the Lima, growing fully as strong, but producing beans but half the size; as a market variety it is not so desirable, but we consider it more productive; there is no difference in flavor. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $6.50.

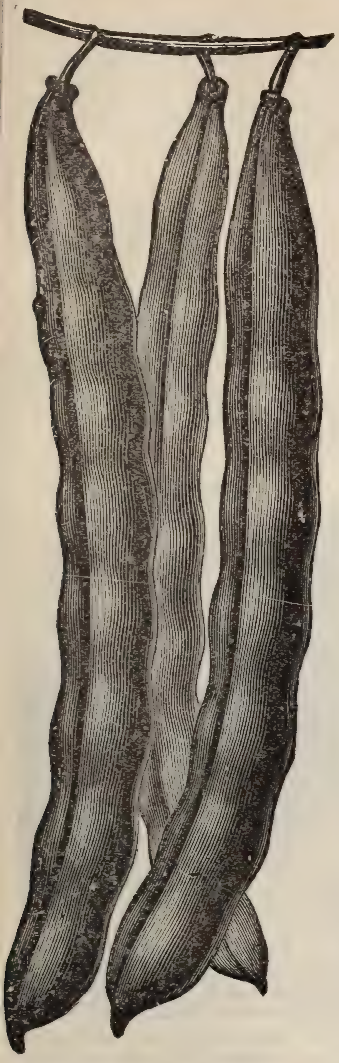
Southern White Crease-Back or Fat Horse.—This variety has been the most popular Pole Bean in some sections of the South, especially in Louisiana, for many years, and, strange to say, it has not been more largely disseminated. The stock which we offer is an improvement, both in the size of its pods and its productiveness; is a strong grower and an abundant bearer, producing handsome green pods in clusters, which are from 6 to 7 inches long; it is entirely stringless and very fleshy. As a market variety it is unequaled, always commanding the highest price. It is also celebrated for its fine shipping qualities, as it retains its polished and brilliant appearance longer than any other variety. The beans, when dry, are of small size, oblong, and pure white; the pods round, with a deep crease in the back, from which it is named the Crease-Back. In some sections it is also called the Fat Horse Bean. Per pint, 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

Southern Prolific.—An excellent bean for cooking in the pod. The pods are produced in clusters, the growth is rapid and the pods brittle and tender. It is one of the most popular beans in the Southern States, where it is better known than in the North. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

German Wax, or Butter (Stringless).—This variety is of unsurpassed quality, producing pods of a beautiful golden, waxy color, entirely stringless, and very productive; they should be used as a snap-short when young. Cannot recommend it too highly. Beans, when ripe, are indigo-blue. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

Dutch Case-Knife is an excellent pole-bean, and very productive; is of fine flavor, and much earlier than the Lima or the Carolina; it can be used as a snap-short, or shelled, and is well adapted for winter use. It is also an excellent variety to grow on Corn, and is sometimes called the Cornfield bean. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

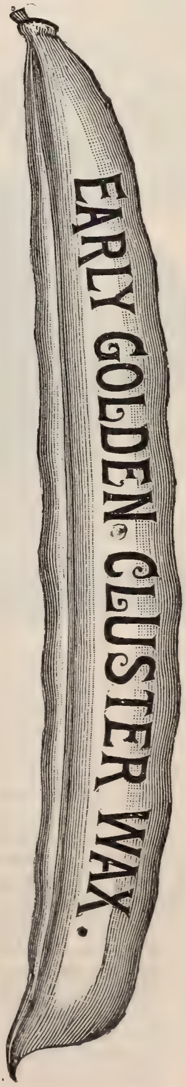
Golden Wax Flageolet Pole.—This variety is regarded by many as the cream of all Wax Pole Beans; it was introduced from Germany a few years since, and has already become a great favorite for its many good qualities. Its pods are of a beautiful golden-yellow color, entirely stringless, of round form, full and fleshy, and of exquisite flavor; the vines commence bearing when quite young and continue throughout the season, producing a succession of young and tender pods, ranging in size from 7 to 8 inches in length, and produced in large clusters. Cannot recommend it too highly. Per pint, 20 cts; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.



Southern White Crease-Back Pole Beans.

London Horticultural, or Wren's Egg, is a very hardy and productive variety, very popular in the East, and other sections of the country where the Lima cannot be cultivated; it grows from six to eight feet high, producing purple blossoms, and pods about six inches in length; can be used either for snapping or shelling; it is also an excellent Winter variety; as a baking bean it has no equal. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50 ; bush., $5.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole.—This is the earliest of all varieties of Pole Beans, surpassing the famous Giant Wax in both quality and productiveness; the pods are of a beautiful golden-yellow color, from 6 to 8 inches in length, entirely stringless, and are produced in large clusters; one of the desirable features is retaining tenderness and fullness long after the beans are developed, so that when they are too far advanced in growth for shipping, they can be used shelled; of delicious flavor, and cannot be too highly recommended. Per pint, 20 cts quart, 40 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.


EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.—The naming of this variety was a misnomer, as it is not expected of wives to do men's work, let men pick the beans and wives will prepare them for the table, as there are more lazy men than there are lazy wives. It is, however, a remarkable variety, not only for its great productiveness but also for its fine quality, the pods are produced in great clusters and almost a handful can be grasped at once, which makes the picking of them an easy task; they continue bearing throughout the season; the pods are broad, thick, fleshy and from 4 to 6 inches long and when young entirely stringless, are of a rich buttery flavor; the beans when dry are white and are unsurpassed as shell-beans for Winter use. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 c.s.; peck, $2 00 ; bush., $7.00.

Old Homestead (Improved Kentucky Wonder).—We regard this variety as being the most desirable, best and earliest of all the green-podded running varieties, it is enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, which are of a silvery-green color and entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting; they cannot fail to become a very great favorite, and strongly recommended especially for the South in preference to the Southern Prolific, which has been the old favorite of that section for many years. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, $1.75 ; bush., $6.00.

Scarlet Runner.—This variety grows about twelve or fifteen feet, foliage bright green, and flowers brilliant scarlet; it is generally cultivated as an ornamental climber, and is really very attractive ; it is used in many localities as a vegetable ; the pods are of a bright scarlet color, and when young are very tender and excellent when shelled. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $2 00 ; bush., $6.50.

White Dutch Runner.—Similar to Scarlet Runner, except in color of seed and flowers, which are white. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $6.50.

We also sell OUR Seeds in 5 and 10 cent packets, but the more expensive VARIETIES are ONLY put up in the LATTER size.

ENGLISH BEANS.

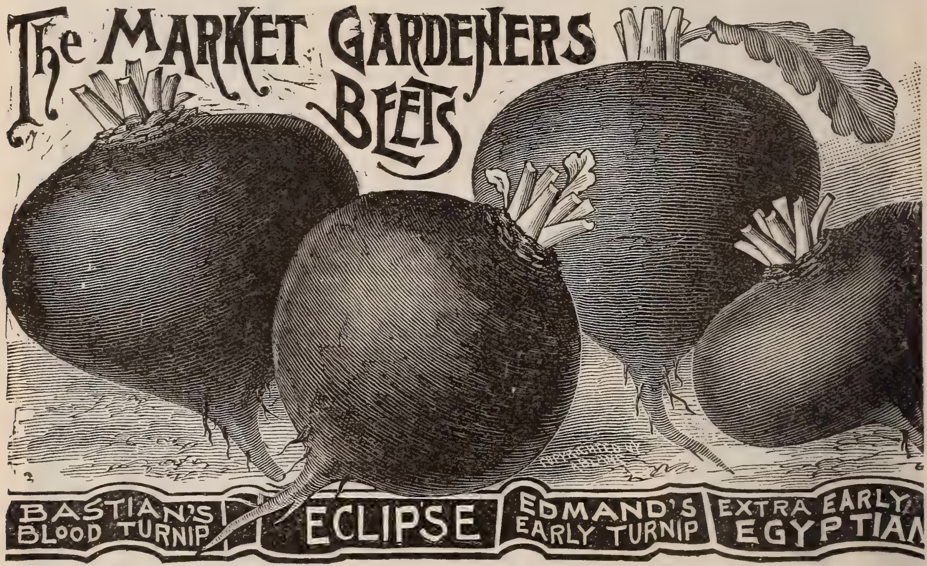
FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.). GARTENBOHNE (Ger.). HABA COMUN (Sp.).

These varieties are not popular in this country, but are as highly prized in England as the Lima is here; they require a cool climate; and, if planted early in a rich, loamy soil, will produce a very good crop. They should be planted in drills, eighteen inches wide and two inches apart in the row. The Broad Windsor is the best variety, it grows about four feet, and is self-supporting. Per pint, 20 cts; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.

BEET.

BETTERAVE (Fr.). RUNKEL RUBE (Ger.). BETTERAGA (Sp.).

Little art is necessary for the cultivation of this vegetable. One grand essential for an early crop is to dig or plough deep and manure well, and sow as early in the Spring as the soil will admit of working; draw drills half an inch deep, and eighteen inches apart; sow the seeds thinly, cover them lightly, and rake finely; before raking, sow a sprinkling broadcast of Early Radish seed, as they will be fit for pulling before the Beets are ready for thinning, which will be in about four weeks; as soon as the Beets have formed a few leaves, thin them out to six inches apart, allowing the strongest plants to remain. For a Winter crop, sow Buist's Long Blood, or Red Turnip Beet, late in Spring, or early in Summer; on the approach of frost, take up the roots and cut the leaves off to about two inches of the crown, and store them in pits secure from frost, or in a cool dry cellar, covered with earth or sand. The seeds will always vegetate much sooner by soaking them in water six to twelve hours before sowing.



Early Eclipse.—This we regard as one of the most valuable varieties we have for either market or private gardens. It was introduced from Germany as a selection or hybrid from the famous Egyptian; it is remarkable for its very rapid growth, the perfection of its form, which is globular, of its beautiful crimson flesh, and for its dwarf foliage; the roots are of a bright glossy red, very fine grained and of delicious flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

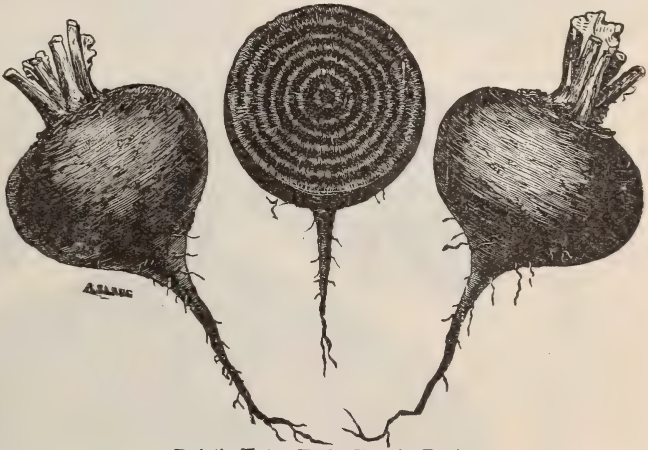
Lentz's or Bastian's Extra Early Red Turnip.—It is a well-known fact that in the vicinity of Philadelphia there are the most critical as well as the most extensive and successful market gardeners, all of whom have choice selections of Beet which are known under their respective names, hence the name of Lentz, Bastian, Simon's and other strains, all of which represent what each considers the best early variety for market purposes. In our estimation, the Lentz, or Bastian (which are identically the same stock) is the best of them all. It is a variety of very rapid growth, forming marketable sized roots in six weeks from time of sowing; it is of a beautiful form, exceedingly sweet, and of very delicious flavor, retaining its bright blood color when cooked; it is also a very desirable variety for sowing in July or early August for a Fall crop. Roots grown at that season of the year are equally as delicate in flavor as those of early Spring sowing. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb,, 50 cts.

Early Blood Turnip is one of the most popular varieties, but ten days later than the Lentz or Bastian, flesh deep blood-red, very sweet and delicate in flavor, and, as a general market variety, it is superior to all; it is adapted for either Summer or Winter use. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts,; lb., 50 cts.

Extra Early Turnip or Bassano.—This is the oldest of the earliest varieties, and is generally sown for the first crop; the flesh is white, circled with bright pink, very sweet and delicate in flavor; it should not be sown at any other season of the year, as the color is generally objectionable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Buist's Extra Early Turnip.—This is the earliest of all varieties, and is the leading sort grown, by our gardeners for the Philadelphia Market; unlike all other early varieties, it is of a dark red color, of perfect form and of a delicate sweet flavor; it forces well in frames, and is the most profitable to grow for first and second crops. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Shull's Model, Early Blood Turnip.—This variety which attracted so much attention in the Philadelphia market the past few years is a model for its perfection of form, the richness and brilliancy of its dark color, its fine qualities, and for its great attractiveness as a market variety. It follows the famous Lentz and Buist's Extra early for the table, is exceedingly sweet and delicious in flavor, and is very remarkable for its productiveness. As a second early variety, or for a main crop it eclipses all others. Per oz , 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.. lb , $1.25.



Buist's Extra Early Turnip Beet.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip.—A famous variety for either market or private gardens; is from ten to twelve days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size, and of a rich deep crimson color. From the smallness of the tops of the Egyptian at least one-fourth more can be grown on the same space than any other variety. They should be used only while young, as they become fibrous with age. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Philadelphia Red Turnip.—A very popular variety about Philadelphia; it follows the Extra Early, and is ready for pulling before the Blood Turnip; it is rather light in color. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip.—A very popular variety in the Eastern markets, of a beautiful and uniform shape, good color, and quite early. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Edmand's Early Red Turnip.—This variety originated with a market gardener of Boston, and is without doubt the most perfect formed variety ever introduced, each root has the appearance of being moulded; it is what may be termed a strictly "thoroughbred" variety; it produces very small tops, which are of a rich bronzy red, and follows the Lentz or Bastians in earliness, the skin and flesh is dark red and exceedingly sweet and tender. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Early Othello Dark Blood Turnip.—The great demand for a very Dark Blood Turnip Beet has induced us to make a selection from the darkest-colored roots, which we have continued for the past few years, and now offer for the first time seed grown from this stock; it will be found a very valuable variety for the market gardener. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb. $1.25

Buist's Scarlet Perfection.—One of the most beautiful varieties grown, of half-long shape, dark-blood color, with a deep, rich crimson foliage; a very desirable and elegant variety, and has become very popular. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dell's Ornamental Foliage.—A variety very extensively used in England as an ornamental border-plant; the foliage is very dark crimson (darker than any Coleus), and the root dark blood; is a very beautiful variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Bastian's Half-Long Blood.—A very highly appreciated variety wherever grown; it follows the Early Red Turnip Beet, is of a half-long shape, and of a very dark blood red color; it it also an excellent variety for Winter use. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

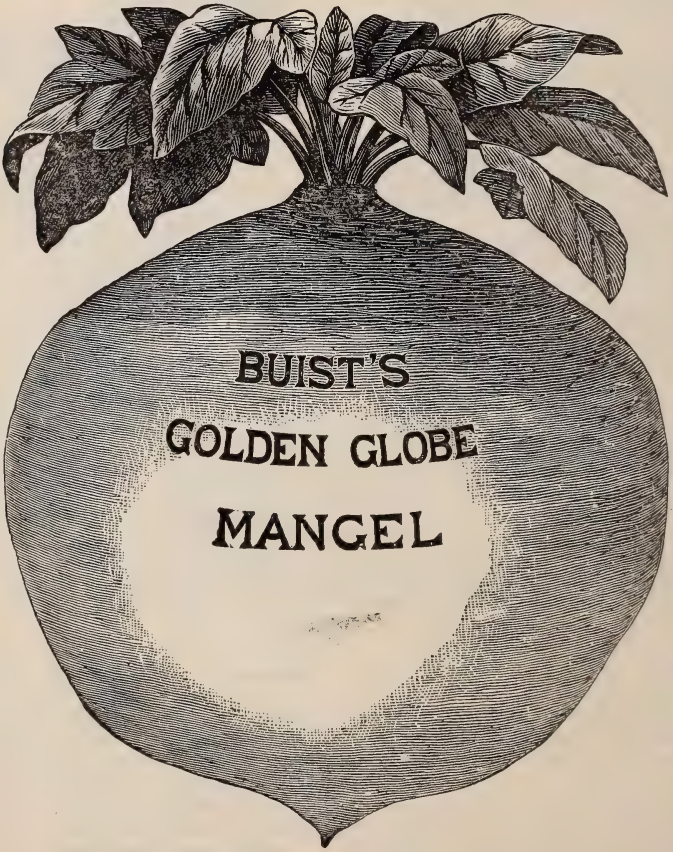
Long Blood grows from twelve to fourteen inches long, and from four to five inches thick; it is very productive, but not of such good flavor as the Red Turnip. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Improved Long Blood.—We selected this variety, a few years since, from Henderson's Pineapple, a celebrated English sort, and by care we have produced the finest and smoothest variety known; the foliage is of a beautiful crimson color, and the flesh dark-blood: we consider it a very valuable variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

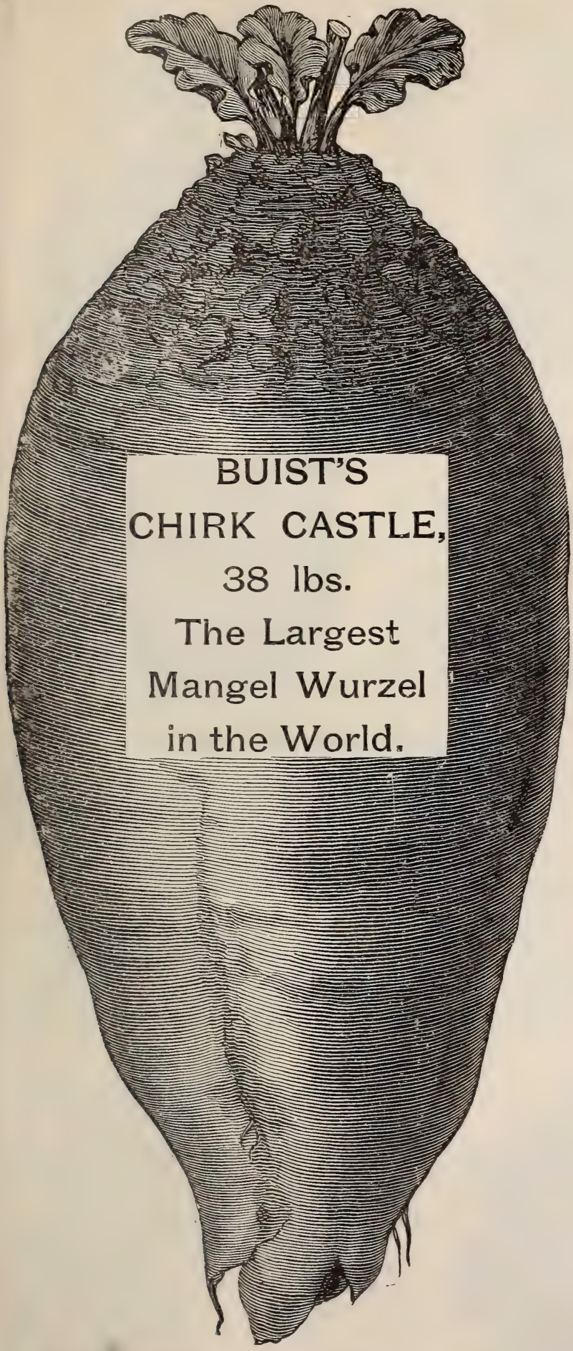
Silver or Swiss-Chard.—This variety is cultivated entirely for its leaf-stalks, which are prepared similar to Asparagus, and its leaves used as Spinach. Cut often, as new and tender stalks will be produced. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cts.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

The cultivation of Mangel Wurzel has long been one of the most extensive root crops grown in Great Britain, and is becoming a very popular crop with the farmers of this country, who are gradually learning, by experience, that it is not only the cheapest food for their stock during our long Winter months, but one that is greatly enjoyed and eagerly devoured; besides this, they keep the cattle in fine and healthy condition. Their cultivation is simple, and after sowing and thinning out the young plants, they will require no greater care than a crop of potatoes. Cultivating and keeping clear of weeds is all that is necessary. On good rich subsoiled ground, from 600 to 1000 bushels can be grown to the acre. In England, where the climate is more favorable, the mammoth varieties have produced as much as from 60 to 100 tons per acre. In feeding them, they should be sliced, and if steamed and mixed with a little bran, so much the better. Five pounds of seed is required to sow an acre.



Buist's Prize Golden Globe Mangel.—This popular and well-known variety is acknowledged to be the best and heaviest-cropping Globe Mangel in cultivation. It is remarkable for its immense size, beautiful shape, small top, fine, clear skin, and single tap-root, as well as for its most excellent feeding properties. It succeeds well on all soils, and is an eminently-profitable variety, as very little labor is required in lifting and storing the crop; it will produce from fifty to sixty tons of roots to the acre, and keeps perfectly sound until late in the Spring. If your soil is inclined to be shallow, this is the variety to grow to produce the largest yield. Per oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3.00.



The Chirk Castle Mangel Wurzel is a new variety of the Mammoth Long Red, which originated in Scotland. Its size is prodigious, and its productiveness unequalled. Specimen roots have been grown, weighing 56 pounds, and a whole crop averaged 38 pounds per root. It requires no more labor or care in its cultivation than the ordinary Mangel, but its yield is double that of any other variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; 5 lbs., $3.00; 10 lbs., $5.00.

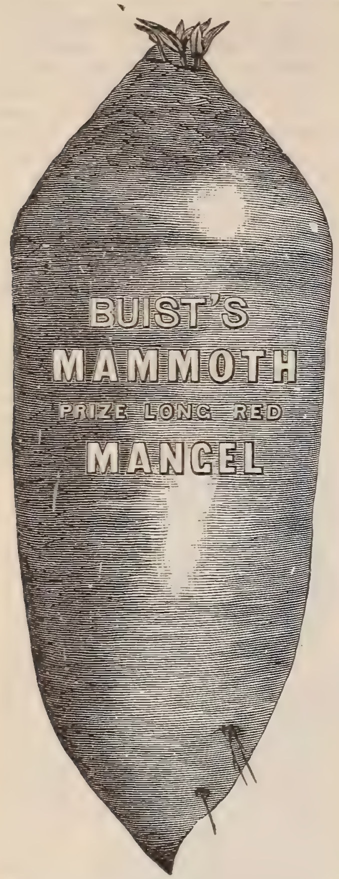
Champion Yellow Globe Mangel.—This is another famous English variety of large size, globe form, solid, productive, and a good keeper. Per oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel.—This variety, which is yearly coming into more general favor, is especially adapted for shallow soils, as half of it grows above ground; it is similar in shape to the Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip; the flesh is white, circled with yellow, and keeps perfectly sound until very late in Spring. Per oz,, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts ; 5 lbs., $1.50; 10 lbs., $2.75.

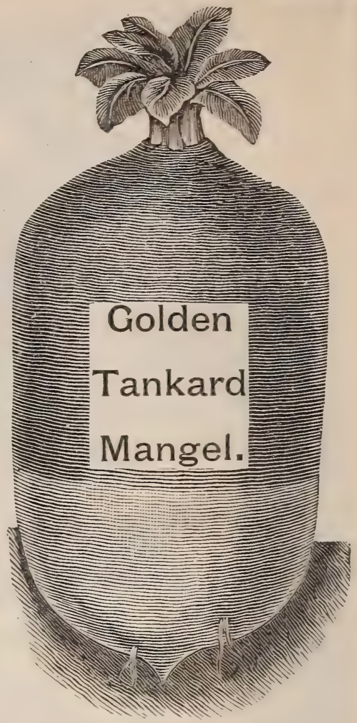
Buist's Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel.—This excellent variety is the result of continuous and careful selection. It is not only distinct from, but far superior to any other Long Red Mangel in cultivation. The great characteristic of our improved stock is the broad shoulder and massive character of the bulb, by which a greater weight is obtained, without the coarseness which appears to be inherent to many stocks of Long Mangel. It is rich in feeding properties, and is much appreciated by the leading agriculturists of this country. Is especially adapted for deep rich soil, and its production is enormous, single roots frequently weighing from 25 to 35 pounds. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts ; lb., 40 cts., 5 lbs , $1·75.; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Carter's Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel.—This is the most celebrated English Variety, producing roots of prodigious size, immensely productive and keeps as solid as a rock until late in Spring. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.50.; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Long Red Mangel.—A variety requiring deep, rich soil; flesh white, circled with red, very nutritious, and a good keeper. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb , 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.25 ; 10 lbs., $2 00.



White French Sugar Beet.—This is also a good stock-beet, highly prized throughout the world; is both productive, nutritious, and has good keeping qualities. It is extensively grown in France, both for feeding purposes and for the manufacture of sugar, which is more extensively used there than that made from the cane. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts; 5 lbs, $1.50; 10 lbs., $2.50.

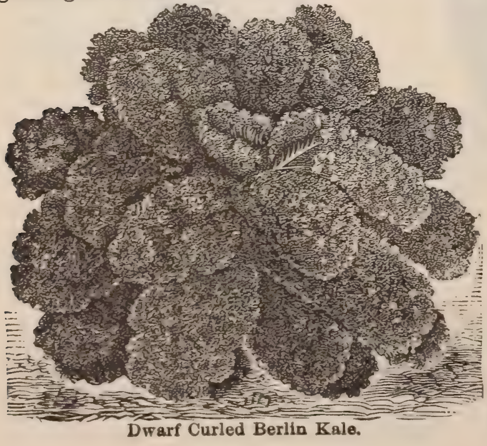


Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.—This is an entirely distinct type of Mangel, of recent introduction, and highly prized wherever introduced. In England it is largely grown by dairymen and sheep raisers: the former prize it not only for its great yield, but for the rich character of the milk it produces, while the latter claim sheep fed on it thrive better and appear in much finer condition. It differs from all other Mangels, being deep yellow-colored flesh to the very core. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., $1.75 ; 10 lbs., $3.00.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

CHOUX-VERTS (Fr.). WINTER KOHL (Ger.). BRETON (Sp.).

This variety of the Cabbage tribe is known as curly greens, or Kale. Sow the seeds in Spring and transplant with the late Cabbage in early Summer; the leaves are fit for use as soon as they get a touch of frost. To preserve them during early Winter, treat them the same as Cabbage; the seed can also be sown in September; transplant like Cabbage, and they will continue growing all Winter.


Dwarf Curled Berlin Kale.

Curled Intermediate.—This variety produces an intermediate growth between Dwarf and Tall; we regard it as the most profitable market sort; its leaves are luxuriant and beautifully curled; cannot recommend it too highly. Per oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 40 cts., lb., $1.00.

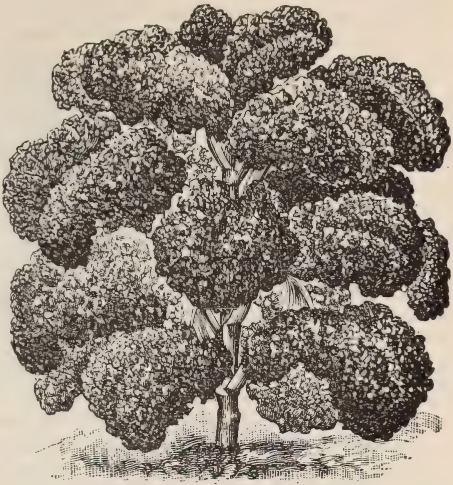
Dwarf German Greens, or Curled Borecole is a dwarf, very hardy and popular variety with market gardeners; sow broadcast in early Fall, and cover with litter during winter; the tops will be ready for use inSpring. The tall German Greens only differs from this in its growth, being twice as tall. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts. lb., 75 cts.

Green Curled Scotch is a choice selection of the Dwarf German Greens. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dwarf Curled Erfurt.—This is without question the handsomest variety ever introduced. Is exceedingly dwarf in habit, and produces large and luxuriant leaves, which are as curly as moss-curled parsley. Very desirable for market gardeners. Per oz., 20 cts ; ¼ lb., 50 cts ; lb., $1.50.

Curled Mosbach.—Of dwarf, compact, bushy growth, the foliage is light green and towards the centre yellowish green The edge of the leaves are so beautifully crimped and curled that it resembles fine curled Parsley, and could be used for garnishing. Per oz., 15 cts ; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Dwarf Curled Berlin.—This is the best, most attractive and most salable of all the varieties of Curled Kale; it is dwarf in habit, and has a similar growth to Spinach, and covers the ground with its massive and beautifully curled leaves for a space of two feet in diameter around each plant; it is now the leading and most popular variety in Germany, having superseded all other sorts in that country for market purposes. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.



Curled Intermediate Kale.

Curled Siberian.—A very beautiful and valuable market variety, is quite hardy and of dwarf habit. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

BROCCOLI.

CHOU BROCOLIS (Fr.). SPARGEL-KOHL (Ger.). BROCULI (Sp.).

Broccoli is a variety of Cabbage closely related to the Cauliflower, though not so delicate in flavor as that vegetable, but more hardy, and can be cultivated with greater assurance of its heading. It is supposed to have come originally from the island of Cyprus, and was cultivated nearly two hundred years ago. In mild climates it is extensively used from November to March, the various early and late sorts coming to maturity in the very middle of Winter. The most desirable for this climate are the Purple Cape and the Walcheren. Sow the seeds on a hot-bed late in Spring, transplant in early Summer into very rich ground, and water frequently to encourage their growth; they will head early in Fall; the heads should always be cut before they become open.

Walcheren.—One of the hardiest and best, with very large firm heads. Per oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb , $1 75 ; lb., $6.50.

Southampton.—A celebrated English variety, which attains great perfection in this country. Per oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1 75 ; lb., $6.50.

Early Purple Cape.—This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor. Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.

Grange's White.—A variety of easy culture, producing a firm white head, very popular in England, but grown to a limited extent in this country. Per oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50 ; lb. $5.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES (Fr.). BRUSSELER SPROSSEN (Ger.). BRETON DE BRUSELAS (Sp.).

A very desirable vegetable, requiring no special culture different from the Cabbage, and is deserving of a more general cultivation. The sprouts, or miniature heads, which grow around the upper part of the stem, are ready for use as soon as they have a touch of frost, and when properly prepared are exceedingly delicate in flavor; this dish is very popular in France, and called Choux de Bruxelles, but in this country its cultivation is confined to private families, and not for market. The best varieties are the Early Paris Market and the Perfection; the former is the earliest. The following is the manner of preparing it for the table: Place the sprouts in cold water for an hour, then boil them quickly for about twenty minutes, using plenty of water; when soft take them up and drain them well, then put them in a stew-pan with cream, or a little butter thickened with flour; stir thoroughly and season to taste. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

CABBAGE.

CHOU POMME OU CABUS (Fr.). KOPFKOHL (Ger.). COL REPOLLO (Sp.).

For early Cabbage (where a supply of plants have not been secured in the Fall) sow on a gentle hot-bed very early in the season, and as the plants grow, harden them to the full exposure of the air, protecting them from frost until the middle of Spring, when they should be planted in rows, fifteen inches apart and ten inches distant in the row. It may be observed that good heads can only be obtained when the ground has been well worked and highly manured. To secure a good supply of Cabbage, the seed should be sown in September, from the fifteenth to the twentieth, in Pennsylvania. In mild climates they should be planted out late in Autumn, to remain for heading; but in cold latitudes they must be protected in beds or frames, and transplanted early in Spring

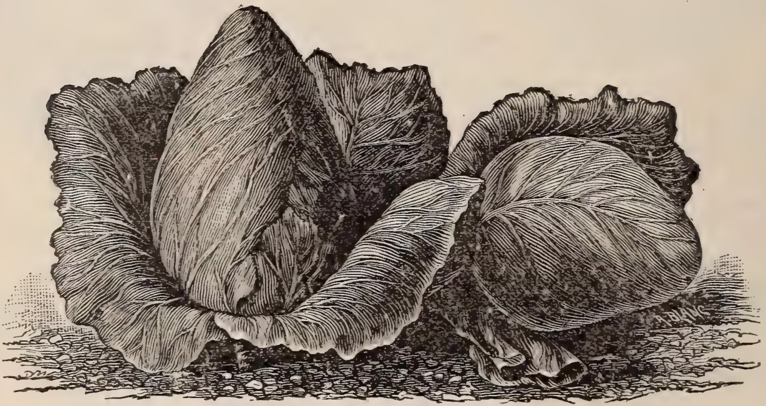
The Fall and late Winter Cabbage the Seed should be sown from the middle to the end of Spring, in beds of rich earth, and transplanted in June or July during moist weather, giving them a thorough watering in time of removal. The late Spring sowings are, in many situations, destroyed by the cabbage-fly as fast as the plants appear. So many nostrums have been recommended to preserve Cabbage plants from this pest, that we have ceased to recommend any of them. The Haltica, or black-fly, which also infests the turnip crop, is checked by an application which will create a nauseous odor over the plants, such as soap-suds, tobacco-water or a sprinkling of guano, plaster or lime, early in the morning, while the dew is on them. Others adopt the method of cooping a few hens, giving their brood access among the plants, which most effectually keeps them down; but it is always the best plan to sow plenty of seed. Where there are only a few plants required, sow the seed in boxes elevated three or four feet above the ground, and they will be entirely exempt from the attacks of the fly; in such a position the plants must have a copious watering every morning until they are transplanted.

Wintering Cabbage.—In the Fall, before severe frost sets in, lift the plants from the rows, select a dry and sheltered part of the garden, and bury the roots, stock and part of the head in the earth in rows closely together, and in severe weather cover with straw or corn-fodder; in Southern latitudes this is unnecessary.

To Destroy the Cabbage Worm.—Dust the plants with slug shot; or, syringe them with strong tobacco-water, with a little Paris green, added; or, a mixture of Paris green and plaster is still more effective, but should not be used after the heads are forming. A few applications will destroy the worms entirely.

EARLY VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

THE MOST POPULAR



EARLY MARKET VARIETY.

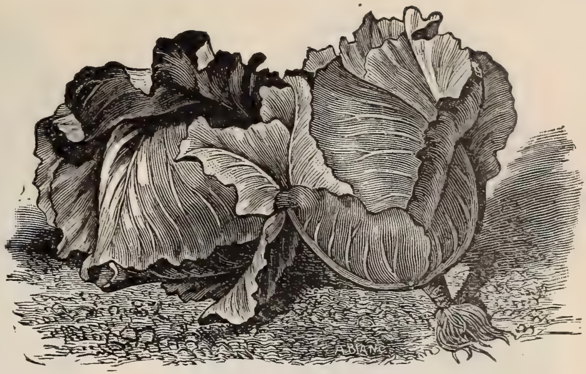
Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Early Jersey Wakefield (Buist's Selected Strain).—Each year this variety is becoming more popular, and demand greater. It has not been very long since its growth was confined almost exclusively to the market gardeners of New Jersey, but it has gradually disseminated into other sections, and now is well known and highly appreciated by all the leading market gardeners of this country. We regard it as one of the best and most profitable early varieties, for either market or private gardens, it is always sure to form fine solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties; the strain of seed which we offer is regarded by the most extensive Cabbage growers as the best in this country. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2 00.

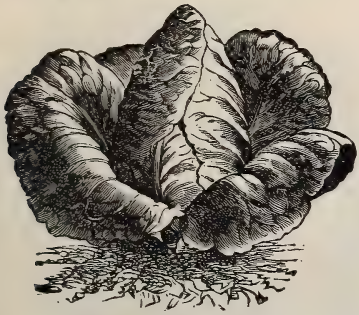
Cabbage—Buist's Earliest.—This variety has given such great satisfaction, that we consider it peerless among the early sorts. Combined with earliness it unites compactness and excellent quality; forming conical heads, and quite large for an early strain; having a short stem and but few outside leaves, permits close culture. Per oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $2.50.

Extra Early Express.—This variety was introduced from France a few years since, which has proved to be the earliest of all; it was a selection made from the Early Etampes which was the pioneer of the recently-introduced extra early sorts from that country; large heads, however, must never be expected from varieties of this class. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

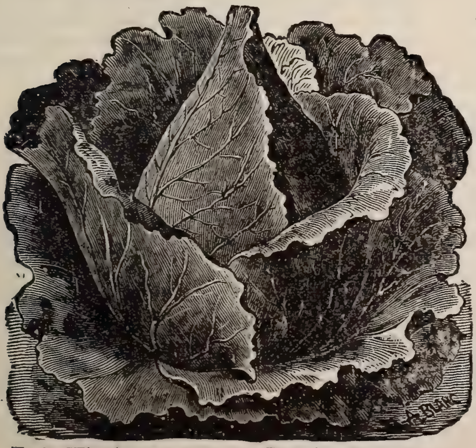
Early Winnigstadt.—This has become one of our most popular varieties; there is no early sort which heads with greater certainty, or more solid; the heads are of good size, cone form, broad at the base, and twisted top, and succeeds the Large York. To those who have never tried this variety, we say, by all means, plant it; it is invaluable for either market or family use. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.


Early Winnigstadt Cabbage.

Earliest Etampes.—This is the variety from which the celebrated Extra Early Express was selected, and is, with its exception, the earliest of all; its heads are of medium size, oblong, rounded at the top, very solid, of fine quality, and heads with great certainty. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

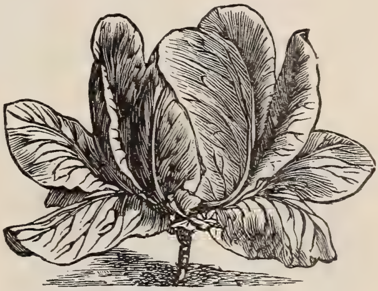

Earliest Etampes Cabbage.

Buist's Early York.— This is a very valuable early variety, and follows the Express and Etampes in heading. The heads are small, round, slightly heart-shaped and very firm; its dwarf growth will permit them being planted closely together, say in rows one foot apart, and eight inches from plant to plant. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage (Prussian Prize Stock).

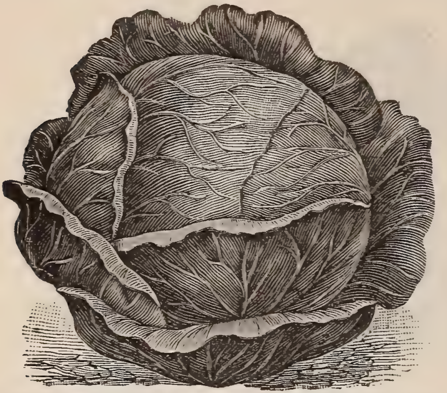
Buist's Early Large York.—The most desirable second early variety, which produces heads twice the size of Early York, and very solid; it is a variety cultivated extensively in many sections of our country, and is ready to market before the Jersey Wakefield heads, and is a general favorite in the South with all market gardeners. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.


Buist's Early Large York Cabbage.

Early York, (English,) a cheaper grade of the above variety, but not so desirable, as the seed is imported. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., $1.25.

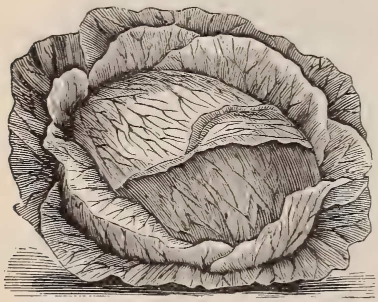
The Charleston, or Large Jersey Wakefield.—This famous variety has all the fine qualities of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but produces heads of a much larger size and but a few days later; it has become a leading market variety in all sections of our country where the cabbage is grown extensively for market. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Early Winnigstadt.—(The Prussian Prize Stock.) The popularity of the Winnigstadt Cabbage in all sections of the world is proverbial, but there is a great difference in the quality of the stocks. Some will produce heads of twice the size of others; the finest is grown in Northern Prussia; it is from this section that this famous stock was introduced by us a few years since, which has become very popular with our market gardeners, and especially so with the Germans; it is invaluable. Per oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., 75 cts.; lb. $2.50.



Early Summer Cabbage (Buist's Improved Strain).

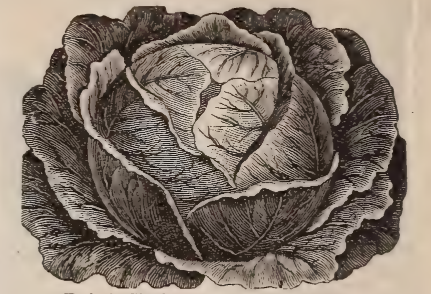
Early Summer.—This is a very valuable variety, not only for the market gardener, but also the private grower, as its heading season is between the Jersey Wakefield and Early Drumhead, producing heads of double the size of the former and almost equal to the latter, frequently weighing from 12 to 20 pounds each; of round-flattened form, very compact, solid, and of excellent quality, its leaves turn into the heads almost as soon as formed, which permits of close planting—about nine hundred plants to the acre. Per oz., 25 cts ; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb , $2.00.



Buist's Early Drumhead Cabbage.

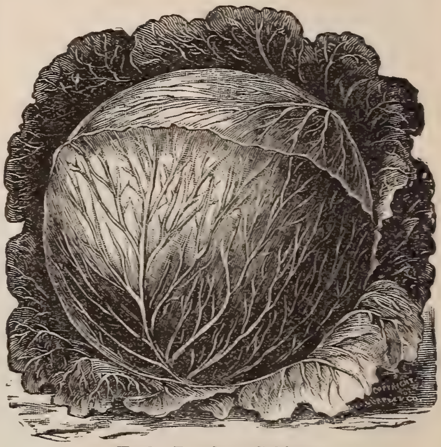
Buist's Early Drumhead.—This popular variety follows the Early Summer in heading and is one of the most valuable varieties grown, it is ready for marketing two to three weeks earlier than the Late Drumhead, forms large solid rounded heads weighing on an average from fifteen to twenty five pounds each; as a market variety it is really indispensable, especially for the South as it withstands the heat remarkably well. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb , $1.00 ; lb., $3.00.

Henderson's Succession.—This recently introduced variety which originated on Long Island, we regard as valuable an acquisition, as the famous Early Summer, but produces heads of very much larger size, whether for an early, medium or late crop it is equally as valuable, in fact, it produces fine large heads at any season of the year. Per oz., 25 cts ; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Buist's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Buist's Early Flat Dutch.—This variety is equally as popular as the Early Drumhead, in fact the only distinction between them is in the form of the head which although equally as solid and as large in size is almost flat; it is a sure header and very extensively planted. Per oz , 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.



Early Peerless Cabbage.

Early Peerless, a very desirable early variety, which is a selection made from the Early Summer; it follows the Jersey Wakefield in heading—an excellent variety for market, producing fine large heads, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each. Per oz , 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Early French Ox-heart.—This variety succeeds the Large York in heading, producing a medium-sized solid head, and consider it one of the best varieties. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Stone-Mason Drumhead.—A desirable market variety, producing medium-sized, solid heads; quite a popular variety in the Eastern States. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts., lb., $2.00.

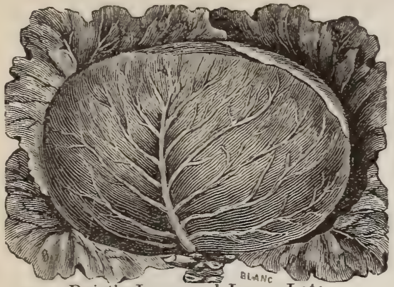
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is a coarse-growing variety, and inferior to the Late Drumhead of this market; it heads very well in cool sections, but it has not proved to be a reliable heading variety for the Southern States. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts., lb., $2.00.

THE TWO GREAT VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

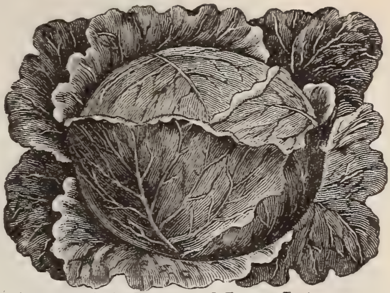
FOR THE

SOUTH.

THEY HEAD WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.



Buist's Improved Large Late Drumhead Cabbage.



Buist's Improved Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

If You Grow Cabbage, You Know the Value of Good Seed.

ABOUT THE CULTIVATION OF CABBAGE.

There are but few Crops more profitable.

Among the entire list of vegetables there is no class more generally cultivated and more important to the gardener than Late Cabbage, and none more frequently found degenerated or spurious; to cultivate a crop the entire season, anticipating a certain profit to be derived from it, and find you are only remunerated by long spindling-shanks without solid heads, is certainly very provoking, to say nothing about the distress it frequently occasions to parties who are depending upon marketing their crop for support. For this reason we have made the cultivation and improvement of Cabbage a specialty for a number of years, by selecting each year the largest and most perfectly formed heads for our own seed stock. This repeated selection, extending over a period of twenty-five successive years; has produced what is considered by experienced cabbage-growers as the finest strain of late cabbage in the world.

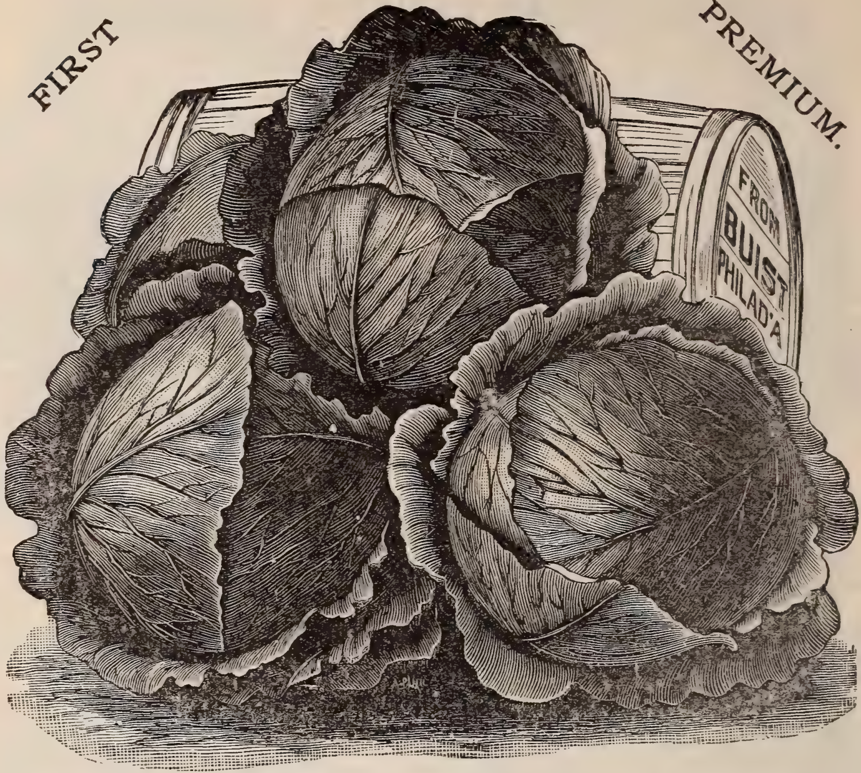
They have also proved to be the best varieties for the SOUTHERN STATES, where so much difficulty is always experienced in heading cabbage; and in the Eastern and Western country, where the weather is more favorable for the growth of Cabbage than in the South, whole fields have averaged heads weighing over thirty pounds, and many as high as fifty pounds each. In good, rich soil, and a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size, frequently attaining fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Thousands of acres of these varieties are annually cultivated in this vicinity for supplying our city markets, and for shipping. They are large spreading varieties, generally very broad and flat at the top, and of a close firm nature. Early Summer sowings will commence heading in October; seeds sown in April will head in July and August. Seeds of these varieties can be sown in the South in Early Fall, or as late as December; the plants will continue growing all Winter, and head up in early Spring.

To produce good heads of Cabbage, pure seeds must be planted, and too much care cannot be exercised in obtaining it. Low-priced seed, or seed of doubtful quality, will never prove a profitable investment to the purchaser. For our own planting we would rather pay a hundred dollars a pound for pure seed than receive a pound of doubtful quality as a gift. It would be painful, indeed, to find, at the close of the season, that you had been cultivating a worthless crop the entire Summer, to say nothing of the loss sustained in manure, labor, etc.; yet such are the misfortunes of the inexperienced, year after year. Thousands of pounds of English or imported seed are annually sold in this country (because cheap?), and not one plant in a thousand ever heads; in fact, this is the only kind of seed that the COMMISSION SEED HOUSES put up in their gaudy packets which flood the country and which occasion so much loss and disappointment to the innocent purchasers.

You will never fail in raising good crops of Late Cabbage if you sow BUIST'S THOROUGHBRED STOCKS which are BUIST'S IMPROVED DRUMHEAD, BUIST'S IMPROVED FLAT DUTCH, BUIST'S FLORIDA HEADER, BUIST'S SHORT-STEM BRUNSWICK DRUMHEAD.

AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM.

THE GREAT CABBAGE FOR THE SOUTH.



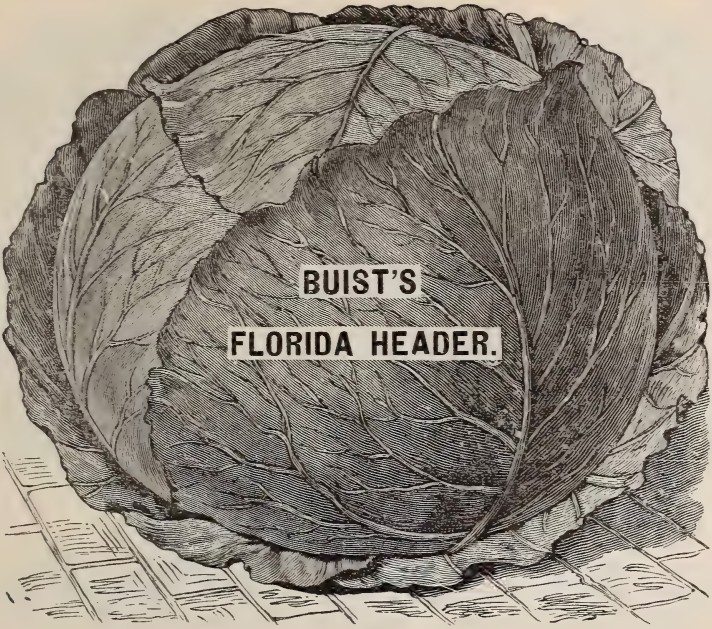
Buist's Prize Medal Drumhead Cabbage,

The Great Prize Medal Stock. **Awarded 22 Premiums in one Year.**

Will Produce Large Solid Heads, in any Country and in any Soil
The Richer the Soil, the Finer the Heads.

☞ The Seed of this Cabbage is Sold only under our Seal, in Sealed Packets, Ounces, Quarters, Halves and Pounds. The Great Demand for it requires us to Protect ourselves and Customers in this manner; Seed offered in any other way is Spurious Stock.

Buist's Prize Medal Drumhead, (Improved.).—Every owner of a garden or cultivator of a Cabbage is familiar with the name of Drumhead, as it has been the most popular of all varieties for over a century and is sold and purchased in every market of the world—but unfortunately for the gardener and planter, all seed sold under this name is not by any means what it should be; some grow, others never show a sign of life; some produce no heads, others small and defective ones; some head well and others show a greater improvement not only in their growth and habit but in the large and perfect heads they produce, the latter is what is claimed for the Buist's Improved Drumhead. We are not only the most extensive growers of cabbage in this country but make and have made for over twenty-five years, the selection and improvement of our seed a special study; each year the finest heads from our growing crops are selected and planted out especially to seed the following season, the centre seed stocks of which, are only allowed to produce seed; this continued improvement, for so long a period, has produced a stock of Drumhead Cabbage, that has no equal for its compact growth, short stem, and for its large and beautiful heads; letters are annually received from every section of our country speaking its praise; in the Eastern and Western States the heads will attain from 25 to 60 lbs., and in the South from 15 to 30 lbs. each. Seed sown in April, will head in July and August; sown in May will head in September and October, and as sure as the sun rises. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00; 2 lbs., $5.50.



THE GREAT CABBAGE FOR FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

BUIST'S FLORIDA HEADER CABBAGE.

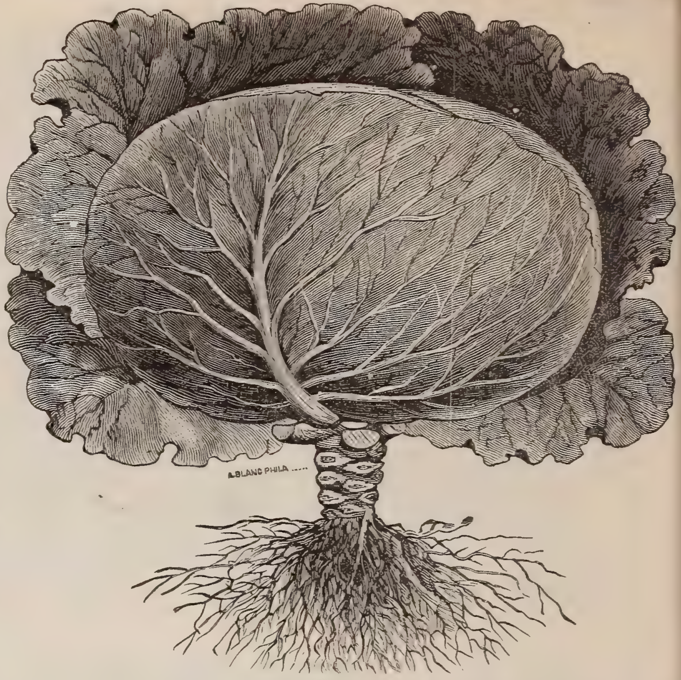
(Produces Heads from 15 to 30 pounds each).

☞ The Seed of this variety is Sold only under our Seal, in Sealed Packets, Ounces, Quarters, Halves and Pounds. The Great Demand for it requires us to protect ourselves and Customers in this manner. Seed offered in any other way is Spurious Stock.

Buist's Florida Header.—This variety, which we recently introduced, has become famous not only in Florida and Louisiana, but throughout the entire country, and has already taken the front rank for its certainty of heading and fine market qualities; we have not yet been able to grow sufficient seed to supply the great demand for it; in Florida, Louisiana and other extreme sections of the South, where so much trouble and disappointment frequently occurs in heading cabbage, it has proved a universal favorite, and growers in those sections appear to be wild in its praise and recommendation, and state they have never had any variety to equal it, scarcely a single failure can be found in whole fields, and the heads average from 15 to 30 pounds each; we therefore named it the FLORIDA HEADER, and in another season we venture to say that it will be grown by almost every Cabbage grower in the South. In the Western States which are more favorable for the growth and heading of Cabbage than the South, it has proved equally as successful, and formed heads of a much larger size; it is much earlier than the Drumhead or Flat Dutch, and on account of its not being so rank in growth, can be planted much closer together, therefore producing more heads to the acre. As a variety for market, shipping or private gardens it has no equal. **This Seed is put up and Sold only under our Seal, and can be obtained only from our House. Per oz., 40 cts.; 4 oz., $1.25; lb., $4 00; 2 lbs., $7.00.**

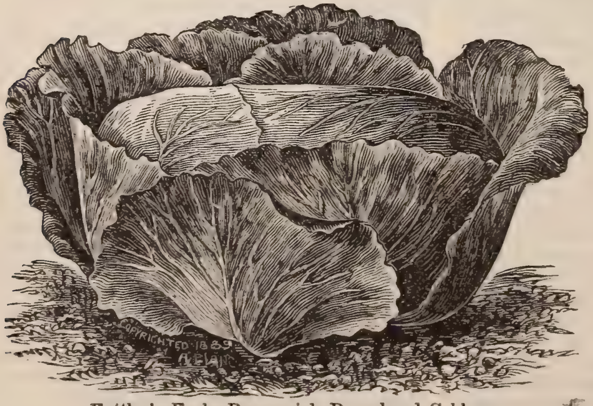
Large German Drumhead.—This is a famous variety among the German gardeners of this country, who regard it as one of the very best sorts. Its popularity is annually increasing; it produces heads of large size, great weight and solidity; and appears to be especially adapted to this country. It must be borne in mind, however, that all the seed of the German Drumhead which is imported is by no means of the same stock and quality, some of which will never head. The choicest strain, which we import especially for our German gardeners, is obtained from but one locality in Germany; this seed we sell only under our seal. Per oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., $1.00; lb., $3.00; 2 lbs., $5.00.

Buist's Prize Medal Flat Dutch, (Improved).--This celebrated variety, the Seed of which is sold only under our Seal, is called by many the SURE HEADER, and is well named, for it never fails in forming fine heads in any soil and in any climate. Its popularity with market-gardeners and private growers increases with each year. It is of the easiest culture, and will always produce a profitable crop. Our annual sales of it are continually increasing, and wherever it has been introduced it has taken the lead in that section, having been found the most profitable to grow on account of its great uniformity in heading, and for the large and magnificent heads produced, ranging from 15 to 40 pounds each. It has been improved in the same manner in its selection as Buist's Prize Medal Drumhead. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00; 2 lbs., $5.50.



Buist's Prize Medal Flat Dutch Cabbage.

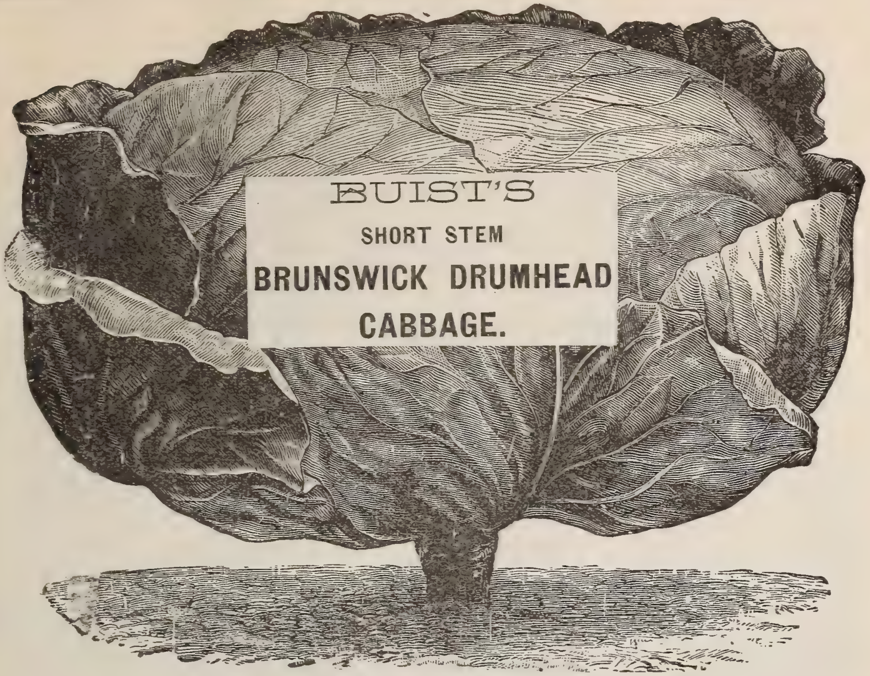
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.—One of the oldest varieties in existence. and more largely planted than any other sort, producing large, solid heads of bluish-green, with a broad and flat surface. When touched with frost, the outer leaves become tinted with reddish-brown; the head is white, crisp and tender. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of your seed, as one-half sold of this and the Premium Drumhead are spurious. PLANT BUIST'S IMPROVED, which is grown from our choicest selected heads. Per oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., $3 50.



Fottler's Early Brunswick Drumhead Cabbage.

The Amager or Danish Round Head Winter.—This variety has been for over a century the famous Cabbage of Denmark and is about the only variety grown by the market gardeners of that country and the adjacent Islands of the Baltic, for an early Summer, Fall or Winter crop which is exported in large quantities; it is so highly prized that there is great rivalry among them in the improvement of the stock seed which each one raises for his own sowing; the heads are round, very solid, of medium size, fine grain and good keepers; the seed which we offer is of our own importation, direct from one of the most extensive growers of that country. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1 00; lb., $3.00.

Fottler's Brunswick Drumhead.—This variety has been for many years a general favorite in the New England States, both as an early Summer crop, and late sowing for Winter use; the seed which we offer is a great improvement over that which is generally sold under this name, producing larger and finer heads with more compact leaves, and always sure of heading; it follows the Early Summer, and ready for market about the same time as the Early Drumhead; the stems are exceedingly short, heads when fully formed almost touching the ground and averaging in weight from 12 to 20 pounds each, of fine grain and of delicate flavor. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., $3.50.



BUIST'S

Selected Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead Cabbage.

(The Seed of this Variety is Sold under our Seal).

☞ The Great Demand for it requires us to Protect Ourselves and Customers in this manner. Seed offered in any other way is Spurious.

The true Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead Cabbage has been for many years a general favorite with the market gardeners and cabbage growers located in Louisiana, Florida and other tropical sections of this country, not only for its being especially adapted to their climate and great certainty in heading, but also for the size and superior quality of the cabbage; but, unfortunately a very large percentage of the seed sent out and sold under the name of Brunswick is either spurious stock or so much mixed with other varieties as to be almost valueless to the gardener; for this reason we have introduced what is known as the

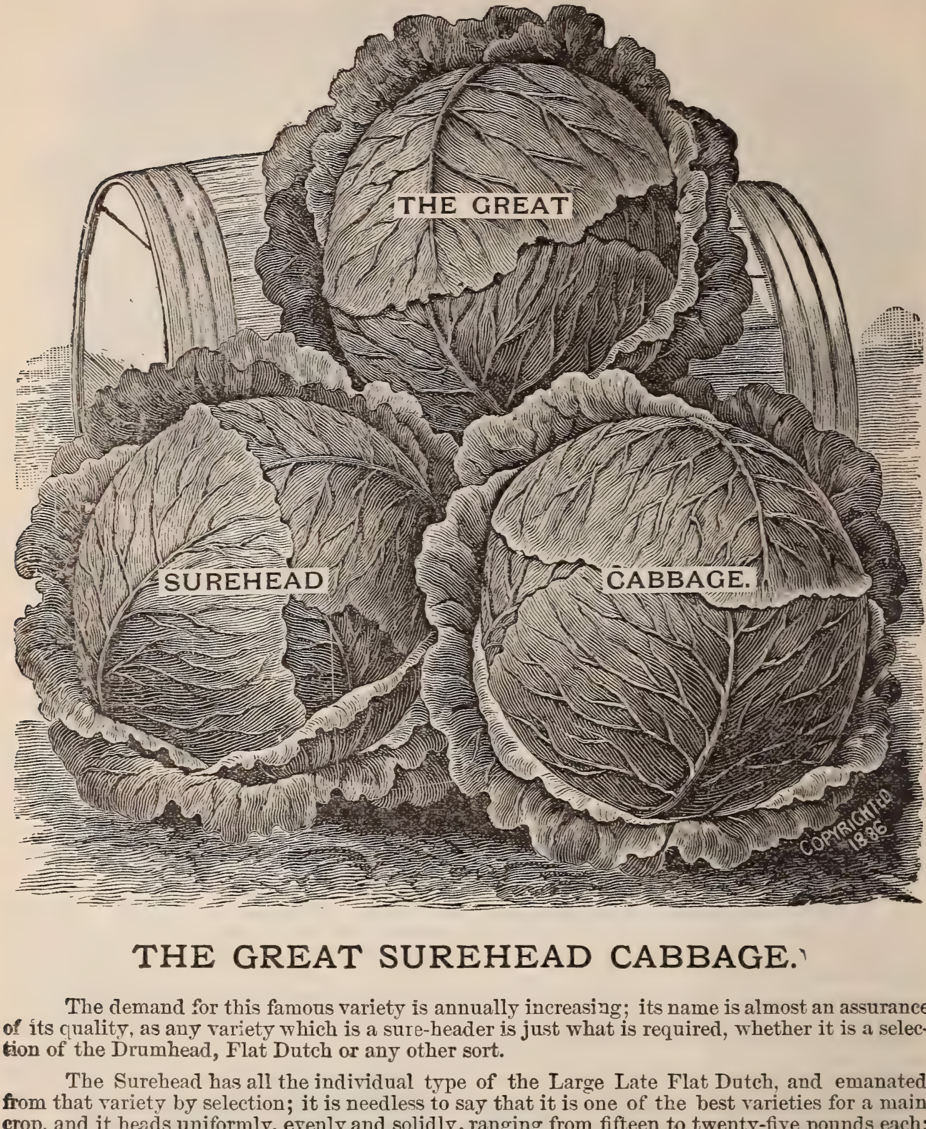
BUIST'S SELECTED SHORT-STEM BRUNSWICK DRUMHEAD.

For the past few years we have paid special attention to the improvement and selection of this valuable variety and the seed which we offer will be found superior to any in the world; it is perfection in growth, habit, and in the formation of its heads which are much larger, more compact and closer grain than the old Brunswick; market gardeners who have grown this stock pronounce it the finest they have ever had. It is put up and sold only in our sealed packets, ounces, quarters, halves and pounds and can be had only from our house or from the merchants who handle our seeds. Per oz.; 30 cts.; 4 oz., $1,00; lb., $3,00; 2 lbs., $5.50.

Premium Large Late Drumhead.—Similar in every respect to the Flat Dutch in its growth and general habit, but producing heads which have a more rounded top. Plant Buist's Improved; it is always grown from selected heads. Per oz,, 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts., lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., 3.50.

Southern Green Glazed.—A coarse, loose-headed variety, but very popular in the South, as it is supposed to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color dark, shining green. Per oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Louisville Drumhead.—A fine, short-stemmed strain of Late Drumhead, highly esteemed by the market gardeners of the Southwest, where it is said to stand hot weather better than most other sorts. The heads are of good size, round, flattened on the top, fine grain and keeps well. Per oz, 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.



THE GREAT SUREHEAD CABBAGE.

The demand for this famous variety is annually increasing; its name is almost an assurance of its quality, as any variety which is a sure-header is just what is required, whether it is a selection of the Drumhead, Flat Dutch or any other sort.

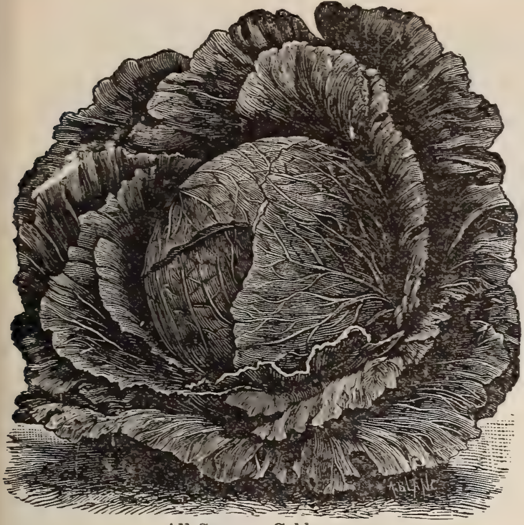
The Surehead has all the individual type of the Large Late Flat Dutch, and emanated from that variety by selection; it is needless to say that it is one of the best varieties for a main crop, and it heads uniformly, evenly and solidly, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each; it is of fine texture, a remarkable keeper, and a good shipper. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., $3.50.

Red Dutch.—This sort is principally used for pickling, and is sometimes sliced in salads; it is also an excellent dish when boiled; the head is of medium size, very solid, of a heart-shape, and of a red, purplish color. The darker the color and the more thick and fleshy the leaves, the more valuable; it is in perfection from October until Christmas. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Mammoth Red Rock.—This recently introduced variety is the largest of the red varieties, producing heads averaging from ten to fifteen pounds each; the heads are of a deep red color to the very centre, and as solid as a rock; it is the best of all for boiling purposes. Per oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Blood-Red Berlin.—This is the finest of all red varieties, is of medium size and of a very dark blood-red color; it is the best for both pickling and boiling. Per oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

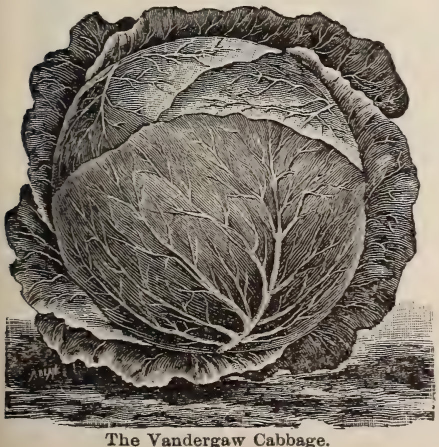
Early Blood-Red Dwarf Erfurt.—A very early and dwarf variety, forming small heads which are almost as solid as a rock and of a dark blood color; the best for pickling purposes. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.



All Seasons Cabbage.

All Seasons.—This variety is a selection of the Early Drumhead and one that cannot be too highly recommended for either market or private growing; it is almost as early as the Early Summer but is a larger heading variety and can be raised either for an early, intermediate, or late crop; in fact, it is a sure-heading variety at any season of the year, as its name implies; the heads are large, very solid, of fine grain and remain perfect a long time without bursting. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

The Vandergaw.—This is a very celebrated variety on Long Island, introduced by a famous market gardener by that name who has for years been selecting his Cabbage especially for his own sowing; this continued selection and improvement has made the Vandergaw famous among all the gardeners of Long Island who have annually paid him from $10.00 to $20.00 per pound for his seed for their own sowing; it is almost as early as the Early Summer but its heads are much larger and more compact; seed sown in April will head in August, sown in May will head in September, or sown early in June will head in October, the latter sowing will make fine heads for Winter use. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts ; lb., $2.00.

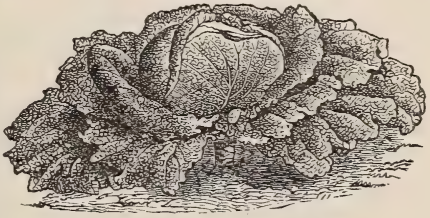


The Vandergaw Cabbage.

We annually grow over 200 Acres of Cabbage Seed to supply the demand of our customers; those who sow our Seed rarely if ever fail in securing a profitable crop.

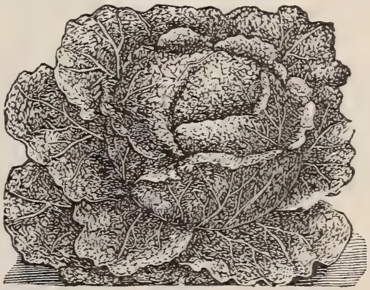
SAVOY CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead Savoy.—A variety of Cabbage producing beautiful curled leaves, which, when touched by frost, become very tender and delicious in flavor, closely resembling the delicacy of Cauliflower. This variety forms quite a compact head. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Green Curled Savoy Cabbage.

Green Curled and Globe Savoy.—These varieties are very similar to each other; they do not, however, head firm, but the whole of the head can be used; are much improved in quality by frost. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Green Globe Savoy Cabbage.

Golden Globe Savoy.—A very beautiful variety, of very attractive appearance, on account of its golden-tinted heads; is of dwarf habit, and delicate in flavor. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.—A very early variety, producing small but compact heads; very desirable. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—This is the largest of all the Savoy varieties and best for market. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

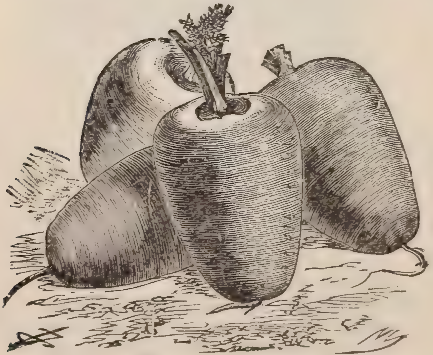
CARROT.

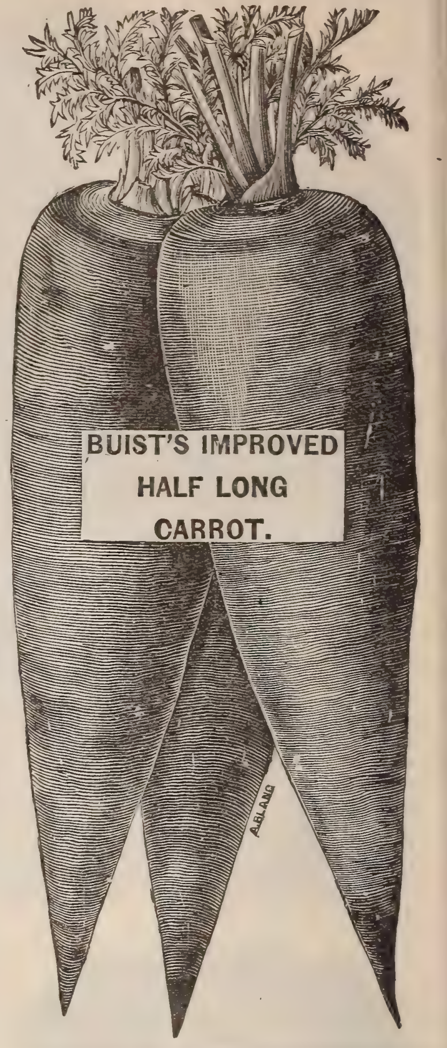
CAROTTE (Fr.). MOHRE (Ger.).
ZANAHORIA (Sp.).

This vegetable requires a deep, rich, light, sandy soil, well manured; if the ground is not of this quality, it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous; if for field culture, the ground should be subsoiled, as in all shallow or hard soils the roots fork or spread in a lateral direction, injuring both their size and quality. Sow early in Spring in shallow drills, half an inch deep, and nine to twelve inches apart, which admits of the hoe being made use of in thinning out the crop and clearing off the weeds. As soon as the plants are up and can be distinctly observed in the rows, take a three-inch hoe and thin them out to two or three inches apart; the main crop, intended for Fall and Winter, should be thinned to six inches apart; frequent stirring of the soil is very essential to the growth of the roots; should the surface of the soil become baked before the young plants appear, loosen it by gentle raking. From the first of May to the first of June is the period to sow for a main crop, which will be ready to harvest about the first of November. In the Southern States they can be sown in the Fall, and will continue growing all Winter, and be fit for the table in early Spring. The seed will germinate more freely in dry weather, by soaking it twelve hours in cold water, and mixed with sand before sowing. The crop is ready for harvesting as soon as the tops commence turning yellow; they should be taken up in dry weather; cut off the tops to about an inch of the crown, and pack the roots in dry earth or sand in the cellar, for Winter use; or they may be pitted out of doors, covered with two inches of straw and a foot of earth, to keep them from frost, when they can be used until the following April. Beets, and all similar roots, can be kept in the same manner.

Early French Forcing, or Short Horn.—A favorite Carrot of small size, prized on account of its extreme earliness and superior flavor; best for forcing. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Early Scarlet Dutch Horn.—This has always been the general favorite for an early crop; it is of a bright orange color, of delicate flavor, owing to the shortness of the root it will grow in less depth of soil than any other variety; the seed which we grow has a very great reputation among market gardeners for its high color and beautiful form. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts., lb., 75 cts.

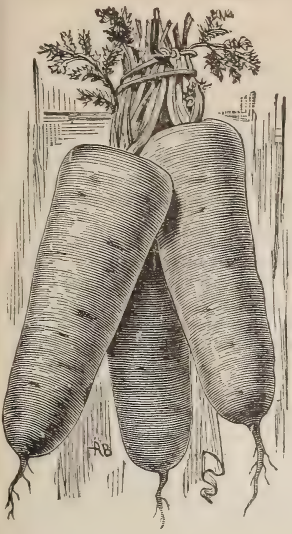

Early Ox-Heart, or Guerande Carrot.



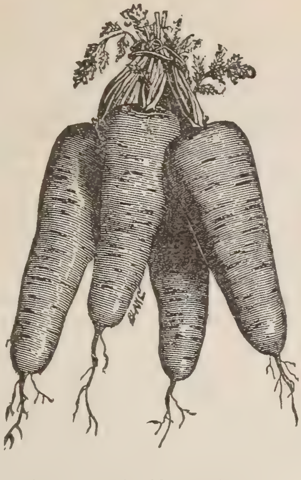
French Half-Long or Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.

Early Ox-Heart, or Guerande.—A French variety of recent introduction which is a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between Half Long and Horn varieties and is perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval and the color and quality all that can be desired. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

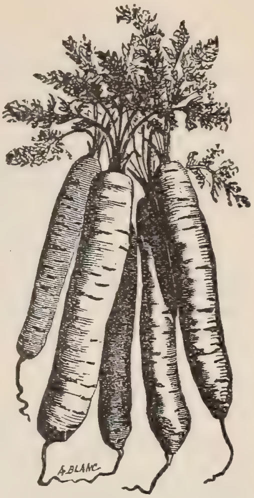
Early Half-Long, or French Intermediate.—This is a very popular variety in France, and is rapidly growing into favor in this country; it is two weeks later than the Early Horn, but of twice its size; is of a deep-red color, and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Knowing its great superiority, we have taken great pains to introduce it among our market gardeners the



Early Scarlet Chantenay Carrot



Early Scarlet Nantes Carrot.



Early Scarlet Carentan Carrot

past few years, and it has now become so popular among them, that we annually sell to gardeners alone, over four thousand pounds; as a market variety it has no equal; it is of perfect form, and very brilliant in color. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Danvers Half-Long Scarlet.—An intermediate or half-long variety, stump-rooted, of handsome form, of a bright orange-red color and very productive. A very desirable variety for market gardeners. Per oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

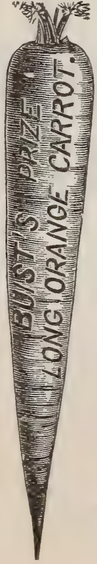
Early Half-Long Scarlet Chantenay.—This recently introduced variety is a great favorite in the Paris markets and the most popular with the French gardeners. It may be called a model or perfect variety, not only for its beautiful and regular form, its brilliant orange scarlet color, but for its great uniformity of growth, its earliness, productiveness and fine flavor. It is similar to the Early Horn, but of twice its size, with broad shoulders and the root tapering abruptly at the end. It is earlier than the Half-Long Danvers and the most salable market variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 ozs., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Saint Vallery or New Intermediate.—The roots grow very regular and smooth; they are of good size, being from ten to twelve inches in length and two to three inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually from the shoulder to the tip of the root. Valuable for its great productiveness, and also for its rich color and sweet flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Half-Long Scarlet Blunt-Rooted.—This variety may be considered as one of the pointed-rooted class, as it is not so slender as the Half-Long Intermediate, but the root ends in a blunt cone; color brilliant scarlet, of fine flavor and one of the best varieties for market or private gardens. Per oz., 10 cts. ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Half-Long Scarlet Nantes.—This is the most popular variety in France for a main crop, in the "Halle Centralle" the great French Market of Paris for Vegetables, over a hundred two horse cart loads of them are sold every day of the week including Sundays; the roots are of a beautiful scarlet color, perfectly cylindrical in form with a blunt rounded point, smooth skin, and neck of the root hollowed out around the leaf-stalk; flesh sweet and of mild flavor and almost coreless, very desirable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan.—An excellent variety for either market or private gardens, it is bright scarlet, of a half-long shape, and is entirely coreless, very desirable Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Buist's Improved, or Prize Long Orange is the most popular variety in this country for a general crop; is of a bright scarlet color and very productive, in deep rich soil, will frequently grow two feet in length, and produce six hundred bushels to the acre. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

New Long Red, without Core.—A very fine new variety, of a peculiar habit, growing about nine inches in length and cylindrical in shape, stump-rooted and almost entirely free from heart. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Orange.—A coarse growing variety generally grown for stock feeding, is a strong grower, of an orange color and very productive. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts,

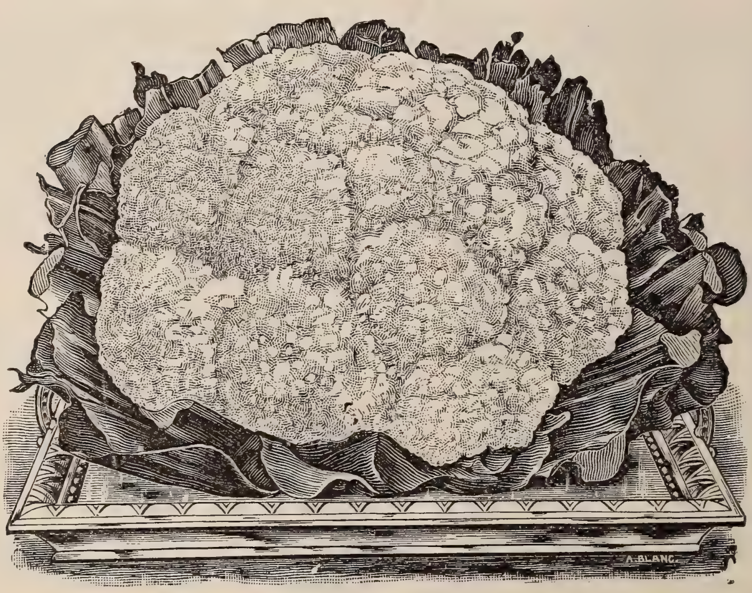
CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR (Fr.). BLUMEN-KOHL (Ger.). COLIFLOR (Sp.).

The Cauliflower is considered the most delicate of the entire class of vegetables, and is much sought in all markets of the world; its cultivation is not generally understood, even by some of our most intelligent growers. Our Philadelphia markets have always been famous for the display of beautiful vegetables, grown by our gardeners, but strange to say they can rarely produce a first-class Cauliflower of their own growth, but are obliged to depend on the growers of Long Island for their supplies. For an early crop sow in September, and transplant in frames hereafter described; for Fall crop sow in a hot-bed early in Spring, and transplant into light, rich soil, when the season is favorable.

To grow the Cauliflower to perfection, prepare a bed of light, rich soil, two feet deep, and one-third of it is to be composed of well-decomposed manure; select an open exposure, sheltered from the northwest; the whole to be surrounded with a close frame, and covered with glass or shutters; it should be prepared about the 1st of October, and allow the beds to settle two weeks before planting; lift the plants carefully from the seed-bed, and plant them into the frame eighteen inches apart each way; give a gentle watering to the soil around the plants, press them down firmly, and little or no more water will be required until Spring. Between each of these plants Lettuce can be planted, which will head during the Winter, or early Spring, before the Cauliflowers form any size. The frame should be banked up on the outside with manure or dry litter, to exclude the frost, and cover the sash or shutters with dry straw or mats during severe weather, observing to give plenty of air on clear, mild days, which will prevent the plants from damping off. When they commence growing in Spring, they should receive copious waterings, to promote their growth, as when once checked by drought they rarely recover; should the flowers open more rapidly than they can be used, they can be retarded by closing the leaves over the heads, which will also cause them to blanch, and be more tender.

The Best Variety For



Forcing or Garden Culture.

Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Early Snowball.—This is a famous variety throughout the world, and is, without question, the best for either market or private growing; there is no variety earlier and none that heads with greater certainty; the heads are large and beautifully formed and of the most delicate flavor, and averaging nine to ten inches in diameter, of very close and compact growth, with very short outer leaves, enabling one-third more to be grown in the same space than any other variety; it eclipses them all for either forcing or cold frame culture. Per packet, 25 cts., or 5 packets, $1.00; oz., $2.50; ¼ lb., $8.00.

Mont Blanc.—This variety is one of the largest and finest Cauliflowers known. Is suitable either for forcing or for a general crop, producing large, snow-white heads, which are well protected by its leaves, and of the most delicate flavor. Stem of medium growth; leaves long and smooth; very desirable. Per packet, 25 cts.; 5 pkts., $1.00; oz., $2 50; ¼ lb., $8.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—A favorite early market variety, and very desirable for forcing, producing fine sized heads. Per pkt., 25 cts.. oz., $2.50; ¼ lb., $8.00.

Early Erfurt.—An excellent variety, producing large, white, compact heads, of fine quality. Per pkt., 25 cts ; oz , $2.00 ; ¼ lb., $6.00; lb., $20 00.

Extra Early Paris.—The best known of all the varieties ; tender and delicious. Per packet, 10 cts ; oz., 60 cts.; ¼ lb , $2.00.; lb., $7 50.

Half Early Paris or Nonpareil.—One of the most popular varieties ; heads very white and compact ; good for an early or late crop. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts ; ¼ lb., $2.00 ; lb., $7.50.

Early London.—An excellent early variety ; heads large, very white and tender. Per oz., 60 cts ; ¼ lb., $2.00 ; lb., $7.00.

Lenormand's Short Stem.—A superior variety, with fine, large and well formed heads. Per oz., 60 cts ; ¼ lb., $2 00; lb., $7.00.

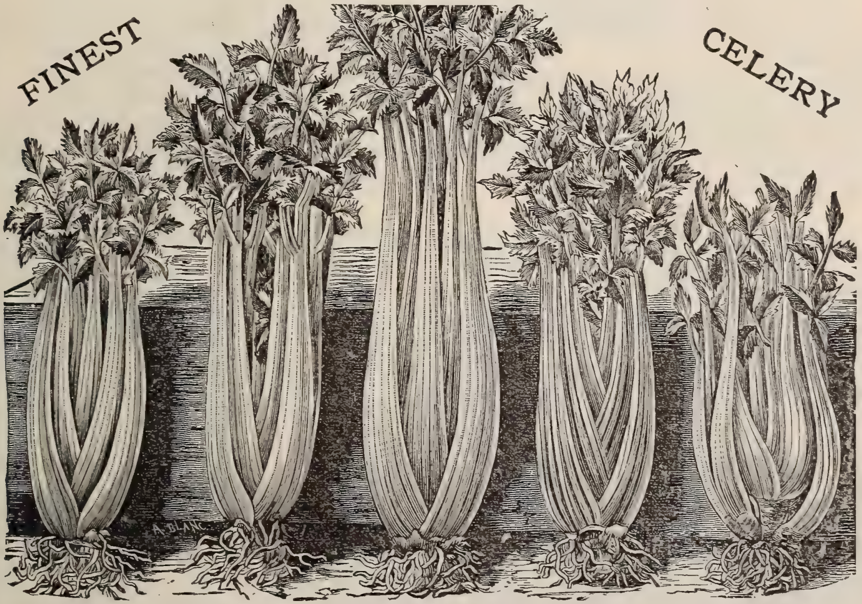
Veitch's Autumn Giant.—A valuable and distinct late variety, producing large, white, firm heads, well protected by the foliage. Per oz , 50 cts ; ¼ lb., $1.75 ; lb., $6.50.

Walcheren.—A favorite late variety, very hardy, producing large, white, firm heads, of uniform closeness. Per oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.75 ; lb., $6.50.

CELERY.

CELERI (Fr.). SELLERIE (Ger.). APIO (Sp.).

A much-esteemed esculent, when produced in perfection. Sow in the garden very early in Spring, in moist, rich ground; when the plants are from four to six inches high, cut off the tops and transplant them six inches apart, into trenches four inches deep and nine wide, and three feet from trench to trench. The soil for Celery can scarcely be too rich in manure of the proper description; it should be well decayed, and not of a drying nature. In dry weather, a good supply of water or soapsuds is essential; the latter the best material that can be used; never allow the plants to become stunted, but keep them growing. Some cultivators earth up at intervals; while others permit the plants to retain their full growth, and earth up all at once; the latter is the best method. About the 1st of October, earthing up may proceed without injury; but let it be done firmly and evenly, and in a slanting direction, from the base to nearly the top of the leaves; in this state it will remain sound for a long time; should the weather become very severe, dry litter or straw should be spread over the plants; it is well, on the approach of cold weather, to lift a quantity, and bury in sand or earth in the cellar, which will keep for several weeks. To grow large and crisp Celery, give copious waterings daily of soapsuds or liquid manure. Celery which is earthed or banked up early is liable to rust, which destroys the stock.



White Plume. Golden Dwarf. Buist's Mammoth White. Half Dwarf. Boston Market.

Buist's Mammoth White Solid.—A variety of our introduction, producing immense stalks, which when blanched, are solid, crisp and tender. It is undoubtedly the best large variety. Per oz.,30 cts. ; 4 oz. ; $1.00; lb, $3.00.

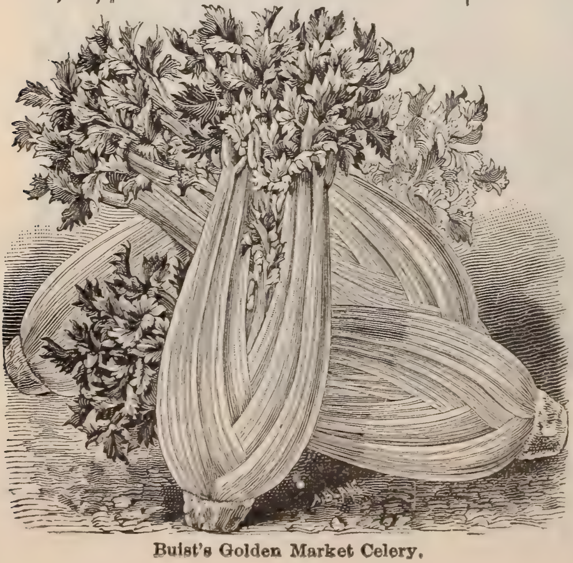
Large White Solid.—A medium-sized, white, solid, crisp variety, which is most generally cultivated. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts ; lb., $2.00.

Golden Dwarf.—A new and very valuable variety, of recent introduction. In habit and growth it is similar to the Half-Dwarf kinds, except when blanched. The heart is large and of a waxy golden yellow, making its appearance exceedingly attractive. It is quite solid, of fine flavor, and keeps well. Per oz., 25 cts.; 4 oz., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

White Plume.—This famous variety which was introduced a few years since is of an entirely distinct type of this popular vegetable, but should be grown only for Fall and early Winter use, as it is liable to rust and decay; it being an early variety will therefore not keep without damaging. A very desirable feature of this celery is that (similar to the *Golden Self Blanching*), its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks, by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together with the hands, the work of blanching is completed, as it requires no banking or earthing up. The leaves of the stalks are very beautiful, and quite ornamental for table decoration. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., $2.50.

Golden Self-Blanching.—This is one of our very best varieties and should be grown by all lovers of fine Celery, it is similar in habit and growth to the White Plume being quite dwarf and compact and is self blanching, requiring little or no banking up; its stalks are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle and of delicious flavor, while the heart is of a rich golden yellow color; it cannot be recommended too highly. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 85 cts; lb., $3.00.

Boston Market.—A variety grown almost exclusively by the Boston market gardeners; it has the peculiarity of forming miniature stalks by its branching habit; is solid; crisp, and desirable. Per oz, 25 cts.; ¼ lb.; 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.



Buist's Golden Market Celery.

Giant White Pascal.—A variety of recent introduction from France, being a selection from the famous Golden Self-Blanching, it produces very broad and thick stalks which are very crisp and tender and of a very rich and nutty flavor; it requires very little earthing up, bleaches rapidly, keeps well, is exceedingly crisp, and is the best variety for Spring use. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

New Rose.—The red or rose-colored Celeries have a superior flavor. This variety is very ornamental on the table, the delicate tracing of beautiful rose shading with the white in the blanched stalks and heart. Very solid, rich and nutty in flavor, and keeps remarkably well. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Sandringham Dwarf White.—An English variety, which originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales; is an improvement on the Incomparable Dwarf, being rather larger in its growth, and of finer quality; we consider it one of the best dwarf varieties. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb, 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Wright's Grove Dwarf White.—This is the finest of all the dwarfs. Blanches almost snow-white, is very solid and of a shell-bark flavor. Per oz., 25 cts.; 4 oz., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Wright's Grove Dwarf Crimson.—Similar to the above, only of a beautiful red color. Very desirable. Per oz., 25 cts.; 4 oz, 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Perfection Heartwell.—A strong growing variety, not so suitable for market purposes as the Half Dwarf or Golden Dwarf, though it answers for light or poor soils Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

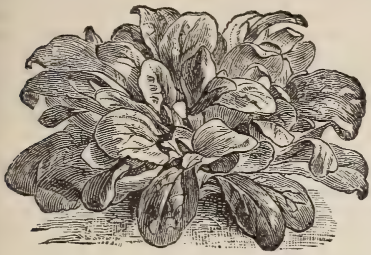
Half Dwarf.—Entirely solid, possessing a rich, nutty flavor, while it has much vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of stalk. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2 50.

Buist's Golden Market.—This variety is quite distinct from all other Golden sorts, and is a hybrid between the French Self-Blanching and Golden dwarf; its habit is half dwarf, of a beautiful transparent golden color, remarkably crisp and tender, and of a rich, nutty flavor; it is not only the best for family use, but the most salable variety for market. Per packet, 15 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $4.00.

Celeriac, Turnip-Rooted or German Celery.—This vegetable is very popular with the Germans, and is grown exclusively for its roots, which are *turnip-shaped*, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced; or used with vinegar, they make an excellent salad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

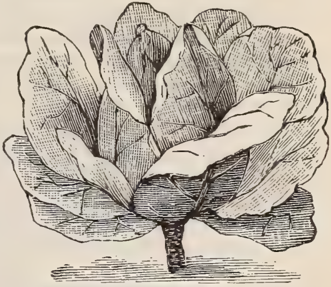
CORN SALAD.

MACHE (Fr.). ACKER SALAT (Ger.). CANONIGOS (Sp.).



Large Leaved Corn Salad.

This vegetable is also sometimes called VETTICOST OR LAMBS LETTUCE, and is used as a salad during the Fall Winter and Spring months and is grown very extensively for the Philadelphia and New York markets; the leaves should alway be picked, not cut; if sown early in Spring in rows nine to twelve inches apart it is fit for use in six to eight weeks; but the proper time for sowing is September, and cover thinly with straw or hay when cold weather sets in, as it is protected the same as Spinach; it is also largely grown in cold frames and covered with straw mats or shutters, it will then continue growing all Winter and will be more convenient to use. There are two varieties the large and small seeded, the former is the best as it produces larger leaves. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



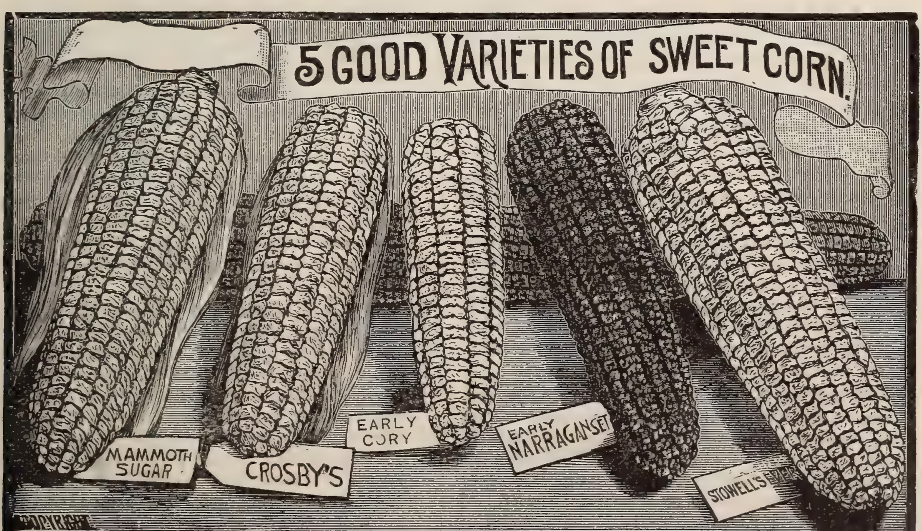
Southern Rosette Collards.

Southern Collards or Colewort.—Collards is scarcely known in any other section of this country but the South, where it originated, and where it is cultivated more extensively than any other vegetable, because it is well adapted to that country and is always a sure crop; it is almost a daily dish for rich or poor and for both man and beast; a dish of Collards and Bacon or as it is invariably called "Bacon and Greens," always produces a smile from the most crusty countenance, in fact I believe they would prefer it to a Delmonico's dinner, it is the only dish that causes the dusky gentlemen of that country to show up their ivories. It is a species of Cabbage, which is not only very hardy but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and very good heads; the former are stripped off and used as they form, and continues growing and finally heads; the crop is much improved by a touch of frost. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts., lb, $1.00.

SUGAR CORN (for Garden Culture).

MAIS (Fr.). WELSCHKORN (Ger.). MAIZ (Sp.)

Plant about the last of Spring, in hills, about three feet apart each way, dwarf varieties can be planted closer; place a shovelful of manure or a handful of good phosphate in each; five or six grains to a hill is sufficient; when up, thin them out, allowing three of the strongest plants to remain; thorough cultivation is necessary to secure a good crop. Where a succession is required for the table, plant every two weeks until the middle of Summer. There has been great improvements made the past few years in the quality of Sugar Corn and some of the recently introduced varieties are of luscious quality.



Early Cory.—Repeated and impartial tests not only of varieties already known, but also of new early varieties claiming to be as early or earlier than the Cory have convinced us that the Cory is undoubtedly the earliest of all, and the very best extra early Sweet Corn. We have proved it to be five days earlier than the Marblehead, which hitherto has always taken the lead. Those desiring a first early variety can make no mistake in planting the Cory as it is of luscious quality; it is of dwarf habit and can be planted two and a half feet apart each way. Per pint 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Early Marblehead.--Next to the Cory the earliest of all Sweet Corn. In appearance it resembles the well known Early Narragansett. The stalk is dwarf and it sets its good sized ears very low down. Per pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts. pk., $1.00; bush., $3.00.

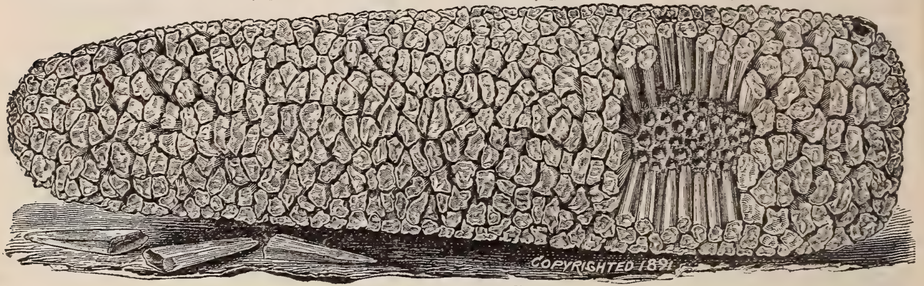
Early Minnesota.—Very early, of dwarf habit, producing ears, of fair size but of very choice quality. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Early Narragansett.—A celebrated Eastern variety, quite early, but ears are frequently imperfect; when dry, the corn has a peculiar reddish color. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Crosby's Early Dwarf.—This improved variety follows the Extra Early varieties of Sugar for the table and stands to day as one of the most valuable and popular varieties for an early crop; it is of dwarf habit produces medium sized ears which have from ten to twelve rows, very productive and of luscious quality, cannot recommend it too highly. Per pint 15 cts.; qt, 25 cts.. peck $1.00; bush., $3.00.

New Sweet Corn, The Country Gentleman.—This new variety which was introduced by S. D. Woodruff of Connecticut is a selection and improvement of the famous Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg which is so highly extolled by all lovers of Sugar Corn, its improvement consists of much larger sized ears, and producing from three to four ears to the stalk; it is of delicious quality and is without doubt the most delicate and sweetest of all Sugar Corns, cannot be recommended too highly. Per pint 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $3.00.

Perry's Hybrid.—An early twelve-rowed variety growing only four to five feet high, with ears as long as the Crosby, and set very low on the stalk. Kernels white, large, sweet and very tender. Per pint 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.



Shoe-Peg Sugar Corn.

Ne Plus Ultra. (Shoe Peg or Little Gem.)—This variety although known for some years, has only lately been disseminated as the stock was closely guarded by a few families who had it in there possession and who became famous for the fine quality of sugar corn which they annually grew; it is undoubtedly a variety of great value and is especially recommended for private gardens as there is no variety that can equal it for sweetness or delicacy of flavor and may be termed as an epicures selection; it is of dwarf growth, producing ears ranging from five to seven inches in length and from three to four to a stalk, the grains are exceedingly deep and crowded irregularly on the cob. Per Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Stabler's Extra Early.—A valuable second early corn, remarkably large for so early a ripener, closely following the well-known Marblehead Yields an abundant crop, is desirable for family use and one of the most profitable for market or canning. Per pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Stabler's Pedigree Sweet.—This variety originated with a Mr. Stabler of Maryland and is the result of a very careful hybridizing and selection for a number of years, his great aim was to secure a variety that for both market and canning purposes would be superior to any other sort, his labors were rewarded in the introduction of this famous variety, which is regarded of very great value; it is earlier and superior to the celebrated Evergreen, it is very productive, good sized ears, and deep grain of sweet and luscious flavor. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt 25 cts.; peck $1.00; bush. $3.00.

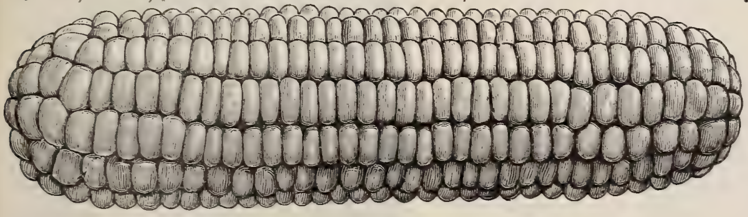
Improved Ruby Sweet.—This is an entirely distinct variety, the stalks and husks are of a very beautiful dark red color giving it a very odd and beautiful appearance in its growth; it is a strong grower the stalks ranging from six to seven feet in height, producing fine large ears, with red cob and white grains, is exceedingly sweet and of luscious flavor it is ready for the table in advance of the famous Evergreen. Per pint 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum.—It ripens early, has large twelve-rowed ears and deep grains. It is remarkably sweet, sugary, and peculiarly succulent and tender. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Early Concord.—An early variety, forming good-sized ears, with from twelve to twenty rows. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Triumph.—An early and very desirable variety, of sweet and delicate flavor, producing a large ear and small-sized cob. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1,00; bush., $3.00.

Hickok's Improved Sugar.—An old and very highly esteemed second early variety which is grown quite extensively in the Eastern country for market, ears of medium size and succeeds the Early Concord, is of sweet flavor. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1 00; bush., $3.00.



Perkin's Early Market Corn.

New England Eight-Rowed Early Sugar.—This variety we have cultivated for a number of years, and find it unequaled for an early sort; the ears are of large size, has but eight rows and of delicious quality. Per pint, 15 cts; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Egyptian Sugar.—This is one of the best of the large varieties, of vigorous habit; ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows, kernels of good size, and very productive; it is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor; invaluable for canning. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bush., $3 00; 5 bush. at $2 75; 10 bush. at $2.50.

Mammoth Sugar.—The largest of all the Sugar varieties producing perfect ears of immense size, having from twelve to sixteen rows, a fine market variety, and follows the New England eight-rowed Sugar in ripening. Sweet and delicious. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bush., $3.00.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.—This is not only the most celebrated but the most popular of all varieties, although not an early sort, it is, without any exception, the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late. Some may observe they have tried it, and find it not equal to the ordinary Sugar; to such we say, you have not had the pure stock, as no variety degenerates so quickly without the grower is exceedingly careful; we have very frequently observed samples sent out by some seed establishments, as Stowell's Evergreen, that were composed of several varieties; caused by being grown in the vicinity of other sorts. It is also the best variety for canning and we sell annually thousands of bushels for this purpose. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts; peck, 80 cts.; bush., $3.00; 5 bush. at $2.75; 10 bush. at $2.50.

Black Mexican.—A very pecular-looking variety, from its blueish-black grains, but is quite early, and of delicious quality. Per pint, 15 cts; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.50.

Tuscarora.—A large eight-rowed, white variety formerly very popular in the South, ears of good size, cob red, grains white; but is now superseded by the various varieties of sugar. Per pint, 15 cts; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush., $2.50.

Perkin's Early Market.—Those who follow trucking for market should not overlook planting this remarkable Early White variety, as it is the only one of the early sorts, which produces a large size ear, and for this reason it sells more readily than any other: although not classed among the varieties of sugar, it is remarkably sweet and delicious, is also more hardy and can be planted earlier than any other variety with perfect safety. The ears average from 7 to 8 inches in length and have 12 rows. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.50.

Adams Extra Early, or Early Burlington.—This is the earlist of all but not a Sugar Corn, is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting; it is not, by any means, a desirable variety, further than for its earliness; it lacks sweetness, and should only be used for first planting. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush., $2.50.

Adam's Early.—A larger growing variety than the former, producing much larger ears, but is not as early. Per pint, 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts; bush., $2 50.

Sugar Corn for Green Fodder.—Per bush., $1.50; 10 bush., at $1.25.

WE GROW ALL OUR VARIETIES OF SUGAR CORN IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY, as the cool climate of that locality, ripens the crop slowly, which causes the grains to retain their full saccharine quality. This is the reason that our house has always been famous, for the great Purity and Luscious quality of the Sugar Corn which we supply.

Selected Seed Corn

—FOR—

FIELD CULTURE

OF THE

Finest Quality.

The proper selection of Seed Corn for planting is a very important consideration for the farmer, and too much care or attention cannot be exercised. We have made it a specialty for a number of years, selecting the finest ears from the various crops while husking, and when thoroughly dry taking off the small points before shelling; our samples are then thoroughly tested, to insure growth. There could be nothing finer as to purity, or more perfect as to growth, than the seed which we offer.

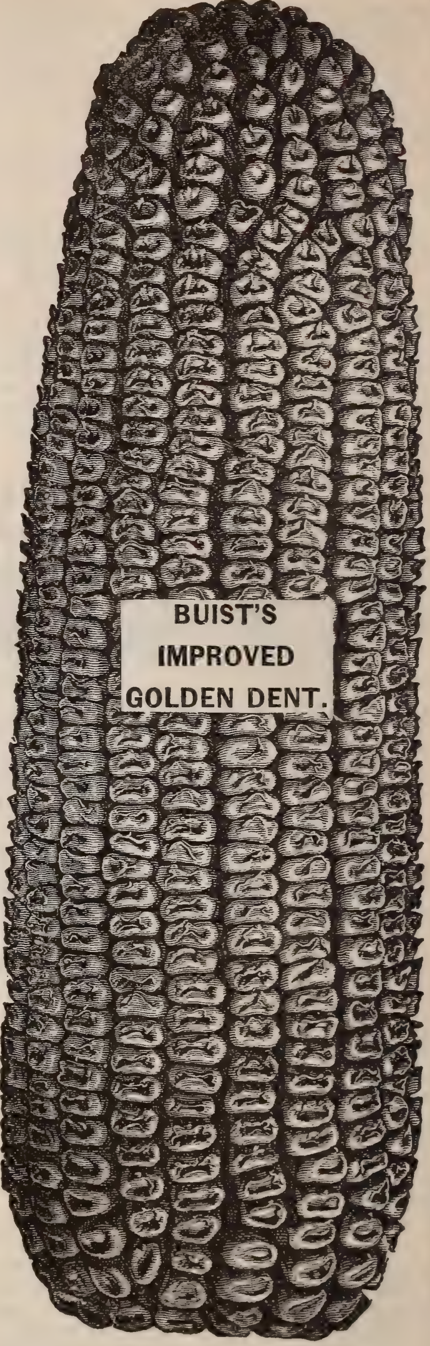
The Best YELLOW FIELD CORN For the SOUTH.

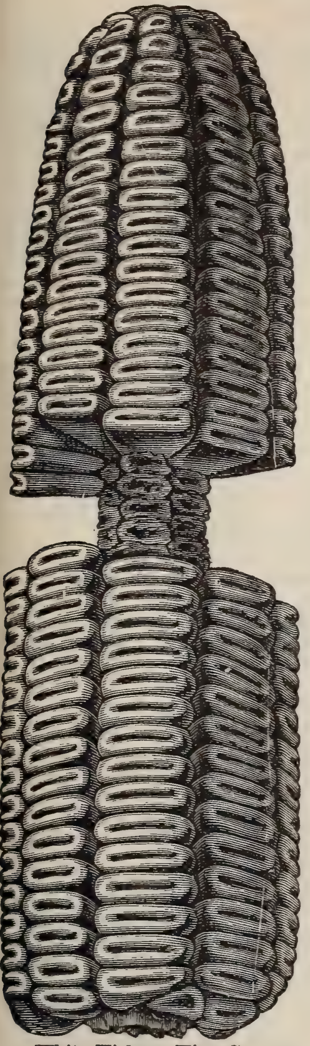
Buist's Improved Early Golden Dent.—The great advantage of this variety over all other yellow varieties is for its earliness, productiveness, beautiful ears, and for the superior quality of meal which it makes. It was introduced by us several years ago, especially for the Southern States, where it has become equally as popular as in the North. It is not quite as productive a variety as the Chester County, but we regard it as far superior. It is earlier, requires less strength of ground, and makes a fine quality of golden-colored meal. Those who desire to plant the best field corn should select it; the grains are very deep, cobs very thin and will shell more to a given weight of corn on the cob than any other variety. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50; 5 bush., at $1.40; 10 bush., at $1.30.

The Best WHITE FIELD CORN For the SOUTH.

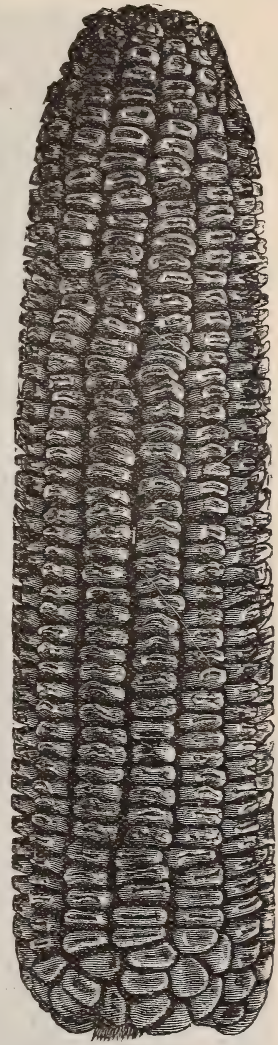
We have not yet been able to Supply the great demand for it.

Buist's Prize Medal Southern White Snowflake.—In sections where the white varieties of corn are preferred, the only kind that should be planted is the "Buist's Snowflake," as for its earliness, productiveness, and fine quality it has no equal. We introduced it in '87 especially for the South, and recommend it as being equal to the Early Golden Dent which we introduced some years previous; it was awarded that year first prize by the Pennsylvania State Fair as the best white field variety, and has also been awarded similar prizes by the various State Fairs in the Middle and Western States, where it has proved so well adapted. Our customers in the South write that they consider it far superior to any other variety, and find it especially adapted for that section. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large, the cob of which is very thin and grains very deep. It will shell more corn from a given weight on the cob than any other white variety. Per pt., 12 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush., $2.00; 5 bush., at $1.80; 10 bush., at $1.70.





White Hickory King Corn.



Buist's Southern White Snow-Flake Corn.

Cloud's Early Mammoth Dent Corn.—This Corn, was introduced some years ago by the late Jas. Cloud who was a prominent Chester County farmer. It has taken first premium wherever it has been exhibited. It has a fine, rich appearance, weighs well, starts early and with a strong stalk as soon as it comes out of the ground; grows vigorously, although the stalks only range from seven to nine feet in height. It withstands severe droughts to a remarkable degree. Ears set low, are of large size, well filled, very deep grained; sixty to seventy ears will yield a bushel of shelled corn. Matures early and very productive. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50; 5 bush., at $1.40; 10 bush., at $1,30.

Improved Early Leaming Corn.—The Leaming is the earliest Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation, ripening in from ninety to one hundred days from the time of planting; its extreme earliness, productiveness and fine quality has made it very popular with the farmers, and especially with those in the localities where the seasons are short. It produces from sixty five to ninety bushels to the acre, in accordance with the quality of the soil; the ears and grains are of medium size. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.: bushel, $1.50; 5 bushels, at $1.40; 10 bushels at $1.30.

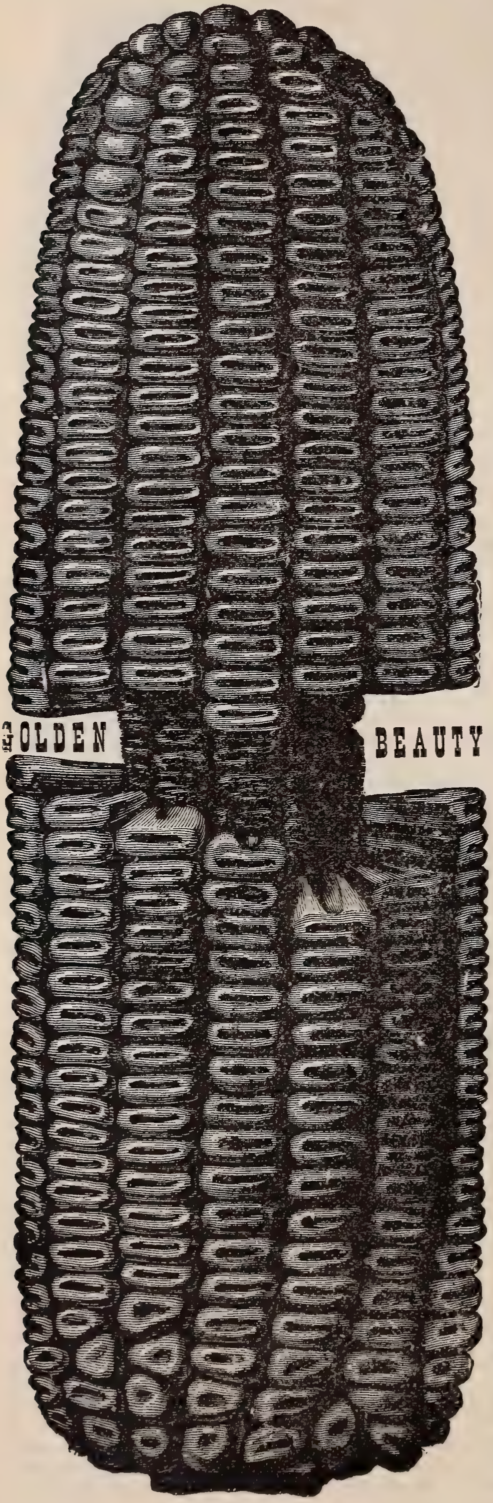
Mammoth Chester County Gourd Seed.—This is the famous corn of Pennsylvania, producing ears of prodigious size, of very strong growth, and very productive, yielding upwards of one hundred bushels per acre. It is late in ripening, requiring the full season and strong soil Per qt., 15 cts ; peck, 50 cts ; bush., $1.50 ; 5 bush., at $1.40 ; 10 bush., at $1.30.

White Hickory King.—The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. So large are the grains and so small the cob, that in an ear broken in half, a single grain will almost cover the cob section, this can be done with no other variety. It is a vigorous grower, ears of fair size, ten rows and grains pure white—but as a variety for a main crop, either for quality or yield, it is no comparison to Buist's White Snowflake. Per qt., 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush., $1.75 ; 5 bush., at $1.60 ; 10 bush., at $1.50.

Buist's Improved Large White Flint.—This is distinct from the ordinary White Flint, being more productive, and ears of a much larger size; is an excellent field sort, has from ten to fourteen rows, and the grains are of a beautiful pearly appearance, it is a superior variety for hominy, and the stock which we cultivate is unsurpassed. Per qt., 15 cts ; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50 ; 5 bush., at $1.40 ; 10 bush., at $1.30.

Pennsylvania Early Eight-rowed Yellow.—One of the most valuable and productive varieties for late planting, producing very long ears, many measuring sixteen inches, and well filled out; it can be planted in this section as late as June 15th, and insure a crop. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50; 5 bush., at $1.40; 10 bush., at $1.30.

Large Maryland White.—An old-fashioned variety which has been grown extensively in Maryland and the South for



many years; the stock which we offer is a very great improvement both in productiveness, size of both ear and grain. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; 5 bush., at $1.65; 10 bush., at $1.50.

Early Golden Beauty.—The Golden Beauty or Giant Beauty is one and the same variety, and is without any exception the most beautiful Corn grown, either shelled or on the ear, it is perfection; it has become famous in all the corn growing belts of the country; it is the largest grain of all yellow varieties; it is a vigorous grower, and averages in growth from eight to nine feet in height; the ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden-yellow grains, of remarkable size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of cob. The cobs are unusually small, when broken in half, the grains will always reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of grain makes it very superior for grinding into meal; it cannot be recommended too highly. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.: bush., $1.50; 5 bush., at $1.40; 10 bush., at $1.30.

Champion White Pearl.—A fine white variety introduced from the West a few years since, which is a very desirable acquisition for a main crop; produces fine, large ears and large grains. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; 5 bush., at $1.60; 10 bush., at $1.50,

Early Yellow Canada has eight rows, and ripens very early; it is generally used with us for replanting where the Gourd seed has failed. It is not very productive, but well adapted to sections where the season is short, or ground poor. Per qt., 15 cts., peck 50 cts,; bush $1.50; 5 bush,, at $1.40; 10 bush., at $1.30.

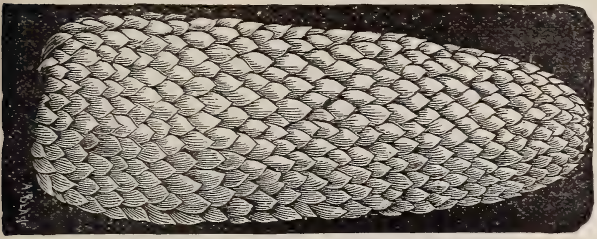
Compton's Early Yellow.—A very early and prolific variety, eight to ten feet in height, ears well-filled to the end; kernel medium bright yellow, and of the flinty order; can be planted as late as July 1st and secure a crop. Per qt., 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; 5 bush., at $1.60; 10 bush., at $1.50.

Blount's White Prolific.—A prolific white variety, very celebrated in some sections of the South; but is surpassed in both yield and quality by Buist's Southern White Snowflake. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; 5 bush., at $1.60; 10 bush., at $1.50.

Mammoth White Surprise.—A fine white variety, quite productive, producing good-sized ears with large grains. Per qt., 15 cents; peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; 5 bush., at $1.60; 10 bush., at $1.50.

Early Mastodon Dent Corn.—This variety is very highly recommended by the introducer and claims that it is largest eared and largest grained Dent Corn known; it is a strong rank and quick grower, and very productive, and the grains when ripe are of two shades, white and yellow. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.: bush., $1.50; 5 bush., at $1.40; 10 bush, at $1.30.

VARIETIES OF POP-CORN.



White Rice Pop-Corn.

POP-CORN,

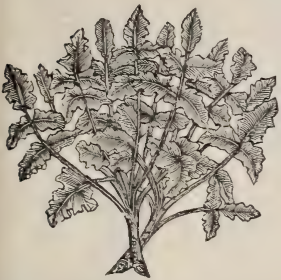
(On Ear Only.)

Golden Queen.—Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.

White Rice.—Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.

Silver Lace.—Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.

Mapledale Prolific—Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 75 cts.



CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

CRESSON (Fr.). KRESSE (Ger.). MASTRUGO (Sp.).

Extensively used as a small salad; for early Spring use, sow thickly on a gentle hot bed, in shallow drills two inches apart. Sow in the garden as soon as the weather will admit; when the crop is from a half to one inch in height, it is ready for use; cut close to the roots; as it soon runs to seed frequent sowings should be made. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

CRESS (Water).

CRESSON DE FONTAINE (Fr.). BRUNNENKRESSE (Ger.). BERRO (Sp.).

The most reliable way of cultivating the Water Cress is to sow the seed in moist soil, and when a few inches high transplant into running brooks, but protected from the current; when the plants become once established, they will last for years. The leaves and stalks are used as a salad, and is considered a very wholesome dish. Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1 25; lb., $4.00.

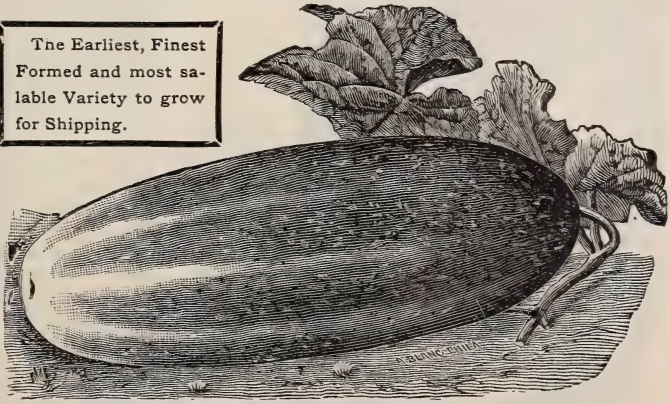
CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.). GURKE (Ger.). COHOMBRO (Sp.).

The Cucumber delights in rich, sandy soil. Dig out a hole about one foot wide, and one foot deep, and fill in with good soil, raise it above the surface about three inches, the hills should be about three feet apart, plant a few seeds in each during May or earlier if the weather is favorable. Should a cold snap of weather be apprehended, after the plants are up, cover each hill at night with a flower-pot, or any similar covering, as a protection, and remove the covering during the day. Make three or four plantings for a succession before the middle of Summer, the vines will always fruit better by occasionally pinching off the leading shoots. The cucumbers should be taken off when large enough for use, whether you require them or not, for if permitted to mature, it greatly reduces their productiveness.

Buist's Perfection Early White Spine.—A selection made from the Improved White Spine for its large size, perfection of form and earliness. As the earliest and most productive market variety it has no equal, and will be found far more profitable to grow than the Improved White Spine. The market gardeners first and most important consideration in growing Cucumbers for market is to obtain the choicest seed stock for planting. Most of the crops grown are very much mixed and of inferior quality. BUIST'S PERFECTION is regarded by growers as the finest and purest stock known. It is not only the very earliest, but it produces Cucumbers of the finest form and most salable size for shipping purposes. It was introduced by us a few years since, and is already being grown by the most extensive

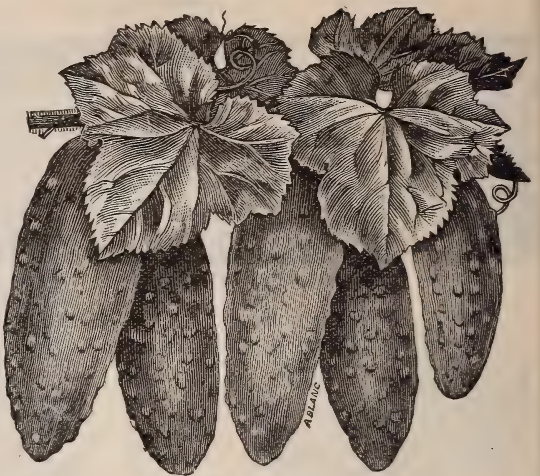
The Earliest, Finest Formed and most salable Variety to grow for Shipping.



Buist's Perfection Early White Spine Cucumber.
The Great Market Garden Variety.

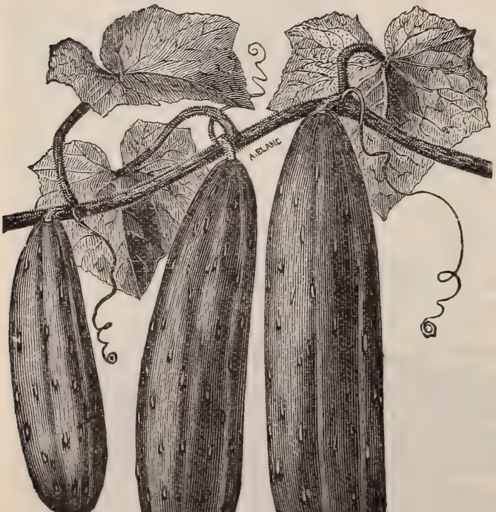
cucumber cultivators in this country. We annually grow over 150 acres, especially for seed. This variety is put up in our Sealed Packets, ounces, ¼, ½ and 1 pound Cartoons only; we sell it no other way. It has become the most popular and salable stock of White Spine Cucumber Seed in this country. Seed sold in any other way than in our Sealed Packages and Cartoons is SPURIOUS. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25 ; 5 lbs,, at $1.00 lb.

Chicago Pickle.—A very celebrated variety extensively grown and used by pickling establishments and regarded by them as the best variety for that purpose, is of medium size, very prolific and when small and young is of a beautiful green color; is also a desirable table variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb , 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Chicago Pickle.

Jersey Prolific Pickle.—This splendid new variety was originated and selected by a prominent New Jersey pickle grower in the celebrated pickle section on the Delaware River, about twenty-five miles above Philadelphia, where more pickles are grown than in any other section of the United States. It is ten days earlier than the Long Green or Jersey Pickle and more productive. It is pronounced by growers of thirty years' experience "a perfect pickle in all respects." Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb,, 60 cts.



London Long Green.

London Long Green is the standard late sort, quite crisp, and of good size; it is not so early as either the Spine or Frame, but is more desirable for a late crop. It is the variety also grown very extensively in New Jersey and other sections for pickling, and for that purpose should not be planted until late in July or early in August, and when of a proper size picked and put in salt and water. Per oz., 15 cts ; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Early White Spine.—The best early variety, producing a short, light-green Cucumber covered with white spines, and when ripening turns to a very light color. As an early market variety it is unsurpassed. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb , 60 cts.

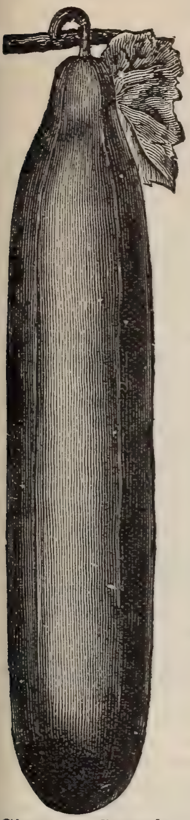
Improved Early White Spine.—A marked improvement on the well-known White Spine variety, being longer, far more prolific, superior for table use. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Evergreen Early White Spine.—This is a selection made from the Early White Spine, noted for its remaining a beautiful green color in all stages of its growth, it is of good size, handsome form, crisp and tender, a good shipping variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Hill's Forcing Early White Spine.—This is a selection from the famous Arlington White Spine of the Boston Market which is regarded as far superior to that variety ; it can be grown either for forcing in frames, or for out-door culture; it is of a regular form, of a beautiful dark green color and very productive ; is a good shipping variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Early Frame follows the above in earliness ; it is not so desirable a variety, and is cultivated to a limited extent ; is of a deep-green color, and changes to a bright yellow when ripening. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb , 60 cts.

Nichol's Medium Green.—The name *"Medium Green,"* is descriptive of the size, it being longer than the White Spine, but not as long as the Long Green. The cucumbers are very thick through, and are full at both ends. The skin is light green in color and very smooth. Per oz , 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 25 cts ; lb., 60 cts,



Giant Pera Cucumber.

Giant Pera.—This magnificent variety was first brought here from Turkey by Dr. Harris of Philadelphia. They are of the most delicious flavor, no other cucumber we have ever eaten surpassing them. Another remarkable quality is that they are very crisp and tender at all stages, and can be eaten at any time during growth. They grow to an enormous size, frequently to one and a half feet in length and ten to eleven inches in circumference; very smooth and straight, with a beautiful green skin. The vines grow vigorously, fruit sets near the hill and grow closely together, making them exceedingly prolific. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing.--This variety entirely new and desirable, and will prove valuable both for the table and for pickling. It is of small size, *very early*, *enormously productive*, and extremely valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this new cucumber is, that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, *whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not*—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Extra Early Green Prolific or Boston Pickling.—A splendid variety, selected with great care by one of the largest growers of pickling cucumbers in the country, and grown very extensively by the Massachusetts gardeners for pickling purposes; with good culture 200,000 can be grown on one acre. Per oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb.; 25 cts.; lb, 60 cts.

Early Green Cluster is quite early and very productive, medium size, and of a pale-green color, turning to a brownish-yellow when ripe; it is a favorite variety with some, but is not as crisp as other sorts. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Buist's Long Green.—This is very similar to Cuthill's Black Spine, but better adapted for out door culture, has but very few seeds, grows frequently to twenty-four inches in length, and very crisp; as a late market variety it is superior to all other. Per oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

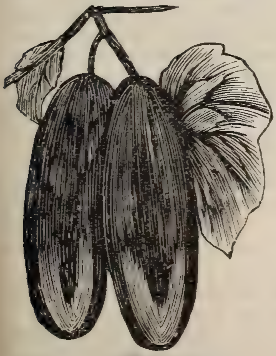
Gherkin, or Burr, or West India Gherkin, is exclusively grown for pickling; it is the smallest of all varieties, and should be picked while young and tender, and put in salt water until required for pickling. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., $1.00.

Tailby's Hybrid.—A hybrid of the White Spine, with a large English variety, retaining the productiveness of the former, united with *large size, hardiness and desirable market qualities*. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb, 25 cts.; lb, 75 cts.

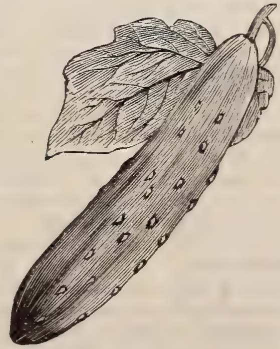
Early Russian.—Very similar to the Cluster, but earlier and smaller in size, being but three inches long when fit for use; it sets its fruit in pairs, and the first blossoms usually bear. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼lb., 25 cts., lb, 60 cts.

Early Short Green is very similar to the Early Frame. Per oz.; 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts. lb., 60 cts.

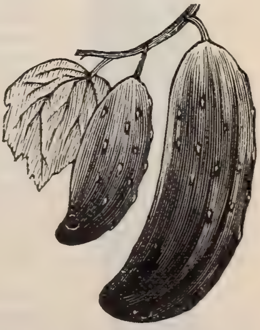
Long Prickly is shorter and thicker than the Long Green, equally as productive, and makes a good pickle, but is not a fine a table variety, being less crisp. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts; lb, 60 cts.



Early Cluster Cucumber.



Buist's Long Green Cucumber.



Jersey Pickle Cucumber.

Remember that we put up all our Seeds in 5 and 10 cent Packets, so that if a customer does not wish an ounce or a half ounce of a variety he can order Packets.

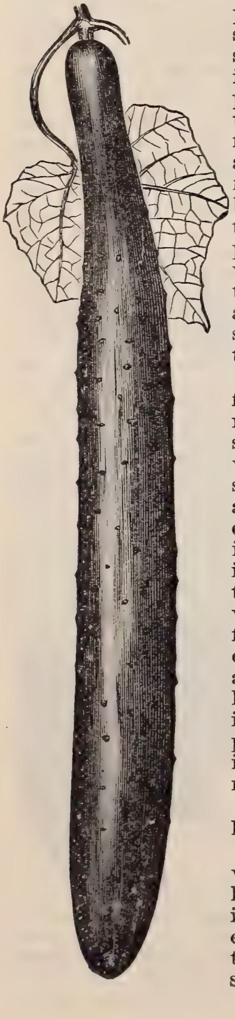
ENGLISH FRAME OR FORCING CUCUMBER.

FOR FORCING UNDER GLASS.

The following are the best varieties: Price per package of 10 seeds, 25 cts., or 5 for $1.00.

Telegraph,
Star of the West,
Duke of Edinburgh,
Covent Garden Favorite,
Carter's Model,
Blue Gown,
Lord Kenyon,
Marquis of Lorne,
Lord Gladstone.

Forcing Cucumbers in Frames.—During the Winter and Spring months Cucumbers are considered by many a very great luxury; if they are a wholesome vegetable at any time, it is when they have been quickly forced and prepared for the table fresh from the vines. The last few years many of our gardeners in this vicinity have paid great attention to their forcing; finding ready sale in our fruit stores and markets for as many as they could produce, at prices ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each. With very little care and attention the table can be supplied with them from February until they ripen in the open air, frequently attaining from twenty to twenty-six inches in length.

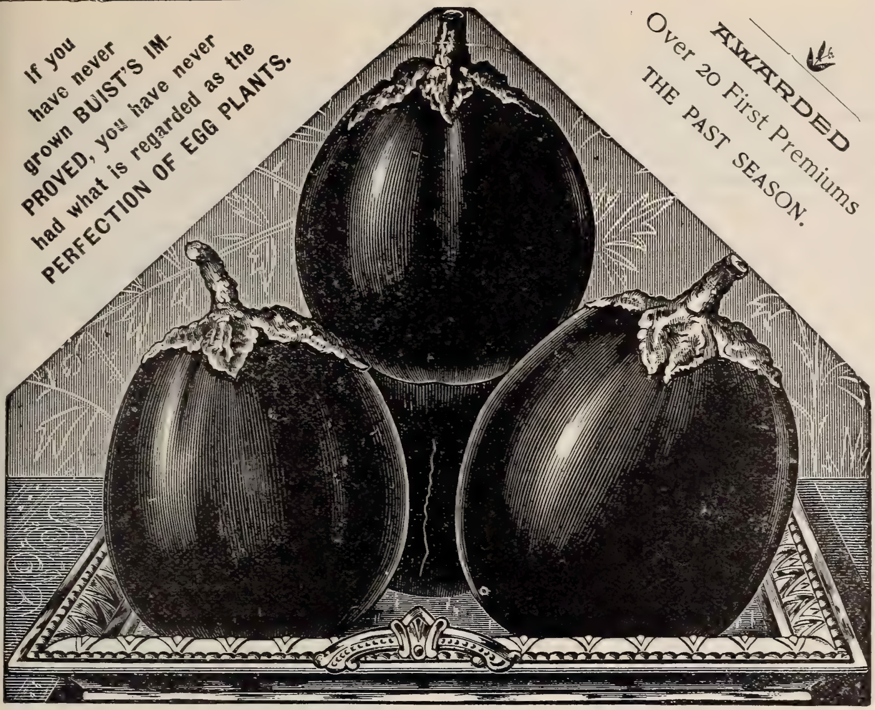


Prepare a hot-bed during January or February, as we have before described, taking care that the reduction of heat in the manure is not carried too far before making up the bed; as, when such is the case, too little heat will afterwards be produced, and the young plants will be of a yellow color, instead of a deep, rich green. In two or three days after preparing the bed, according to previous directions, the earth will be sufficiently warm for planting the seeds; place a barrowful of rich earth in the centre of each sash, form it into a neat mound, plant thereon several seeds to allow sufficient to replace any that may damp off, as is frequently the case during a spell of cloudy weather; but if all grow, thin them out to four plants. Cover the sash at night with straw mats, or any similar protection, and surround the bed with litter or boards to prevent the wind from carrying off the heat. The seed will germinate in a day or two, and before a week will form strong plants. During their growth admit fresh air every day at the back of the frame (allowing the temperature to be between seventy and one hundred degrees). When they have formed their third rough leaf, nip the point of the vine, which will cause the plant to branch. If the soil or plants appear to be dry, give them a watering with milk-warm water. As the plants grow, roots will protrude from their stems and through the hill, to which earth should be added When the sun is very warm, a slight sprinkle of straw over the sash will prevent the plants from drooping. By following the above directions the forcing of the Cucumber will be found both easy and profitable.

Receipt for Pickling Cucumbers.—As many are not familiar with the proper mode of putting up pickles, I give the following receipt, which will be found one of the best. Cucumbers for pickling should be very small, and as free from spots as possible; wash them with a soft cloth in cold water, put them to drain, then make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear an egg; place the pickles in and allow them to remain for about three weeks; then take them out and drain them; have your vinegar and spices boiling hot, place the pickles in jars with an onion stuck full of cloves in each; pour the vinegar boiling hot into the jar of pickles, keep them closely covered so that none of the steam may escape, as its retention promotes their greenness and prevents the flavor from evaporating. Repeat the boiling daily for four or five days; then, if a fine, green color, and the pickles are completely covered with vinegar, secure the jars with large flat corks or bladders, and put them away. Vinegar for pickles must always be of the very best kind, and should only boil for five minutes, as too much boiling reduces its strength; never, on any consideration, use brass or copper kettles for pickling; bell-metal is the best; avoid stone jars also, as the lead, which is an ingredient in the glazing of common earthenware, is rendered pernicious by the action of the vinegar.

Another receipt has been sent to us by a Virginia lady, which is highly recommended.

"Make a brine of one-third of a pint of salt, and four pints of water. Drop as many cucumbers in the brine as it will cover, in which let them remain forty-eight hours; drain the brine off, place them in a porcelain kettle, covered with vinegar (good cider-vinegar, only moderately strong). Let the vinegar come to the boiling-point very slowly; then pack the pickles in glass jars, pour the *hot* vinegar over them, and seal up air-tight.


If you have never grown BUIST'S IMPROVED, you have never had what is regarded as the PERFECTION OF EGG PLANTS.
AWARDED
Over 20 First Premiums
THE PAST SEASON.

Buist's Improved Large Thornless Purple Egg-Plant.

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE (Fr.). EIERPFLANZE (Ger.). BERENGENA (Sp.).

No seed is more difficult to vegetate than the Egg-Plant; it always requires the strongest heat. For early use sow in a hot-bed early in Spring; after sowing, give them a good watering, and keep the frame closed until the plants appear, when admit fresh air in fine weather; cover the frame at night with mats, to protect against frost; after the plants attain two or three inches, they should be transplanted into another frame three inches apart, in order to make strong plants before it is time for planting out; it is a very good plan to put them singly in small flower-pots, and place them in a frame where they will become thoroughly established, and ready for setting out as soon as all cold weather is over, after which they can be planted from the pots without disturbing the roots; plant them in rows twenty inches apart, and two feet from row to row, they luxuriate in rich, loamy soil.

Buist's Improved Large Thornless Purple.—This is an Improvement in earliness, productiveness, and size of fruit, over the ordinary large purple variety or what is known as the New York Purple, and is entirely thornless. When full grown, it is of mammoth proportions, and is especially recommended to market gardeners, in fact there is no variety equal to it, for productiveness, color or perfection of form. Per oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00.

New York Improved Purple.—This is grown very largely by the market gardeners of New York; it is of a large oval shape, with smooth stems, quite productive and of good size. Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

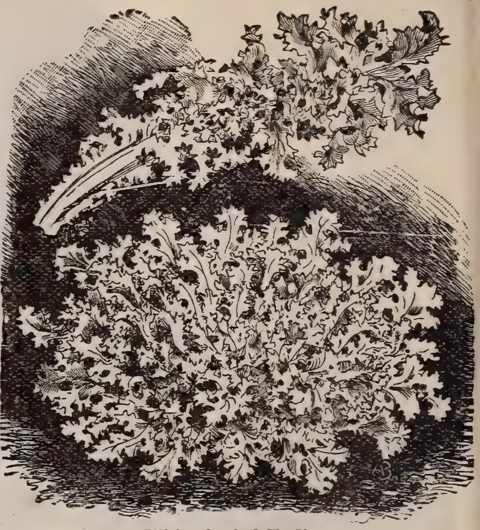
Early Long Purple.—The earliest variety, a strong grower, producing fruit of an oblong shape, very productive, and stem perfectly smooth; is always very full of seeds, and is not by any means as desirable as the Large Purple. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Black Pekin.—A variety of recent introduction from China, a very strong grower, producing bronzy-purple foliage; is used very extensively abroad as an ornamental plant for the flower garden. The fruit is round, and of a very dark purple color, desirable only as a distinct variety. Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb., $4.00.

☞**The Egg-Plant is a very important and remunerative crop for the market gardener,** and especially so for those who grow them for shipping; but to find ready sale the Egg-Plants must be of handsome form and of a dark purple color, to secure **this stock sow Buist's Improved Large Purple** which is not only a thornless variety, but **the Purest and Best Egg-Plant in the world.** Over half the seed sold by dealers throughout the country produce Egg-Plants of irregular form, and of a bronzy brown color, which are unsalable and worthless.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE ENDIVE (Fr.). ENDIVIEN (Ger.). ENDIVIA (Sp.).



White Curled Endive.

For a succession sow in very shallow drills from the beginning to the middle of Summer; when the plants are up, thin them out to stand twelve inches apart; when the leaves have attained about eight inches long, they are fit for blanching; for this purpose a dry day must be selected. Gather the leaves up in your hand in a close and rounded form, observing there is no earth or litter in their centre, tie them up closely to prevent the rain from penetrating, which would cause the heart to decay; in ten days or two weeks they will be blanched ready for use. For a Winter crop, transplant into frames during October, and treat them in the same manner as the directions given for Lettuce.

Green Curled.—The most popular variety, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves, crisp, tender, and blanches cream white. Per oz., 15 cts ; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50.

White Curled.—This resembles the green except in color, but is not quite as hardy; the foliage is light green, blanches white. Per oz , 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Moss Curled.—A very beautiful and attractive variety, when full grown closely resembles a tuft of moss. Per oz , 25 cts.; ¼ lb.. 60 cts ; lb., $2.00.

New Green Fringe.—A new variety that should be classed with Novelties, is one of the finest market varieties; the leaves are beautifully fringed and very attractive. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.,lb., $2.00.

Batavian or Broad-leaved. — This variety forms large heads of broad, thick leaves which are used for flavoring soups and stews, requires to be tied up for blanching. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

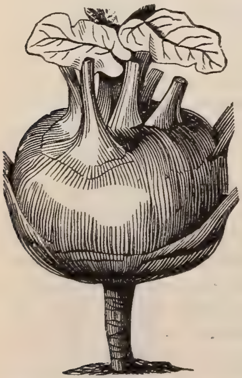
GARLIC.

AIL (Fr.). KNOBLAUCH (Ger.). AJO (Sp.).

Grown very extensively, for flavoring soups, stews, and other dishes, and also for medicinal purposes; it requires light rich soil. Plant in drills early in Spring, one inch deep and four inches apart, and twelve inches between rows. Cultivate and treat as an onion, and when the tops wither, they are ready for harvesting, and should be stored in a dry, airy situation. Per Rope, 25 cts., or 5 Ropes for $1.00.

KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVES (Fr.). KNOLL KOHL (Ger.). COLINABO (Sp.).



Kohl-Rabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

This vegetable has always been a very great favorite with the European gardener, and is gradually gaining great popularity in this country. When young and tender, and properly prepared for the table, it is almost equal to Cauliflower; besides, it is a certain crop, requiring no more care or attention in cultivation than a crop of Cabbage. For an early crop, sow in a hot-bed early in Spring, and treat the same as directions given for early Cabbage; for a Fall crop, sow in June. As there are many who are not familiar with the manner of preparing this vegetable for the table, I give the following receipt: Pare thinly and cut off the points, place in boiling water, and throw in a small quantity of salt; boil from two hours to two hours and a quarter, according to their size, after which cut in thin slices, season to taste, and serve up with drawn butter. Market gardeners now find ready sale for all they can cultivate, and those who have tasted them, properly prepared, will agree with us in pronouncing the Kohl-Rabi a very desirable vegetable.

THE LARGE GROWING VARIETIES are cultivated very extensively in Europe as a root crop for stock feeding during the Winter and Spring months, and are valued almost as highly as the Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip; producing from five to six hundred bushels to the acre; they keep perfectly sound until late in Spring, and cattle and other stock are exceedingly fond of them. They require a full season to mature their crop; should be cultivated in drills, the same as Ruta Bagas, and in harvesting them, merely strip off the leaves, and pull up the roots, storing them as any other root crop.

The New Queen.—This is certainly the queen of all varieties of this famous German vegetable, both for its earliness, size and quality. It made its first appearance in the markets of that country the past year; its great feature is its being almost leafless, its entire growth being concentrated in the rapid formation of the bulb, which is not very large in size, but is always exceedingly tender and of very delicate flavor. Per oz., 35 cts ; 4 oz , $1.00; 1b , $3.00.

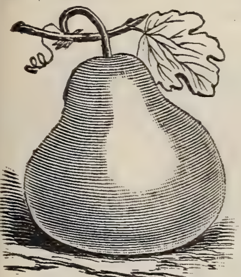
Early Short-leaved White Vienna.—This is the best variety (excepting the Queen) for either forcing or out-door culture, is exceedingly tender and delicate. Per oz., 25 cts ; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb , $2.00.

Early Purple Vienna.—Similar to the above except in color; on that account is not so desirable. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2 00.

Large Green or White.—These are coarse growing varieties, and more generally grown for feeding cattle. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts ; lb., $2.00.

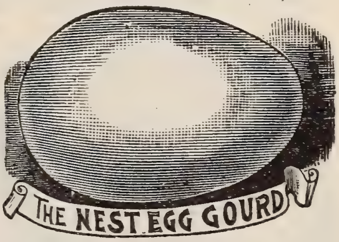
GOURDS.

COURGES (Fr.). SPEISE-KURBISS (Ger.). CALABAZA (Sp.).



Sugar Trough Gourd.

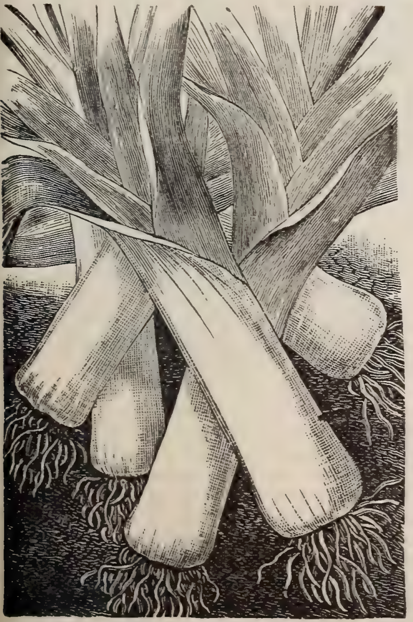
White Nest-Egg.—Or JAPANESE NEST-EGG GOURD, resembles in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens, and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet, and therefore make the best nest-eggs. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00 ; lb., $2.50.



Sugar Trough Gourd.—They grow to hold from 4 to 10 gallons each, have thick, hard shells, very light and durable, and are also useful as baskets. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Luffa or Dishcloth Gourd.—This remarkable plant derives its name from the peculiar lining of its fruit which is of a spongy, tough and very durable texture, which renders it very valuable as a natural dishcloth. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Dipper Gourd.—Valuable for house-hold purposes. They make dippers of various sizes, which will last for years. If the vines are trained on trellises, the handles will grow straight, otherwise they curve. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts ; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.



Buist's Mammoth Leek.

KALE (See Borecole Page 44).

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.). LAUCH (Ger.). PUERRO (Sp.).

This vegetable is especially desirable for soups, and is considered by many to have a better flavor than the Onion; it may be cultivated in two ways, either by sowing early in Spring in a seed-bed, to be transplanted, or into a permanent situation, where they are intended to be grown; if sown in a seed-bed, when about five to six inches high, select moist weather, and transplant them into deep, rich soil, to stand from five to six inches apart; in planting them, use a dibble, and plant them deeply, close to their leaves, that the neck, by being covered with earth, may become blanched; after transplanting, they should have a good watering, in order to settle the soil, and thoroughly establish them; if sown in a situation where they are to be cultivated, sow the seed early in the Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart; and when four inches high, thin out to stand four inches apart. TRANSFLANTED PLANTS ALWAYS PRODUCE THE LARGEST LEEKS.

Buist's Mammoth.—A very large, strong-growing variety; selected from the London Flag, especially adapted for market gardeners, producing the largest Leek known. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Large Rouen.—A variety grown very extensively by the market gardeners of Paris, producing a short thick stem, with dark-green foliage. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Monstrous Carentan.—A celebrated French variety, of strong growth, and very desirable. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.50.

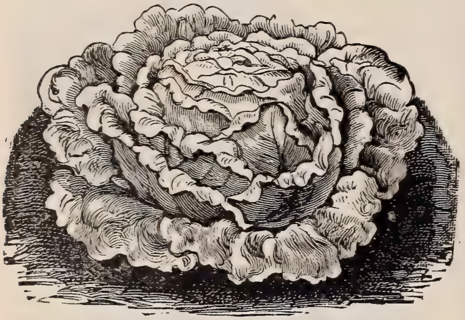
Musselburgh.—An English variety of great merit, producing fan-shaped foliage; quite a strong grower, and a desirable market variety. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Large London Flag.—This is the ordinary variety, producing good-sized Leeks. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE (Fr.). LATTICH (Ger.). LECHUGA (Sp.).

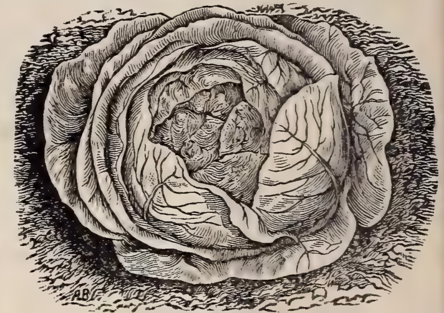
From early Spring to early Summer sow thinly in drills, every two weeks, a portion of some varieties for a succession. When up, thin them out to six inches apart, but to form good heads, they must have rich soil. For Winter forcing, or early Spring heads, sow in September, and transplant into rows, in a sheltered spot, in October; cover lightly with straw during Winter, which remove early in Spring, or transplant into cold frames, eight inches apart each way, very near to the glass; protect from frost, and they will head during Winter.



Buist's Perfection White Forcing Lettuce.

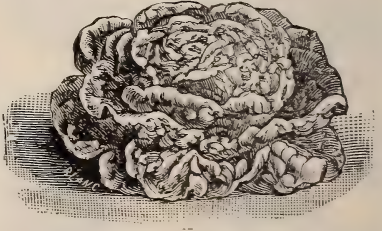
Buist's Perfection White Forcing.—There is no variety among the entire class of lettuce that is as desirable for forcing in frames for Winter and spring heading as this new variety, introduced by us in '87, its great features are, extreme earliness in heading and producing remarkably large heads for a forcing variety which are as solid as a cabbage; under the outside leaves, which are of a pale green color, it is pure white and very crisp and delicate; it is very attractive in appearance and the most salable variety known. One of our most extensive market gardeners, who makes a specialty in forcing lettuce and who tried it when first introduced, was sufficiently attracted by it, as to grow it very extensively every year, and has been marketing his crop at a profit of from $1,200 to $1,500 each season; it is also very desirable for growing in the open ground, but must be sown early in the season. Per packet, 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., $1.00; lb., $2.50.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball.—A favorite forcing variety, forming a hard head. It makes but few outer leaves, and for this reason can be planted quite closely under glass—from six to seven inches apart. It is the variety so largely used in hot-beds, forcing pits and in greenhouses. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



Early Cabbage or Butter Lettuce.

Early Cabbage, or White Butter.—This is a very popular sort for either forcing, or sowing in the open ground early in the season; it forms a beautiful, solid head which is very crisp and tender, but as soon as the season becomes warm it shoots to seed; it should therefore, only be planted for first crop in the open ground, but can be sown broadcast in September, and transplanted into cold frames for heading during Winter. It is really the standard variety, and will always give great satisfaction. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb , $1 00.



Early Dutch Butter Lettuce.

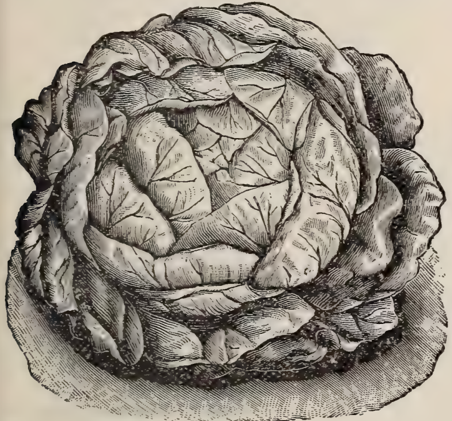
Early Dutch Butter.—A celebrated and entirely distinct variety; very popular in the Philadelphia market, producing crisp, white solid heads, almost equal to a cabbage; the outer leaves are speckled with a brownish tinge. It is an elegant forcing variety, or for growing in cold frames, and stands the heat and cold to a remarkable degree; regard it as one of the very best and most profitable varieties to grow. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

The Arlington Tennis Ball.—This is a very celebrated strain of the Boston Market, introduced by an extensive market gardener of Arlington, Mass.; it is undoubtedly a very valuable forcing variety, or for cold frame culture; producing good sized heads of a creamy-white color, and as solid as a head of cabbage; it cannot be recommended too highly. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Early Boston Market, or White-Seeded Tennis Ball.—A very popular and early variety, forming a fine solid head, which is both crisp and tender; very desirable for forcing, and a profitable variety for market gardeners. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

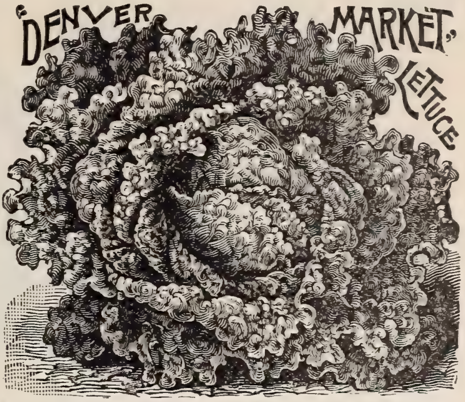
Big Boston.—An improvement of the celebrated Boston Market in the size of its heads, but identical with it in every other respect; one of the best forcing varieties as well as the earliest for outdoor culture. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Henderson's New York Cabbage.—A recently introduced variety, and especially recommended for outdoor culture as a general crop; it is remarkable for the size and solidity of its heads, which frequently weigh from two to four pounds each; in color it is quite distinct, the outer leaves being of a clear, deep apple green, while the inside ones are yellowish white. It is a self-blancher and both crisp and tender, but not suitable for forcing. Per oz., 20 cts.; 4 oz., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

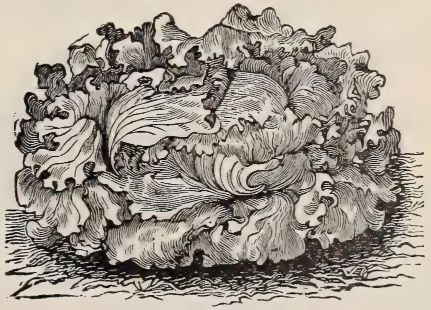


Large Yellow Market Lettuce.

Large Yellow Market.—This new Cabbage Lettuce is of a greenish-yellow color, and forms very large flat heads of a solidity equal to that of a cabbage; they measure from 7 to 8 inches in diameter by about 24 inches in circumference, and, unlike all other varieties, is entirely free from unserviceable outside leaves. It is crisp and tender, and forms its head more rapidly than any of the large growing sorts; it withstands great changes of weather without being damaged; even incessant rain does not affect it in the least; as a market variety for a general outdoor crop it has no equal. Per packet, 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.



Denver Market.—A recently introduced variety which cannot be too highly recommended for either forcing or garden culture. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbages), and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong and of a better quality. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.



Improved Early Hanson Lettuce.

Improved Early Hanson.—A curled variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, which are both crisp and tender. They frequently attain two to three pounds each. We regard it as a very valuable variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Philadelphia Market.—This variety made its first appearance in our markets three years since, and was very much admired; its great feature is not only its large size, but the solidity of its heads; is desirable for either forcing or outdoor culture, and follows the Boston Market in heading; but to grow it to the greatest perfection it should be sown early in the open ground. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

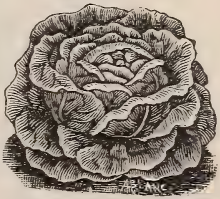
The Deacon.—A celebrated variety in the West, forming medium-sized and very compact heads, of a dark green color, both crisp and tender. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—A new and desirable variety of the Curled Simpson. Does not produce a solid head, but a compact mass of leaves, which are of a much lighter color than the ordinary Simpson, and forms heads double the size. It is not only a good forcing variety, but a desirable sort for early Summer; as it stands the heat remarkably well. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Early Curled Simpson.–An improved variety of the Curled Silesia, is quite early, but does not produce a solid head; leaves beautifully curled, and forces well. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

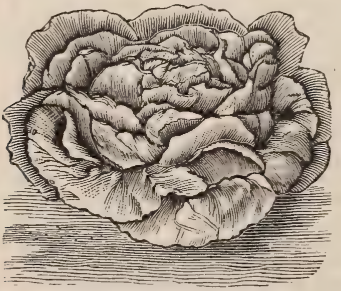
Early Curled Silesia is an early variety, and is generally sown thickly, to cut when but a few inches high; it will, however, form a very good head, if thinned out; it is quite hardy, and withstands heat and drought. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Early Prize Head.—One of the finest varieties ever introduced, forming a very large head, but not a solid one; the leaves are slightly tinged with brown, and is remarkable for its crispness and delicacy of flavor; is well adapted for either forcing or out-door culture; is not liable to run to seed unless far advanced, and is also quite hardy; is suitable for planting at any season of the year; cannot be too highly recommended. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



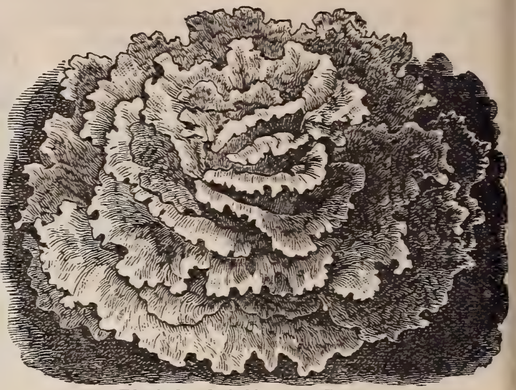
Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage.—A very celebrated variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, both crisp and fine flavor; stands the heat remarkably well, and is especially adapted to the Southern States, or for planting to succeed the early varieties in the North. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.25.

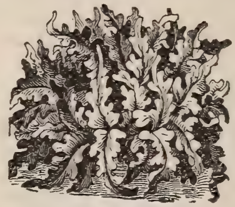


Salamander Lettuce.

Salamander.—A desirable variety for Summer or Fall use, forming very large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green; stands both heat and drought remarkably well, very highly recommended. Per oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.



Black-Seeded Simpson Lettuce.



Oak-Leaved.

Oak-Leaved.—An entirely distinct variety, the leaves of which are of the shape of an oak, produced in a dense and compact head, which is almost pure white and exceedingly delicate; it is fine for forcing or out-door culture. Per oz, 15 cts.: ¼ lb., 40 cts.: lb., $1.25.

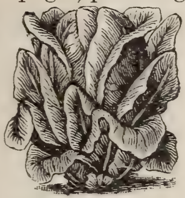
Spotted Passion or Black Seeded Royal.—This is one of our most valuable varieties for garden culture, and cannot be too highly recommended for either market or private growing; it is an early Summer variety, forming very large, handsome, and solid heads, the inner leaves of which are as white as blanched celery, and the outer ones beautifully spotted with a delicate red tinge; it stands the heat without shooting to seed and is especially recommended for the South. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Trocadero Cabbage.—A celebrated French variety of quite a distinct type and cannot be mistaken for any other sort; the heads are of large size, the margin of its leaves beautifully tinged with russet; it forms its heads quickly and is very solid, crisp and tender, and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Perpignan, or Early Green Summer.—A German variety that will really stand the heat without shooting to seed; produces a large and firm head; it is very highly prized by all who grow it. As a Summer variety it has no equal, and will even stand the Southern heat without flinching; fine for market. Per oz, 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Silver Ball, or Winter Passion.—A foreign variety of fine forcing qualities, producing a solid head, of a silvery-white color; very desirable. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb, 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Drumhead Cabbage is quite hardy, and an excellent Summer variety; forms a solid head, quite crisp and tender. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

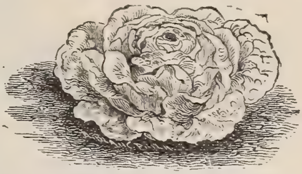


White Paris Cos. Lettuce.

White and Green Paris Cos.—These varieties grow strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular varieties in France, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten, like celery, with salt. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Large India Curled.—This forms the most noble head in the whole Lettuce tribe; it is not early, but requires heat to make it crisp; the leaves are beautifully curled, and, when well grown, the heads will frequently attain eighteen inches in diameter. It is one of the best Summer varieties for either family use or market gardeners. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Brown Dutch Cabbage is one of the hardiest varieties; forms a very fine head, and withstands the heat and cold. Per oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts.: lb, $1.00.



Stubbornhead Lettuce.

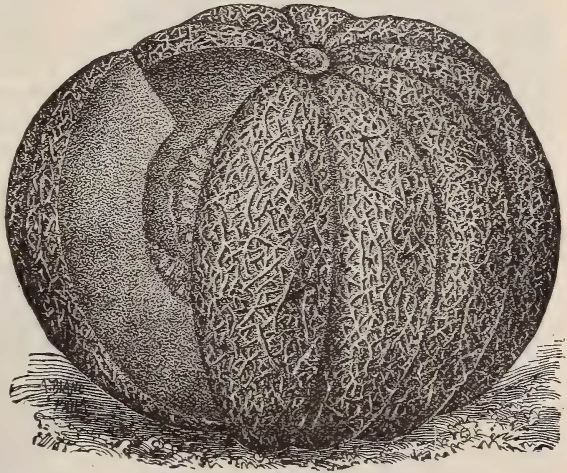
Stubbornhead.—An early Summer variety introduced from Germany of great value, forming beautiful large solid heads which resists heat without shooting to seed. Per oz, 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Early Butter-Cup.—A new and very beautiful German variety, entirely distinct from all other sorts, forming large, solid heads, with bright citron colored foliage, desirable for either forcing or out-door culture. Per oz, 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb, $1.50.

MELON (Musk or Cantaloupe.)

MELON (Fr.). MELONE (Ger.). MELON (Sp.).

The Melon, like the Cucumber, delights in rich, sandy soil, but grows to greater perfection in a drier atmosphere, and should never be cultivated in the vicinity of Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkins, as it will invariably become impregnated with them, and produce fruit of any inferior quality. Sow about the last of Spring or first of Summer, in hills of light, rich soil, four feet apart, allowing but three plants to grow in each hill; after they have grown about a foot long, pinch off the points of shoots, which cause the vines not only to become stronger, but makes them produce lateral branches, and prove more productive and mature earlier.



New Early Hackensack Melon.

New Early Hackensack.—The Hackensack has long been the leading variety of Cantaloupe Melon grown in New Jersey for the Philadelphia and New York Markets. This new variety has all the features of the old sort, but is from eight to ten days earlier, a very important advantage when growing for market. The Melons are of good size, averaging from five to ten pounds each and of delicious flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Netted Green Citron.—This variety is cultivated to a greater extent for market than any other sort, and for this purpose it has no superior. When grown from seed that has been well selected, it is of very fine flavor; fruit round, flattened at both ends, roughly netted, and of a pale yellow green when ripe. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

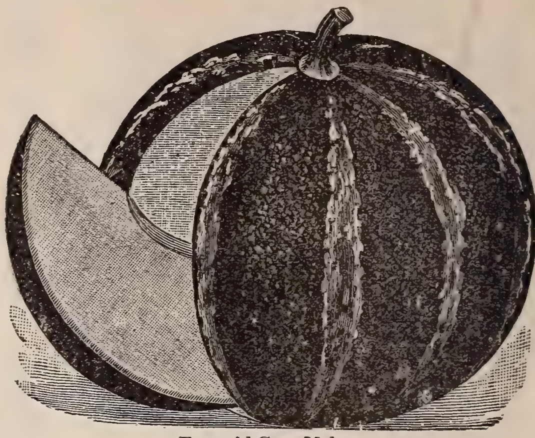
Netted Nutmeg is of an oval shape, roughly netted, but not attaining so large a size as the Netted Citron; it is equally as fine in flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Pine-Apple.—A medium-sized, early variety, of an oval shape; delicious flavor, and highly perfumed with the fragrance of pine-apple. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

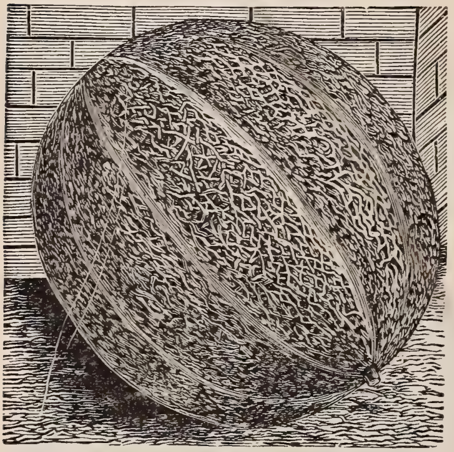
Montreal Green Nutmeg.-Nearly round, flattened at the ends; deep, regular ribs; skin densely netted; flesh thick; and of delicious flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts. lb., 75 cts.

Bay View.—The largest, most prolific, best flavored, and finest cantaloupe in cultivation; luscious and sweet, and very hardy; picked green it will ripen up finely, and carry safely for a long distance. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Emerald Gem.—This is undoubtedly one of the very finest varieties of Citron or Cantaloupe Melons, and is well named; it is really an emerald among the many varieties which are now cultivated; it is quite early, a thrifty grower, very productive, producing melons of good size, the skin of which is of a dark-green emerald color and quite smooth. Flesh salmon, and ripens thoroughly to the rind, and, what is the most important, it has a sweet and delicious flavor; cannot recommend it too highly. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.


Emerald Gem Melon.

New Golden Gem, or Golden Jenny.—A recently introduced variety, of medium size, but one of the most popular varieties with the melon growers of New Jersey; it is early, roughly netted, and of delightful flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.


Champion Market Melon.

The Princess.—A distinct Melon and one of the best both for market and private gardens. They are nearly round, skin dark green, thickly netted; flesh salmon, very thick and of luscious flavor; very desirable. They ripen early and grow to weigh about ten pounds. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

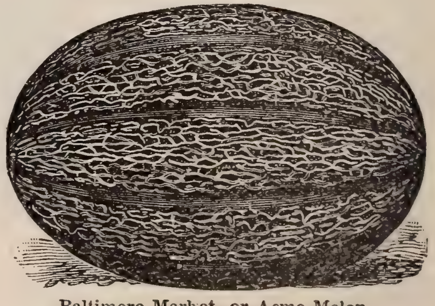
Montreal Market.—Excellent variety of the largest size; weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each. In shape almost round, flattened at ends, deeply ribbed; skin green and netted. Flesh green, very thick and of delicious flavor. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb, 75 cts.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap.—A very popular variety which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich, and sugary in flavor. It is very productive; and extensively grown by market gardeners. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

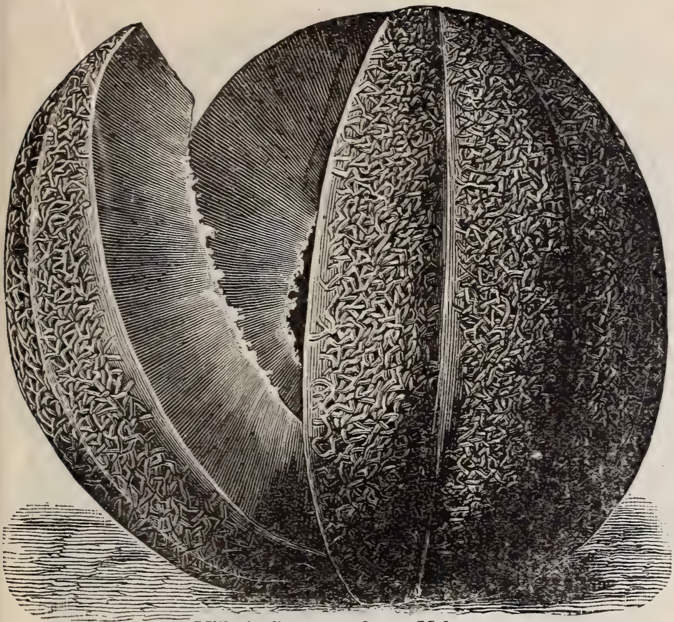
Champion Market.—This variety is becoming quite popular and is one of the handsomest formed Cantaloupes of the entire list, it is almost perfectly round and densely netted and will average from 4 to 5 lb. each; the flesh is thick, of a light green color, of a very rich flavor and exceedingly fragrant, is very productive and a good shipper. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts

Delmonico.—A very handsome variety of recent introduction which has become one of the most popular varieties in the New York Market; it is oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and flesh of a beautiful shade of orange pink, and of delicious quality. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Skillman's Netted Citron.—Form roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed; an early and delicious variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.


Baltimore Market, or Acme Melon.

Baltimore Market, or Acme.—A green-fleshed, productive and excellent shipping melon that can always be found in its season in the best hotels and restaurants of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. It is a green-fleshed variety, of oblong form, exceedingly delicious and very fragrant. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



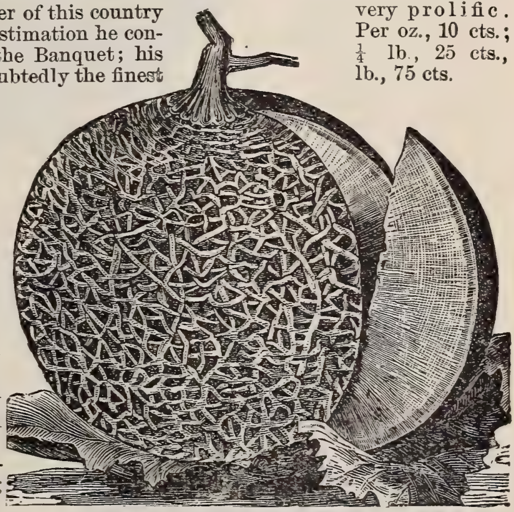
Miller's Cream or Osage Melon.

Miller's Cream or Osage.—This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. It is of egg-shape, skin very thin, of dark-green color and slightly netted; the flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet; and a great point of merit is that, no matter what size the melons are, they are always sweet and delicious. It is very productive, a good keeper, and will stand shipping better than any other sort. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75c.

Surprise.—This melon has a thin, cream-colored skin, thickly netted; flesh deep salmon-color, of exquisite flavor and very prolific. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts., lb., 75 cts.

The Banquet.—A famous melon grower of this country when asked by us which variety in his estimation he considered the best, he promptly replied the Banquet; his opinion agrees with our own, as it is undoubtedly the finest flavored of all the American varieties, it is of medium size, flat at both ends and more beautifully netted than any known variety. In quality it has no equal, the flesh is uniformly deep and of that granulated character that always indicates a good melon; it is sweet and luscious and of a dark, rich salmon color. As a variety for market gardeners it is undoubtedly the best to select. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00

Extra Early Cape May.—A very early large round Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh, deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet. One of the most profitable varieties for market. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts ; lb., 75 cts.



The Banquet Melon.

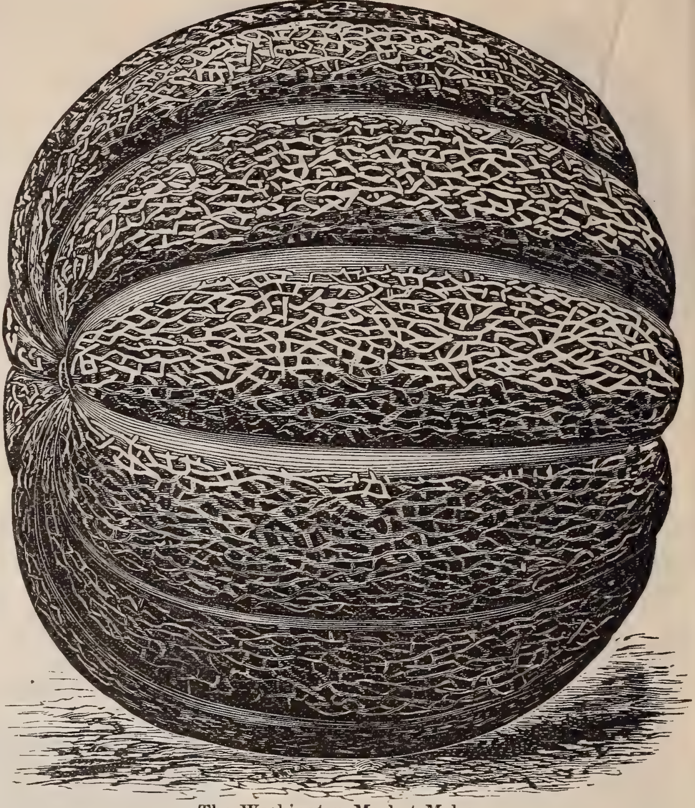
Jersey Belle.—A very desirable variety for market or private growers; is of medium size and very uniform in shape; it is very roughly netted and deeply ribbed ; flesh of a beautiful green color, and of exquisite flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

The Waldorf.—This we regard as one of the most desirable varieties. Its great feature is that a Melon of inferior quality is seldom found. It is of very uniform size, roughly netted. Flesh dark rich green and of luscious quality. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

THE CHEAP MELON SEED of the COUNTRY is saved from the cullings of a crop where the earliest and best are sold, and the balance saved for seed—or what is still worse, seed saved from a crop grown near Cucumbers, Squashes, Pumpkins or Watermelons with which they become impregnated and produce Melons unfit for use.

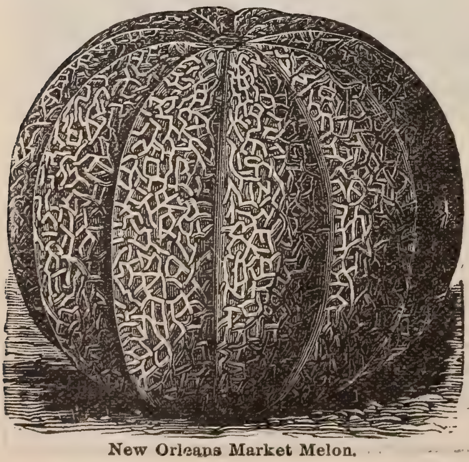
The Washington Market.—This recently introduced variety of Cantaloupe melon is not only entirely distinct from any other, but is one of the finest and most delicate flavored melons ever introduced. It originally came from Madrid, Spain, and is remarkable for its unusual size, extreme productiveness, beautiful shape, rich fragrance, and fine shipping qualities. It is more deeply netted than any other sort, and has become one of our most popular market varieties. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

White Japan has the peculiarity of having a white skin, almost as thin as paper, conspicuously ribbed, and is of a very delicate flavor; is well worthy of general cultivation. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



The Washington Market Melon.

New Orleans Market, or Creole.—This is a very popular variety in the New Orleans Market and is about the only variety that can be sold there, as it has a great reputation for its fine qualities; it is beautifully formed, roughly netted, of large size, and of delicious quality; it is so richly fragrant that a single melon will almost perfume an entire house. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1 50.



New Orleans Market Melon.

Persian or Casaba.—This variety grows to a large size, of oval shape, and luscious flavor, is exceedingly fragrant; the rind is thin and delicate, therefore will not stand transportation. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

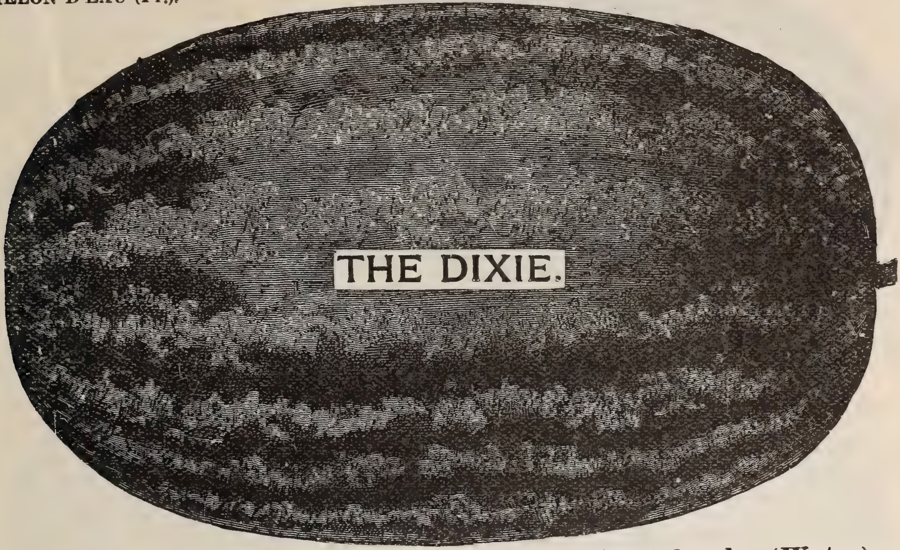
Chicago Market, or Nutmeg.—A very celebrated variety, and one of the most popular varieties in the Chicago market; it is of large size, skin thickly netted, flesh deep green, very juicy and of delicious flavor; it is one of our very best varieties and highly recommended. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Jenny Lind.—The earliest of all varieties, and also the smallest, but possessing a rich and delightful flavor and fragrance, and highly recommended. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Wards' Nectar.—An exceedingly sweet and delicious green-fleshed variety, considered by many growers the very best in flavor and quality of all the green-fleshed sorts. Grows to a good size; well netted and of handsome shape. Those seeking a muskmelon for quality will find all they are looking for in the **Ward's Nectar.** Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

MELON (Water).

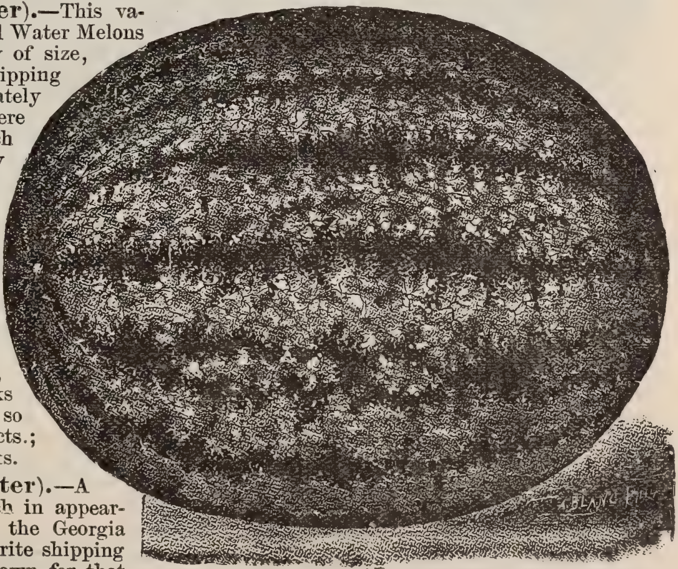
MELON D'EAU (Fr.). WASSER-MELONE (Ger.). SANDIA (Sp.).



The Dixie (Water).—This variety which was recently introduced from the South, is a hybrid of the famous Kolb's Gem, but is far superior to that variety in size, quality and productiveness; form oblong, flesh scarlet, melting and exceedingly sweet. We regard it as one of the best varieties for the table, but for shipping stick to the Kolb's Gem as there is no variety equal to it for that purpose. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz , 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

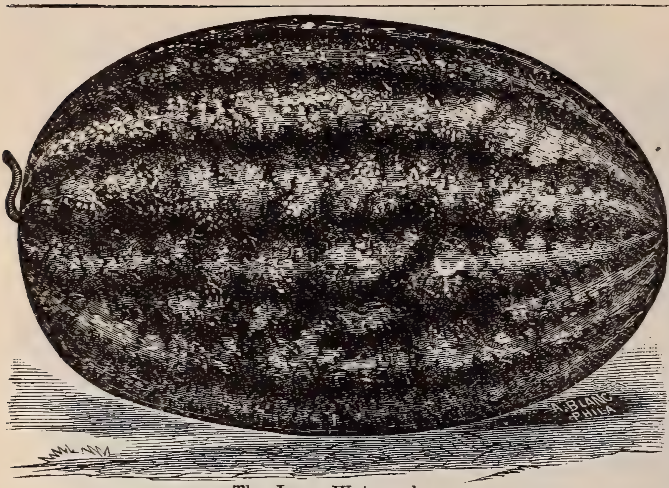
Southern Rattelsnake (Water).—A variety which has gained great popularity throughout the entire country for its large size and fine shipping qualities, and especially so in the Southern States, where melons are raised in large quantities for the Northern markets; shape oblong, of light green color, and beautifully mottled and striped with a lighter shade; flesh scarlet, rind thin, very solid, and both sweet and delicious. Stands transit well. Seeds white, with two black tips. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb,, 60 cts.

Kolb's Gem (Water).—This variety is the queen of all Water Melons for solidity, uniformity of size, weight, and fine shipping qualities, but unfortunately not for the table, as there are many varieties which surpass it in both quality and sweetness; but for one that carries best to market, and when there, sells the best, the Kolb's Gem heads the list; the Melons are nearly round, rind dark, rich green, marbled with lighter shades; flesh crimson, quite solid, but lacks that sweetness which is so requisite. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb.. 50 cts.



Kolb's Gem Water-Melon.

Striped Gypsy (Water).—A Southern variety which in appearance is very similar to the Georgia Rattlesnake; is a favorite shipping sort and extensively grown for that purpose, of oblong shape, beautifully striped and of choice quality. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

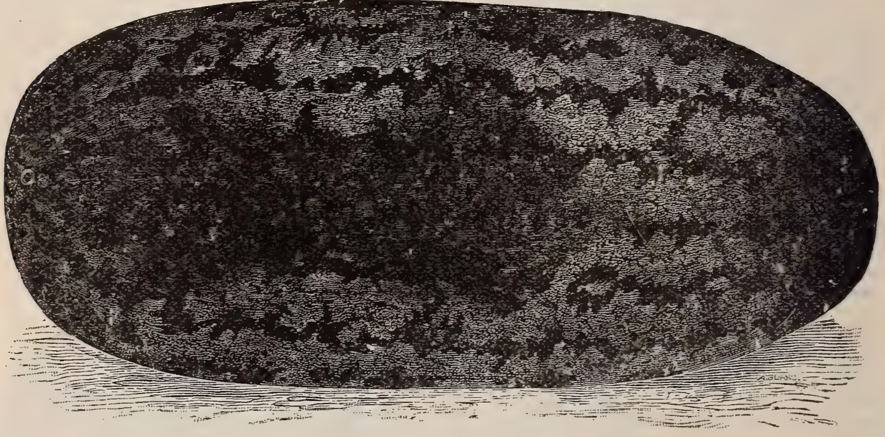


The Jones Watermelon.

The Jones (Water) This celebrated variety was lately introduced by Mr. Philip S. Jones of Georgia, and will in a few years become equally as popular with Melon Growers as the celebrated Kolb's Gem; in almost every respect it is far superior to that variety, it has fine table qualities, which the Kolb is lacking, it is of a solid green color, flesh bright red, exceedingly Sweet Juicy and Melting, frequently attaining the weight of seventy lbs.; in shape it resembles the Kolb's Gem and like that variety is one of the best shipping sorts. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Cuban Queen (Water).—This is one of the largest and most productive varieties grown. Rind thin and solid, with dark and light green stripes; flesh bright scarlet; crisp and sweet. A good keeper and stands transit well. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Mammoth Iron Clad (Water).--This variety was introduced a few years since, and well worthy of cultivation. Produces melons of large size and very solid. Flesh crimson, crisp and luscious. Very desirable for market. Price per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Florida Favorite Watermelon.

Girardeau's Florida Favorite (Water).—This variety originated with Wm. Girardeau, one of the most extensive melon growers of Florida, and is a hybrid of the Rattlesnake and Pierson, the latter being a celebrated variety in that locality. It is of oblong shape, and large size; rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet, seed rather small and of a light creamy-white color. It is earlier than the Kolb Gem, Iron-clad or Rattlesnake. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Scaly Bark (Water).—A variety recently introduced, and recommended for the great strength of its rind, and on this account has proved a valuable shipping variety. We do not regard it as some do, as being superior to the Georgia Rattlesnake; and it will never equal it in popularity with melon growers. Flesh crimson, good flavor, thin rind, and will average 30 to 35 pounds weight. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

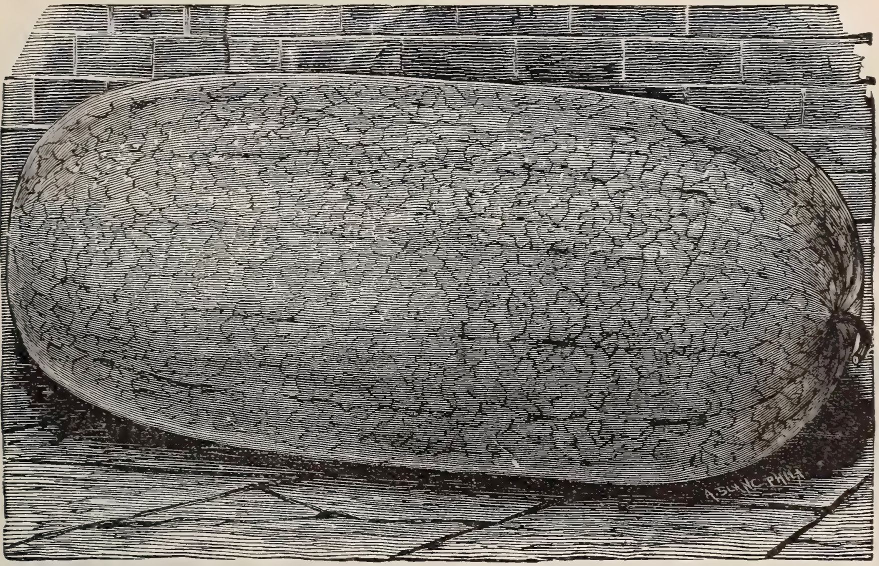
Ice Cream (WHITE SEEDED)—This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp, and of delicious flavor. Seeds white. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Ice Cream (GRAY SEEDED).—A variety resembling the Mountain Sweet in both form and color, very productive, scarlet flesh, and of sweet flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts., lb., 60 cts.

Green and Gold (Water).—This is an entirely destinct type of Watermelon, the flesh of which, instead of being crimson, is of a beautiful and distinct golden-orange color; it is the largest early variety known, producing melons of good size, ranging in weight from 25 to 45 pounds each, and of exquisite flavor. Lovers of good melons will, therefore, in future have to educate themselves to select melons the color of pumpkins instead of the beautiful and attractive scarlet-flesh ones, as this variety may be considered as the advance-guard of many new sorts of this peculiar strain. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Mountain Sweet (Water).—This was the great melon of olden times, and was almost the only variety grown extensively for market, but now it is almost entirely discarded for the more modern varieties, such as Dark and Light Icing, The Jones, Kolb Gem, etc. These are the popular market varieties of the day, but the Mountain Sweet was the original variety from which many of the recently-introduced varieties emanated by hybridization. We, however, still regard it as first-class, very productive, producing melons of large size, the flesh of which is bright crimson, sweet and juicy, and of delicious flavor. Seeds gray. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Seminole (Water).—This variety was lately introduced from the South, and gave good satisfaction; it is extra early, very large and of splendid flavor. The seed will often produce gray and green melons on one vine, but the number of the former predominates. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Jordan's Gray Monarch Watermelon.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.—This is one of the largest and sweetest varieties known, it originated with W. B. Jordan, of Virginia and was introduced by us. It is well adapted to the Southern states; in some sections, especially in Georgia and Florida, it has gained great favor; we regard it as one of the best varieties ever introduced. Its size is immense, frequently producing melons weighing over ninety pounds each. Its quality is unequalled; and the most productive variety we have ever seen. The skin is of a very beautiful mottled-gray color, long and symmetrically formed, with an exceedingly thin rind; flesh bright crimson, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, and is destined to become one of our most popular varieties. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dark Icing.—A very desirable variety. Dark skin, crimson flesh, thin rind, quite solid and of delicious flavor. A fine market sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 60 cts.

Light Icing.—Similar to the above, only a difference in the color of the skin, which is light gray. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb , 60 cts.

Phinney's Early.—The earliest of all varieties; form oval, rind rather thick, flesh bright red, and quite productive; but its earliness we regard as its only good quality. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

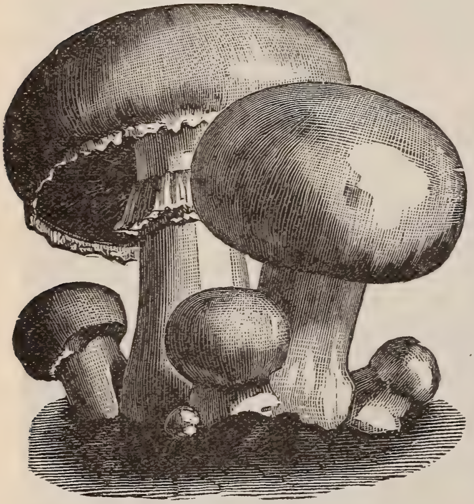
Orange Water is an entirely distinct sort; its rind will peel off like that of an orange, and its flesh is separated into segments in a similar manner. A peculiar and very attractive variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Pride of Georgia.—The melons are perfectly round in shape, striped light and dark green, uniformly of fair market size; the flesh is bright red and sweet. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 60 cts.

Odella (Water).—A variety grown very extensively in New Jersey by the market gardeners, and by many of them considered superior to the Mountain Sweet as a market variety; shape from round to oval, dark-green color, and scarlet flesh. Seeds gray. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb , 20 cts.; lb , 60 cts.

Green Citron (for preserving only). Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. As this preserve is a great favorite with many, we have thought a receipt which we have followed for years would perhaps be appreciated. Select sound fruit, pare and divide them into quarters, and cut each quarter into several pieces, taking the seeds out carefully; weigh the Citron, and to every pound allow a half-pound of the best loaf sugar; place the Citron into a preserving-kettle and boil in water for half an hour, or until they become quite clear; drain them, and place them on a large dish; put the weighed sugar into the kettle and add sufficient water to dampen it, and boil until quite clear; then add the Citron, and boil slowly until they become almost transparent and sufficiently soft to allow a straw to pierce through them without breaking. A few lemons should be cut into thin slices of uniform size and shape, and boiled with the Citrons in the syrup; a few ginger-roots cut into small pieces will also greatly improve the flavor. After all is finished, put the citron into glass jars, pour the hot syrup over them, and cork and seal tightly.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.


Mushrooms.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They can be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment; turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking the outside of the heap, which is cold, and the inside, which is hot, together, so that every part of it may be equally fermented, and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation; mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In forming the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with a fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial-sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant them two inches below the surface, and six inches apart, covering with two inches of fine, light soil, and press down evenly. When finished, cover the bed a foot thick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season.

English Milltrack Spawn, in Bricks, at 15 cts. each; 12 Bricks, $1.75; 100 Brick, $12 50.

French Spawn, in 2 lb., Boxes, each 80 cts.; 2 boxes, $1.50.

If you wish to grow Mushrooms, send for a copy of **"Robinson on Mushroom Culture."** Price, 50 cts , postage paid.

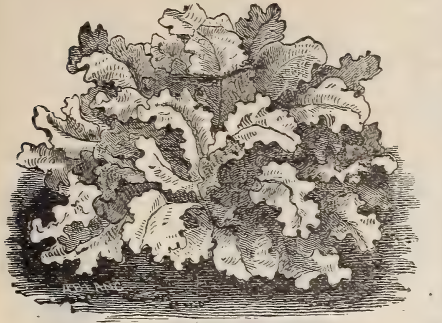
MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.). SENF (Ger.). MOSTAZA (Sp.).

For early salad, sow thickly on a gentle hot-bed in February and March, and for general crop, at intervals during Spring, on very fine soil, in rows six inches apart; it should be cut when about one inch high. A mixture of Mustard and Cress makes a very delightful salad, which is very popular with the English. The White is also used for medicinal purposes, and we always have on hand a very superior article for druggists' sales; it is also a simple and efficacious cure for dyspepsia; take a tablespoonful of the whole White Mustard, stirred in a glass of cold water, and drink before each meal.

White or Yellow London.—This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes. Per oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Black or Brown London.—Used for the same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed. Per oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.



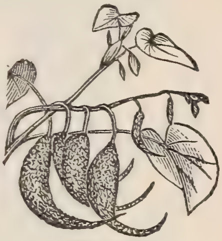
Mammoth Southern Curled Mustard.

Mammoth Southern Curled.—A variety producing beautifully curled leaves, which are larger in their growth than any other variety; very popular in the Southern States. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Southern Creole.—A large curled-leaved variety; very popular in the South, where mustard is used very extensively as a salad. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Chinese.—A variety, lately introduced, producing larger foliage, and more succulent stems than the Common White, of a deeper green color, and more desirable for salad. Per oz , 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Martynia Proboscidea. (For Pickling).—The Seed-pods of the Martynia when young and tender, makes a very delightful and delicate pickle. Sow the seed in the open ground in May, and when a few inches high transplant two feet apart. Per packet, 10 cts ; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts ; lb., $2.50



Martynia.

NASTURTIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

CAPUCINE GRANDE (Fr.). KRESSE, INDIANISCHE (Ger.). MARANUELIA (Sp.).

Sow early in Spring, in good, rich ground; the plants should be trained to a trellis, or rods; the leaves and flowers are used in salads; the seed-pods are picked while young, and pickled; the yellow is the best for this purpose; the crimson is generally cultivated for its flowers.

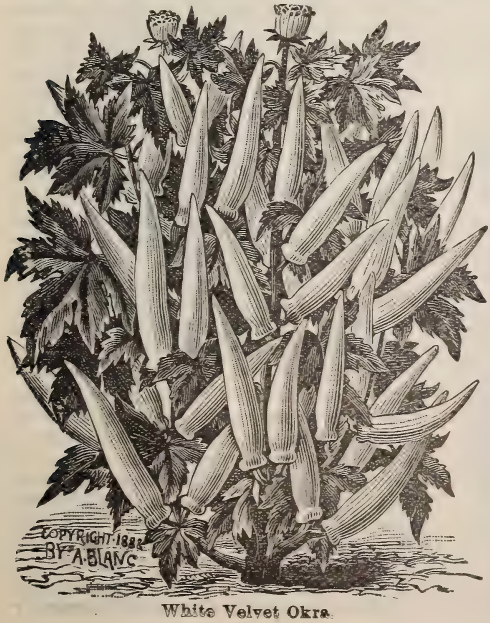
Tall Yellow.—This variety is principally used for pickling. Per oz , 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Dwarf Crimson.—This variety produces dark, rich crimson flowers; the seed-pods can also be used for pickling. Per oz , 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD (Fr.). ESBARRE HIBISCUS (Ger.). GOMBO (Sp.).

This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country. The seed-pods are used in soups, while young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor; it is also stewed, and served up with butter. Sow the seed late in Spring, in very rich soil, in drills two feet apart, observing that the ground is warm; as if cold and moist, the seeds will invariably rot; and when the plants are up, thin out to a foot apart. The green pods may be preserved for Winter use by cutting them in halves, string and dry them. The seeds can also be ripened, which, when roasted, makes a very excellent substitute for coffee.



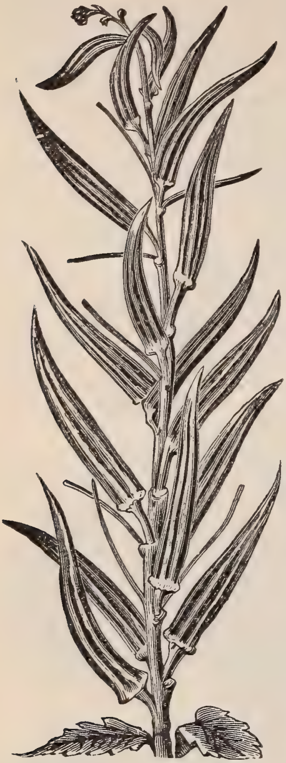
White Velvet Okra.

White Velvet.—An entirely distinct variety, the pods of which are round and smooth, but covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet; we regard it as one of the finest varieties. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

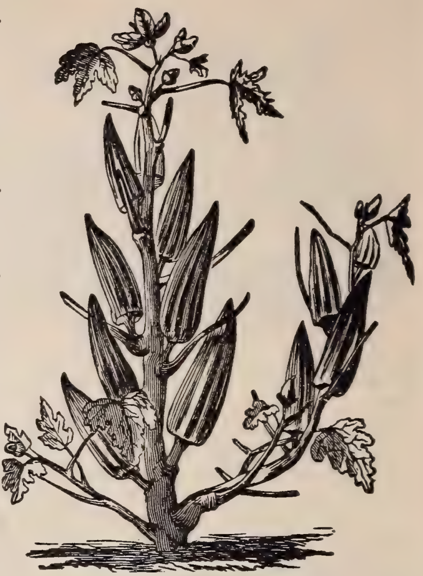
Tall, or Long Green.—A tall-growing variety, producing long, thin pods. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb , 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Southern White.—This variety is esteemed very highly in the South; its growth is about five feet, producing long, cream-colored pods in great abundance, which are perfectly smooth. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

If You Grow White Field Corn,
PLANT
Buist's White Snowflake.



Perkin's Mammoth Podd'd Okra



Buist's Dwarf Green Okra.

The Buist's Dwarf.—The Dwarf Okra originated at our Rosedale Farm, and was introduced by us some years ago; it has become the most popular variety with all growers; its peculiarity is not only in its dwarf habit, but its earliness and great productiveness, producing pods, from an inch of the ground to the top; of twice the size of the common variety, and from its dwarf habit it is also less exhausting to the soil. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Okra—Perkin's Mammoth Green Podded.—This extraordinary variety is not only the most productive known, but forms enormous sized pods and is earlier than any other variety, it is a large cropper and is not only very highly prized by growers, but, owing to its great tenderness, is preferred by canners, who preserve it hermetically for Winter use; its average growth is four feet, and each plant produces on an average from 20 to 30 pods which are of a beautiful green color, and even when young are of a mammoth size. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

ONION SETS OR BUTTONS.

BUIST'S
SELECTED
ONION SETS

Onion sets are produced by sowing very thickly in shallow drills, quite early in Spring; the young plants form Onions about the size of peas about midsummer; when the foliage becomes brown and dry, the crop should then be harvested. Select good, rich soil, and be careful it is not weedy ground, as the labor in cultivating it would be much increased. Use the planet double-wheel hoe, which will do the work of six hands in cultivating the crop, and keeping down weeds. To keep Onion Sets.—As soon as the crop is ready for harvesting, they should be lifted in dry weather and thoroughly dried in the shade; after which spread them out thinly in a cool, dry, airy loft; the Yellows should not be over three inches, and the White not over two inches thick, and frequently turned over.

In Planting Onion Sets, draw out drills, about an inch deep, and nine inches apart, leaving a space fifteen inches between every three or four drills for convenience in hoeing and collecting weeds; plant the small sets in these drills about two inches apart, but do not cover them. In a few days they will commence growing; keep the ground clear of all weeds by frequently hoeing until the crop will be ready for lifting in July. In midsummer the grower can generally realize higher prices for his crop than later, as the Onions raised from seed do not come into market until Fall, and the demand for early shipping is generally great. **(For prices of Onion Sets see next page).**

YELLOW ONION SETS.—Per qt., 12 cts.; 4 qts., 40 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush., $2.50.

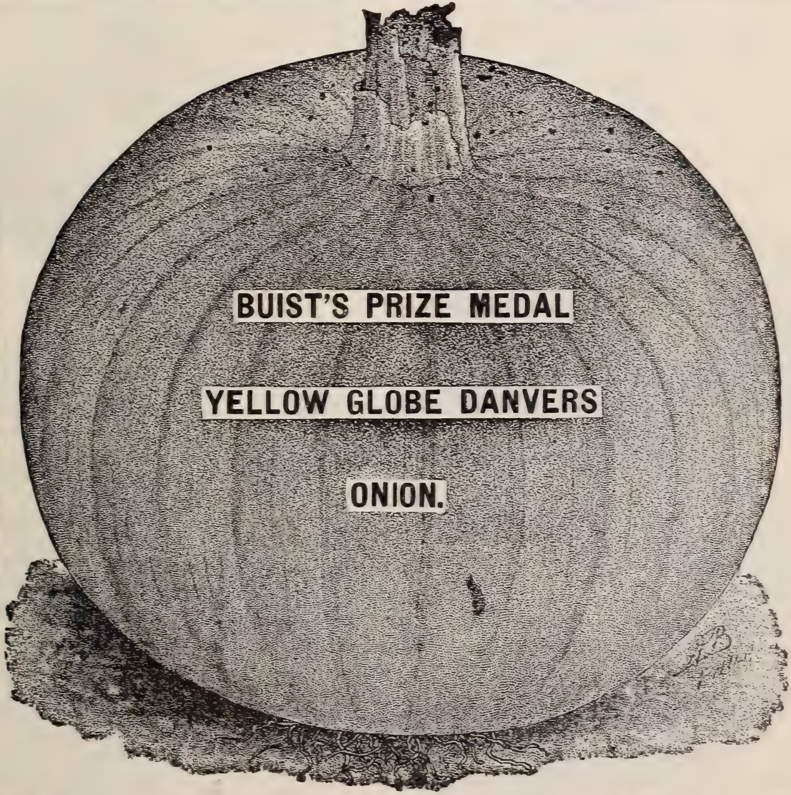
DARK RED ONION SETS.—Per qt., 15 cts.; 4 qts., 50 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

WHITE or SILVER SKIN Onion Sets.—Per qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts. 60 cts.; pk. $1.00; bu. $3.50.

WHITE PEARL ONION SETS.—Per qt., 25 cts.; 4 qts., 75 cts.; pk., $1.25; bu., $4.50.

ONIONS.

OGNON (Fr.). ZWIEBEL (Ger.). CEBOLLA (Sp.).



This is the Best Stock in this Country, Producing the Largest and Finest Formed Bulbs. It is the Most Profitable to Grow.

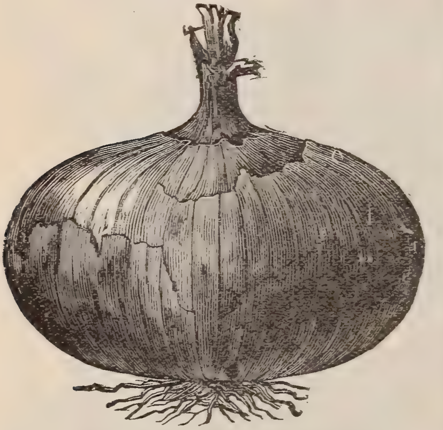
The Onion ranks with the Cabbage in popularity with all cultivators, whether it be for the humble garden of the poor, or the more pretentious one of the wealthy, to grow them successfully, it must be borne in mind that the soil cannot be too rich, and however good it may be, it requires more or less manure for every crop; it is a plant producing numerous roots, which spread to a great extent, absorbing nourishment from every part of the soil. In regard to rotation of crops, the Onion is an anomalous case, for the same ground has been known to produce heavy crops yearly for over half a century. The system pursued is to manure the ground heavily, with rich, well-rotted manure, trenched or plowed early in the Spring, and leveled with the rake or harrow. In cool climates, seeds sown early in the Spring produce full grown Onions the same year; but in this vicinity and South it requires two seasons; the first produces the small sets, which ripen in July; these are carefully sorted in dry situations until the following Spring, when they are planted out and form the full-grown Onion about midsummer. The Large Yellow Globe Danvers, and Red Wethersfield are the best varieties for cultivating in large quantities as they are more hardy and keep better; they are called the annual Onion, because they perfect themselves in the Northern, Western and Eastern States the first year from seed. Sow the seed in rows early in Spring, nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe, or two feet if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable the rows will show themselves in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds by hoeing; observe not to hoe deep, for the more the Onion rises out of the ground the finer it is, and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two inches apart;

if the weather is moist the thinnings can be safely transplanted, which will also attain a full size; but observe, in planting them, to put the roots only into the ground. For growing large Onions from seed, sow five pounds of seeds to the acre. Sowings are generally made with a seed drill the best of which is called the Model. Be particular in the selection of your Onion seed, as failures are continually occuring from old or spurious stock. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.

We make the growing of Onion Seed one of the specialties of our House. The stock from which we grow our seed, is our old Pedigree stock, famous throughout the country for its purity and fine quality. We make an annual selection of the bulbs from which we grow our supplies; this always insures to our customers seed of the greatest purity and strongest growth.

Buist's Yellow Globe Danvers.—This is the most popular and the most extensively cultivated of all varieties; it is an Annual, seed sown in early Spring, will produce full grown Onions by September, in all sections of our country excepting in the Southern States; it is of a beautiful straw color, of large size, a fine keeping variety, and will yield in good soil from 600 to 700 bushels per acre. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25; 5 lbs. at $1.15; 10 lbs. at $1.10; 25 lbs. at $1.00.

Eastern Grown Seed.—Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb, 30 cts.; lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., at 95 cts.; 10 lbs., at 90 cts.; 25 lbs., at 80 cts.



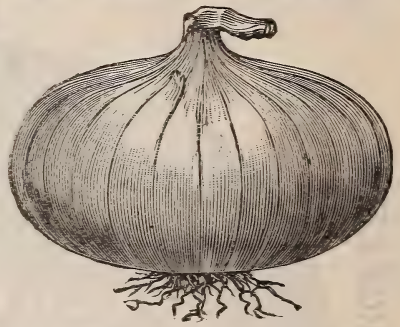
Large Red Wethersfield Onion.

Large Red Wethersfield.—This is another favorite Onion in the East and West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. In cool sections it continues growing the whole Summer, and forms a full-grown Onion by Fall; is of a purplish-red color of a round or oval shape and is an excellent keeping variety. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb.; 40 cts.; lb., $1.25; 5 lbs. at $1.15; 10 lbs., at $1.10; 25 lbs. at $1.00.

Eastern Grown Seed.—Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00; 5 lbs, at 95 cts.; 10 lbs., at 90 cts.; 25 lbs., at 80 cts.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg is of the same shape as the White Silver Skin.—Color, brownish yellow; bulb quite flat, and of good size. This is the variety grown in Philadelphia for sets, thousands of bushels of which are annually shipped from this market to different parts of the United States. Seeds sown in this latitude in Spring form the small set by July; these are planted out the following Spring, and form full grown Onions by midsummer, they are more hardy than the Whites and therefore keep better through the Winter. In the Southern States they can be planted out in Autumn, and will continue growing during the entire Winter, and in early Spring they will be fit to use for salads and stews. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb, 40 cts.; lb., $1.25, 5 lbs., at $1.15; 10 lbs., at $1.10; 25 lbs., at $1.00.

Eastern Grown Seed.—Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., at 95 cts; 10 lbs, at 90 cts.; 25 lbs., at 80 cts.

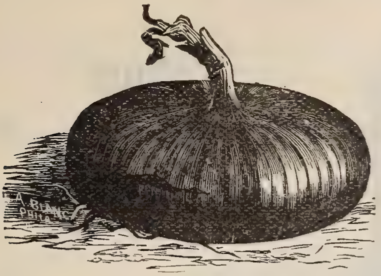


White Silver Skin Onion.

White Silver Skin.—This is the famous variety which is sown so extensively in Philadelphia for growing Onion Sets, from which full grown onions are produced by June and July, it is not only the mildest but the most delicate flavored variety, and generally preferred for table use; is of the same shape as the Yellow Dutch or Strasburg, of a silvery-white color, and exceedingly attractive; it is also used when quite small for pickling purposes; as all White Onions are exceedingly delicate, they are therefore poor keepers through the Winter season, and should be used in the Fall or always very salable. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Southport Red Globe.—With the exception of color, this variety is identical with the Southport Yellow Globe; its beautiful form and rich, purplish-crimson color makes it a very salable variety, and in some localities it is preferred to the Yellow; it is a good keeper and of fine quality. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb, 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Southport White Globe.—In form it is the same as the Yellow or Red Globe, but of much milder flavor than either of them; a good keeper and highly recommended; it commands the highest price in market and is early Winter. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

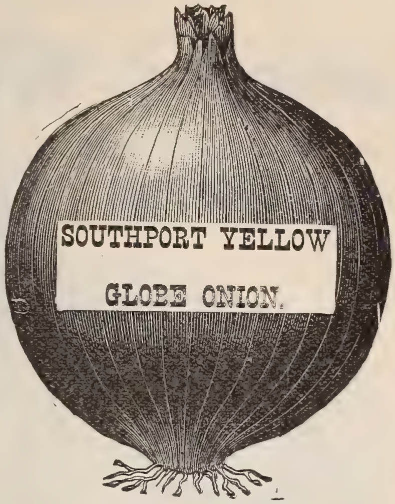


Extra Early Red Onion.

Extra Early Red.—This is a very early variety, forming full-grown Onions by the last of July or early in August; it is smaller in size and of a flatter shape than the Large Red Wethersfield, and of a much milder flavor; it is grown extensively for the Dark Red Onion Set, which is so popular in the Western States; it is of a deep red color, close grain, solid and heavy, and a good cropper. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.50.

White Bermuda.—This variety is identical with the Red Bermuda excepting in its color, which is pure white; it is exceedingly mild in flavor, but will not keep so well as the Red. Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb.. 70 cts.; lb,, $2.00.

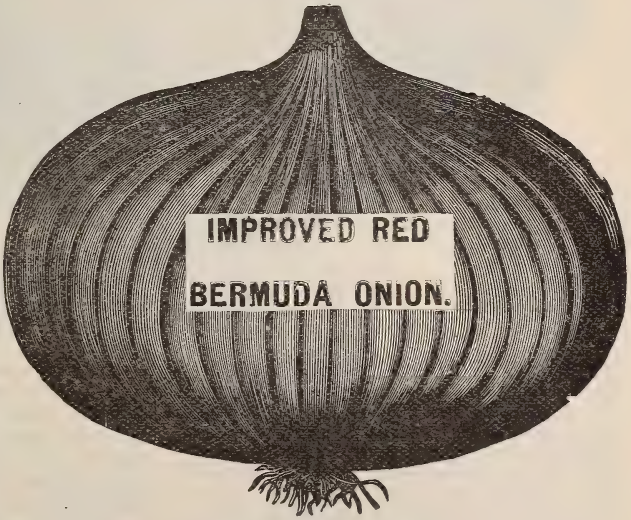
Large White Italian Tripoli.—A very superior variety, of flat form and large size, with a beautiful silvery-white skin, and of mild flavor. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb , $1 75.



Southport Yellow Globe.

Southport Yellow Globe.—The Globe Onions are very extensively grown in both the Eastern and Western States, where they are preferred by many to any other variety, not only for the enormous crops they produce, but for their fine keeping qualities; they are an annual variety and require the full season to mature; of a perfect globe shape, and beautiful both in color and form, the Yellow is a very salable variety. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

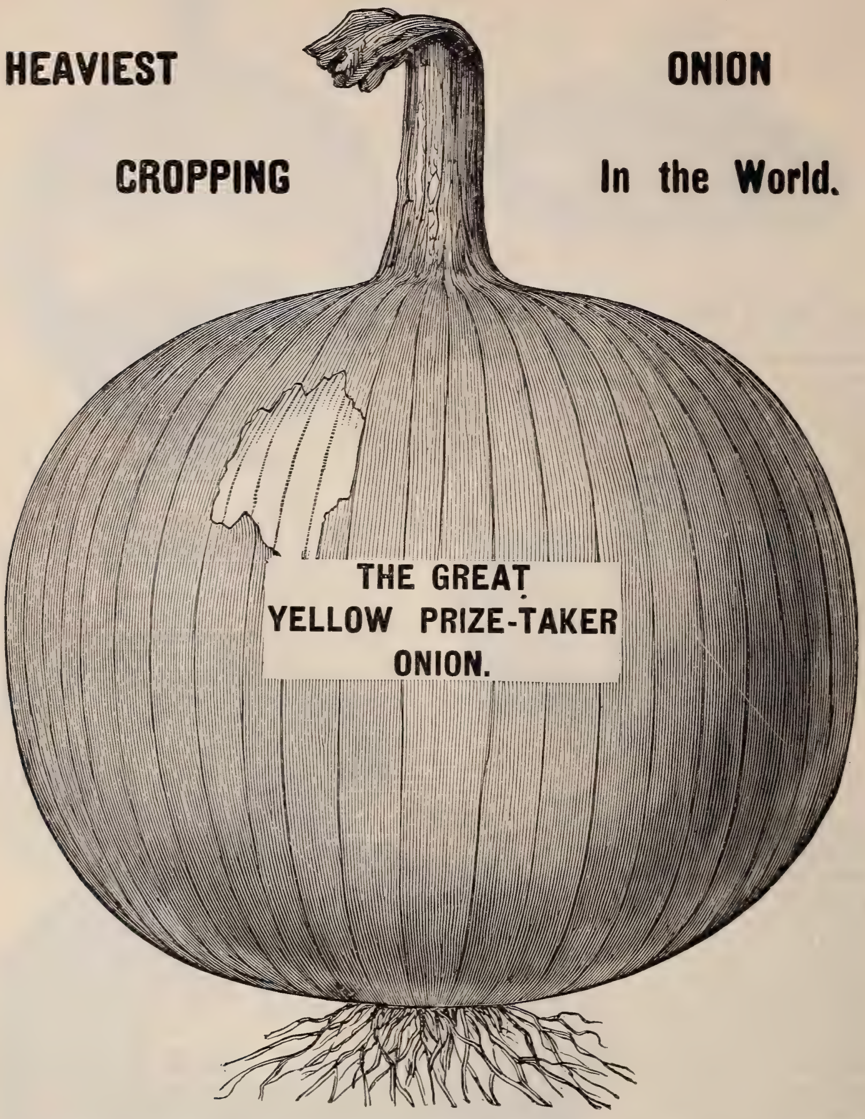
Improved Red Bermuda.–This variety is not only the most popular but the most salable of all foreign varieties, and one that is grown more extensively in the South than any other sort, the improved is a selection of the old Red Bermuda, but possesses much finer qualities and is also far more productive; it is oval in shape, of a brownish-red color, quite early, very solid, does not skin in transportation, and keeps better than any other foreign variety; is also of a mild and delicate flavor. Like the Italian varieties it produces full-grown Onions from seed the same season; in the South seed sown in the Fall will produce fine large Onions for market in early Spring. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts., lb., $2.00.



Improved Red Bermuda Onion.

Early White Queen is a fine early silver-skinned variety, of beautiful form and rapid growth, and possessing fine keeping qualities; seeds sown in early Spring will produce Onions from one to two inches in diameter in early Summer, or if sown in early Summer will be fit for use by Autumn. Per oz., 20 cts ; ¼ lb., 50 cts ; lb., $1.75.

Silver White Etna.—A new and very early silver-skin variety, of mild flavor, of flat shape, and large size. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ 50 cts.; lb., $1.75.



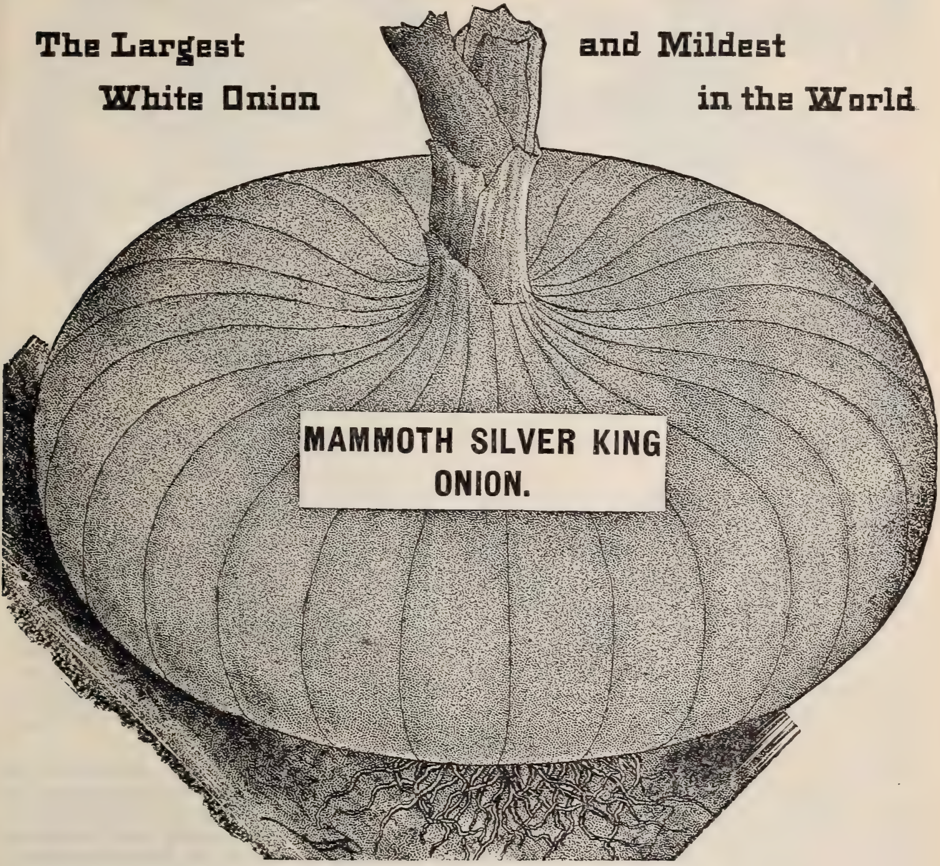
The Great Yellow Prize-Taker.—This variety has become famous all over the World, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and attractive Onions it produces which frequently measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference and from 3 to 4 lbs. in weight, they are of a rich straw color and exceedingly mild and delicate in flavor; a single Onion will make a dish for a small family, they are crisp and solid and a good keeping variety; highly recommended. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Giant Rocca of Naples.—The Rocca class of the Italian Onions is very highly prized, as they all possess very fine qualities and attain a very large size, frequently ranging from one and a half to two lbs. each, this variety is of globular form, with a light reddish-brown skin, is exceedingly mild and of a very delicate flavor; it requires the full season to form large Onions, the seed should be sown in Spring as soon as the soil can be pulverized, but in the South sow in September or October which will produce large bulbs by Spring. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Giant Red Rocca.—This variety has all the fine qualities of the Yellow Rocca of the same beautiful form but of a light red color, is slightly stronger in flavor. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75.

NEW ITALIAN VARIETIES.

The Italian Onions grow to a very large size in strong soil; have become quite popular especially in the Southern States, appearing to be well adapted to warm climates; they are all of the very finest flavor and of choice quality, and produce full-grown Onions from seed the first year.



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

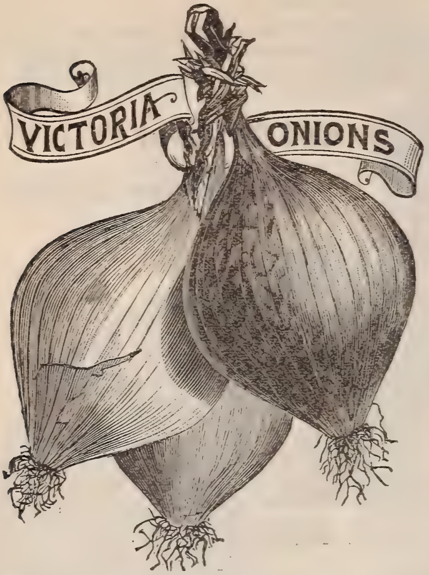
Onion—Mammoth Silver King.—This is undoubtedly the largest, mildest and most attractive of all the Italian varieties, and unequalled for the table; if there is such a thing as a delicate flavored Onion, you have it in this variety; these combined qualities have made it the most popular with private growers. It is an annual variety, quite early, and attaining perfection the first year from seed, frequently measuring when full grown from 5 to 7½ inches in diameter, which is equal to from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and weighing from 2½ to 4 lbs. each; of a beautiful silvery-white color; independent of its fine qualities, it is really a wonder in appearance, and also very attractive for exhibition purposes. Every cultivator of a garden should raise it. Per oz , 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2 00.

Giant Yellow Rocca or Spanish King. The only difference between the Rocca Onions is in their color; this variety is undoubtedly the most attractive of them all, owing to its beautiful rich yellow skin, it is very mild and of fine quality, it is also known as the Spanish King Onion. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

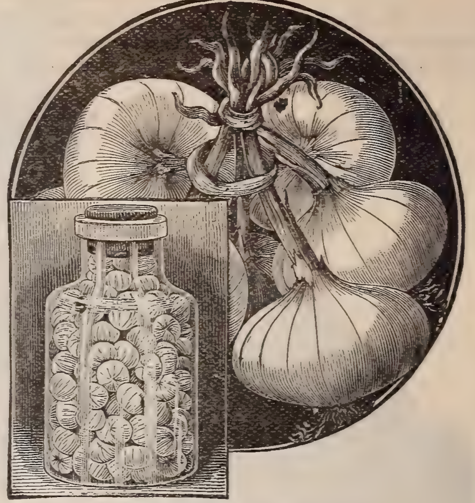
Extra Early Pearl.—A very early white variety, almost as transparent as a pearl, of flat form, and of very mild and pleasant flavor, and attains quite a large size. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75.

Mammoth White Victoria—The only difference between the Victoria Onions is in their color, this variety has a silver-white skin, sometimes shaded to a milky white color, is very sweet and delicate in flavor. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

If you sow **BUIST'S ONION SEED**
your Crop will be a Success
Provided the Season is favorable.



Mammoth Red Victoria.—The Victoria class of Onions is entirely different from any other, their distinctive features are their peculiar oval round shape; and the immense Onions they produce frequently weighing five pounds each; under good cultivation, there is no trouble to grow them of this weight and enormous size; skin is of a dark blood-red color, flesh white or slightly tinged with light rose, flesh mild and delicate. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.


Early White Barletta Onion.

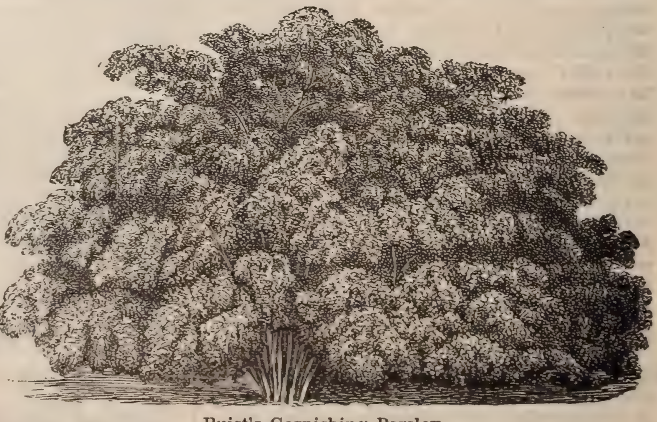
Early White Barletta.—This variety is two weeks earlier than the famous White Queen, and is regarded as the earliest variety in cultivation, when the crop is matured the tops die down close to the bulb leaving the most perfect minature Onions imaginable, ranging from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter, of a pure paper white color, exceedingly mild and delicious in flavor; it is a grand variety for pickling purposes and if sown thickly in rows will produce small round Onions of the size of marbles. Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.). PETERSILIE (Ger.). PEREJIL (Sp.).

Sow in rows early in Spring, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walks. Seed two years old will vegetate more freely than new seed, which will frequently require five or six weeks to germinate, so the cultivator must not be disheartened if the plants do not appear within a month. Should the weather be dry, watering will hasten their germination. The Garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish; but for seasoning, they are all equally good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water, and mixed with sand before sowing.

Buist's Garnishing or Emerald Parsley.—This variety is a general favorite, and is especially recommended for market gardeners; as it stands the Winter well, is of strong growth, beautifully curled, of an attractive emerald green color; it is the most salable of all varieties. Per oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 30 cts., lb., $1.00.


Buist's Garnishing Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled.—A famous English variety and very popular in this Country, it is beautifully curled, but the color is much lighter than the Buist's Garnishing. Per oz, 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Double Curled, or Covent Garden Parsley.—A desirable market variety, quite dwarf in habit, not as much curled as the Garnishing varieties, but stands the Winter better; is very popular with the English market gardeners. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Myatt's Garnishing.—A celebrated variety in the English Markets, it is a selection made from the Double Curled, it is a strong grower, handsomely curled and of a bright green color. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

New Fern Leaved Parsley.—A new variety of recent introduction; very beautiful, resembling a fern, and is used very extensively for garnishing purposes and as an ornamental plant for the garden. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Plain or Single Parsley.—This is the hardiest variety; foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

PARSNIP.

PANAIS (Fr.). PASTINAKE (Ger.). CHIRIVIA (Sp.).

The Parsnip luxuriates in deep, rich soil, which should be subsoiled, and the manure applied should be thoroughly decomposed; ground prepared in this manner will always produce long, smooth roots, provided the seed is pure. Sow the seed in early Spring, in drills, drawn eighteen inches apart, and cover them about half an inch with thin soil. When the young plants are about two to three inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. They require good cultivation. The roots are perfectly hardy, but improve by remaining in the ground during the Winter season. Sufficient quantities, however, should be stored in out-door pits, or in a cool cellar, to last until Spring. They are also quite a desirable root for stock feeding. The seed, like that of the Carrot, will vegetate sooner by steeping it six to twelve hours in liquid manure, diluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. In the Southern States it does well to sow in October.

Hollow Crown, or Sugar.—This is the variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding; it is of uniform growth, has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Per oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.50; 10 lbs., $4 00.

The Student.—This variety is much in favor; it is delicate in flavor, of regular form, has a very smooth skin, and not so coarse as the Hollow Crown. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

PEAS.

POIS (Fr.). ERBSE (Ger.). GUISANTE (Sp.).

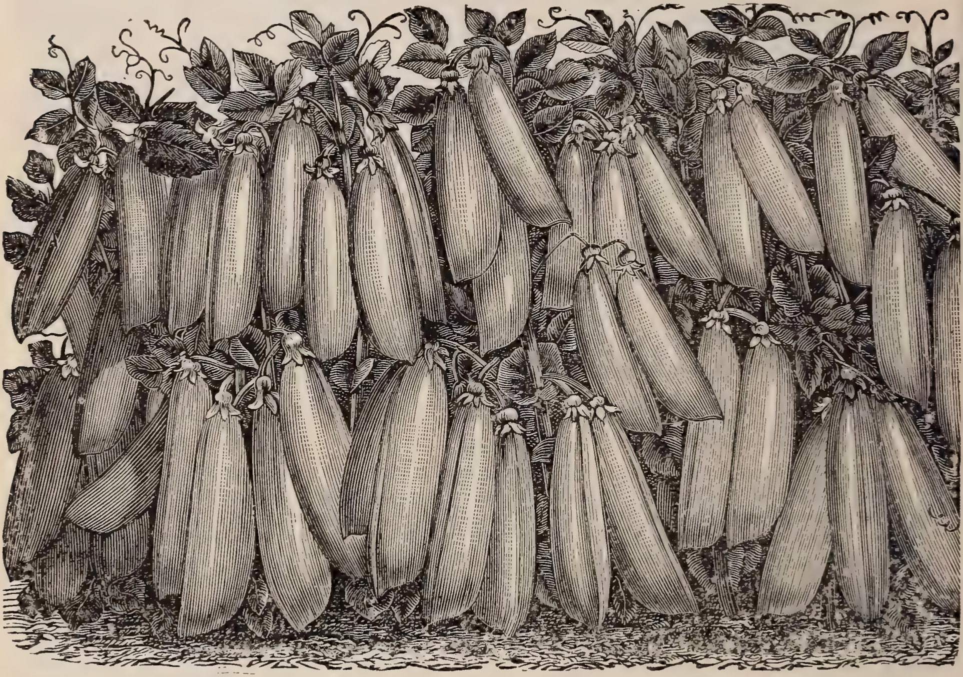
It is very essential to a well cultivated garden to have a full supply of this indispensable vegetable throughout the season; to accomplish this, sow a succession every two weeks until the middle of Summer, commencing with Buist's Early Morning Star, of which make two or three plantings; they are acknowledged by all growers to be the earliest and most delicate flavored variety known; then continue with any of the early or wrinkled sorts. The last two plantings in Summer should be the Buist s Early Morning Star or Buist's Premier Extra Early, as other sorts are more or less liable to mildew in the late months.

The ground should be manured the previous year; if it is heavily manured for the crop, it causes them to grow more to vines and fewer pods. For the first planting (which should be as early in the season as the ground can be worked), select a light, dry soil, and, if possible, to be sheltered from the northwest. The drills should be from two to three feet apart, and the seed planted two inches deep; when a few inches high, draw earth to them, and repeat it again when more advanced. When the tendrils appear, provide them with suitable stakes or branches, which should be of fan form, and placed in the ground in a slanting direction; on the other side of the row, reverse the position of the stakes, which affords the vines more protection and security. If the weather be dry at the time of planting, soak the seeds twenty-four hours in water. Peas for a general crop should always be planted much deeper than for the early one; they will not only produce larger crops, but will remain in bearing condition longer; the roots penetrating to a greater depth of soil, always making a stronger growth, and are not so liable to be injured by warm, dry weather.

A Word to Market Gardeners.—The Pea is one of your most important and profitable crops; you, therefore, cannot bestow too much care in selecting your seed, as the market is always overstocked with what are called Extra Earlies, and offered at tempting low prices. These are generally grown in Canada, in a wild broadcast manner, full of runners, and sold under this name to command a better price in the market. There is no variety that deteriorates more rapidly, both in earliness and dwarfness of habit, than the Extra Early, and it requires a grower to exercise his greatest care in annually selecting his stock seed, and its proper culture, in order to keep it up to its correct standard, both for earliness and freeness from all runners. BUIST'S EARLY MORNING STAR and BUIST'S PREMIER EXTRA EARLY have always maintained a very high reputation with gardeners for their earliness, productiveness and fine qualities, and are to-day the best known and the most popular among all growers; they are the perfection of Peas, both for earliness and uniform dwarf habit in their growth. One of their great features is that the crop is almost ready for market at once, and the whole crop can be harvested in one or two pickings. These are very desirable features, and just what the gardener requires.

The Pea Bug.—Some seasons Peas are more or less punctured with the Pea Bug, and many judge thay are worthless from their appearance. These holes are caused by the sting of an insect called Bruchus Pisi, which deposits its egg while the pod is forming, and perfects the insect when the Pea is subject to heat after ripening. Strange to say, the germ is never destroyed, and those which have the largest holes grow equal to the most perfect. We explain this from the fact that we have frequently had customers remark that Peas must be bad, as they had holes in them.

A Fall Crop Pays Better than a Spring Crop.—It is not generally known, that a Fall crop of Peas pay equally as well, and frequently better than, a Spring crop. Sow Buist's Morning Stars last of July, or early in August, they will be ready for market in six weeks and always command a good price at that season of the year, because green peas are generally scarce in our markets in the Fall.



BUIST'S EARLY MORNING STAR PEA.

THE EARLIEST PEA IN THE WORLD. **READY FOR PICKING IN 42 DAYS.**

They are Put Up and Sold Only Under Our Seal.

They are much hardier, more productive, and withstand greater change of weather than any other variety. They are not only the Largest Podded Extra Early, but they are entirely free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off in two pickings.

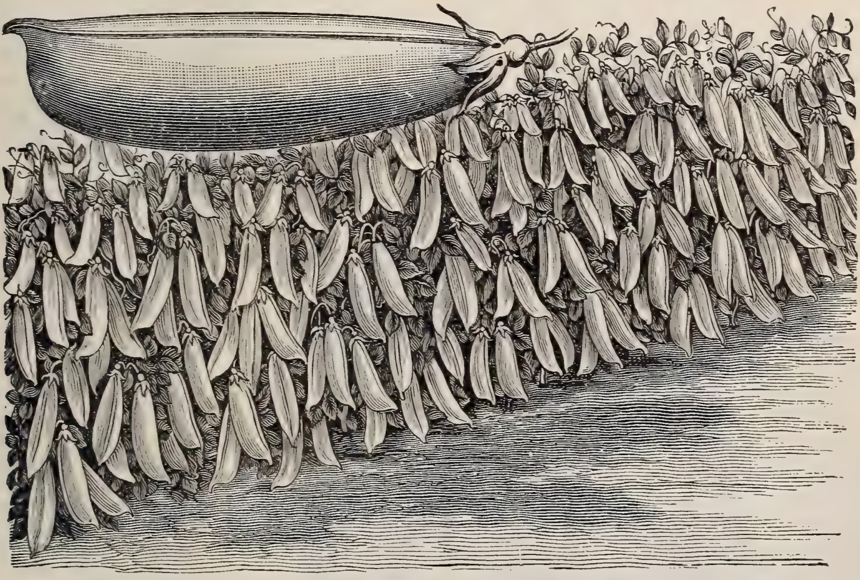
We are the introducers of this CELEBRATED VARIETY, and put them up in Green Muslin Sacks of ¼, ½, or 1 bushel, and *Each Sack is fastened with our Lead Seal with the name of Buist's stamped on it. Seeds of this variety offered in any other way is Spurious stock.*

WE SELL OVER 10.000 BUSHELS ANNUALLY.

Where EARLINESS, productiveness, large-sized pods and sweetness of flavor are desired, this is the variety to grow; it may be truly called the BLOODED STOCK of EXTRA EARLIES, and stands at the head of the list for the above fine qualities; in a favorable season they will be ready for market in 42 days, and the entire crop can be taken off in two pickings.

To the market gardener, earliness is of the greatest importance, as even a few days frequently makes a great difference in price, often a depreciation of from $2.00 to $4.00 per barrel; the inexperienced find this out when too late; therefore the EARLIEST is WHAT is REQUIRED, and the EARLY MORNING STAR is THAT variety. **Sow them, you will make no mistake We Annually grow 500 Acres of them.** It was introduced by us in '87 and sold that year two thousand bushels, and each year the demand for them has annually increased; they have been the first Peas shipped North from the great pea-growing districts of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina, since '88 which can be readily attested to by the growers in those sections, and in New Jersey and Long Island where thousands of acres of them are annually grown, they have attained the same reputation for both earliness and productiveness. Their growth ranges from two to two and a half feet, in accordance with the season, they are entirely free from runners, and never require sticking; it is an easy variety to pick as almost a handful can be grasped at a time. ☞ **Please observe** that the true stock of the Morning Star can only be had through our house or from the Merchant who handles our Seeds, and they are put up as above described; those offered under this name in any other way are Spurious Stock.

Price ½ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.25. Lead Sealed Sacks containing ¼ bushel, $1.75; ½ bushel, $2.75; bushel, $5.00; 5 bushels at $4.75; and 10 bushels at $4.50 per bushel.



BUIST'S PREMIER EXTRA EARLY PEA.

The Earliest, most Productive and most Profitable Variety for Market (Excepting the Celebrated Buist's Morning Star.)

Buist's Premier Extra Early Pea, (SEALED.)—Before the introduction of our new variety (The Morning Star), this was the earliest and most profitable variety known; and to-day requires no comment from us to recommend it, as it is grown more largely by the market gardeners of this country than any other brand of Extra Earlies, excepting the Buist's Morning Stars. Its **productiveness, earliness, eveness of ripening and great delicacy of flavor are its great features;** these combined requisites makes it very profitable to grow for either market or private use; it is a week earlier than what is called "The First and Best" and of a much finer bred variety; producing pods of larger size and entirely free from runners; it ripens uniformly and the entire crop can be taken off in two pickings. **It is sold only under our seal.** Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50; 5 bush., at $4.25; 10 bush., at $4.00 per bush.

First and Best.—This is a strain of Extra Earlies which when first introduced gained quite a reputation, but within a few years they have been superceeded by other varieties which have proved not only much earlier but far more productive; average height of growth three feet, and owing to their strong growth, will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Extra Earlies. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25: bush., $4.00; 5 bush., at $3.75; 10 bush. at $3.50 per bush.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—This variety originated in this city many years ago, and were known in those days as the HANCOCKS, HATCHES, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY. They have deteriorated very much in reputation, owing to Canada Pea-growers naming almost any kind of early stock "the Philadelphia," regardless of earliness or purity. They are, therefore, frequently found not only to be late, but very full of runners. ALWAYS PLANT BUIST'S MORNING STAR, or BUIST'S PREMIER EXTRA EARLY in preference. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00; 5 bush., at $3.75; 10 bush., at $3.50 per bush.

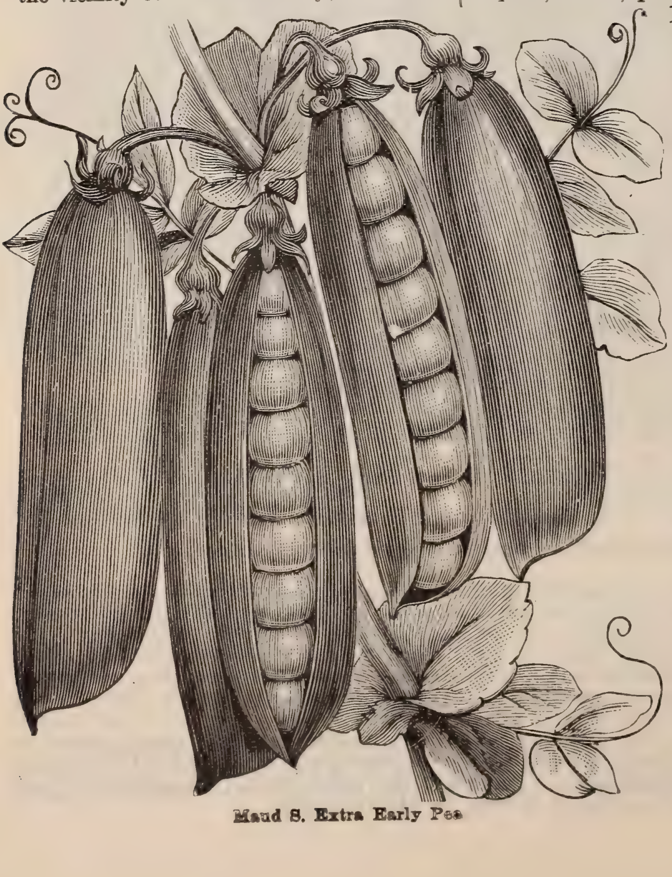
First of All.—A very celebrated variety of the Extra Early class, and largely grown in the vicinity of New York City; is exceedingly early, of uniform growth of 2½ feet, very productive, with a sweet and delicate flavor, highly recommended. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00; 5 bush., at $3.75; 10 bush., at $3.50 per bush.

Horsford's Market Garden (WRINKLED).—A fine wrinkled variety, coming in between Little Gem and Advancer. The vines are two feet high; very regular in growth; a prolific bearer, has yielded more per acre than any other American variety. The pods, although of medium size, are numerous, and are literally packed with peas of a delicious sweet flavor. Per pint 20 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

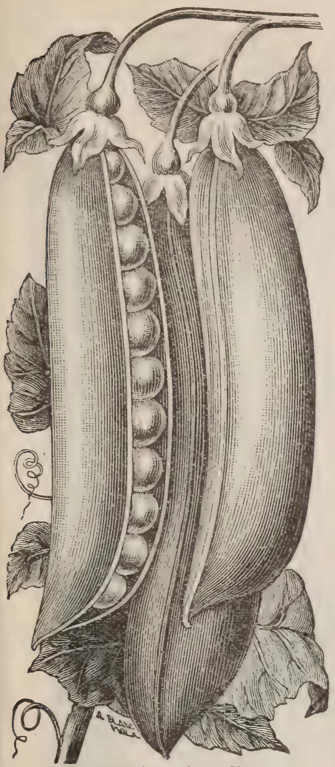
Laxton's Alpha (WRINKLED).—Each year adds still more attractive features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive, and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England. We cannot recommend it too highly. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $450.

Premium Gem (WRINKLED).—The most valuable early dwarf wrinkled Pea in cultivation; it is an improvement on the McLean's Little Gem, being more robust, and producing longer pods. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts., peck. $1,25; bush., $4.50.

Maud S. Extra Early Peas.—If the introducer of this celebrated variety could possibly do so, he would re-name it Nancy Hanks, as it is, undoubtedly, one of the finest early Peas ever introduced, and has gained quite a reputation for its extreme earliness, productiveness and fine flavor. Our stock is annually grown for us by the originator in Northern Canada, who annually grows his supply from stock seed, which is kept carefully rogued to prevent the stock from becoming mixed; it is a vigorous grower, stands severe changes of weather, vines about 2½ feet high, and generally loaded with fine, large and well-filled pods; another great advantage it possesses is the uniformity of ripening, which reduces the expense of marketing the crop. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush,, $3.75; 5 bush., at $3.50; 10 bush., at $3.25 per bush.



Maud S. Extra Early Pea



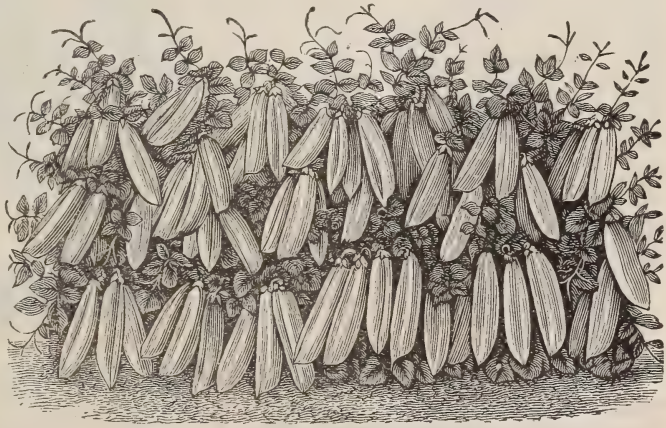
Shropshire Hero Pea.

Blue Beauty.—This is a blue, round pea, which is nearly as early as the famous American Wonder, but far more productive and a sure cropper; the uniform height of its growth is two feet, so regular is its appearance when growing in rows that it resembles a minature hedge; its pods are of medium size and well filled, and for quality and flavor cannot be surpassed. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

Alaska or Blue Wonder.—This is the earliest blue variety in cultivation, the dark green color of its pods, makes it a desirable shipping variety, as it will carry long distances without losing color, this quality combined with its extreme earliness recommends it very highly to the market gardener; height two and a half feet. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00; 5 bush., at $3.75; 10 bush., at $3.50 per bush.

Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke.—A favorite English variety; which was introduced many years since as an Extra Early, to be fully as early as any variety we have in this country; but instead of which it proved a second early Pea with a smaller pod than usual. The cheap Extra Early Peas offered by many dealers throughout the country are nothing else but the Daniel O'Rourke. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1,00; bush., $3.75; 10 bush., at $3.50 per bush.

McLean's Little Gem (WRINKLED).—A variety having the dwarf habit of the Tom Thumb, and the delicate flavor of the Champion of England, two very important features; is very productive for its size, and especially recommended to private growers. It has become a very great favorite for its fine quality, productiveness, and dwarfness of habit, Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush. $4.50.



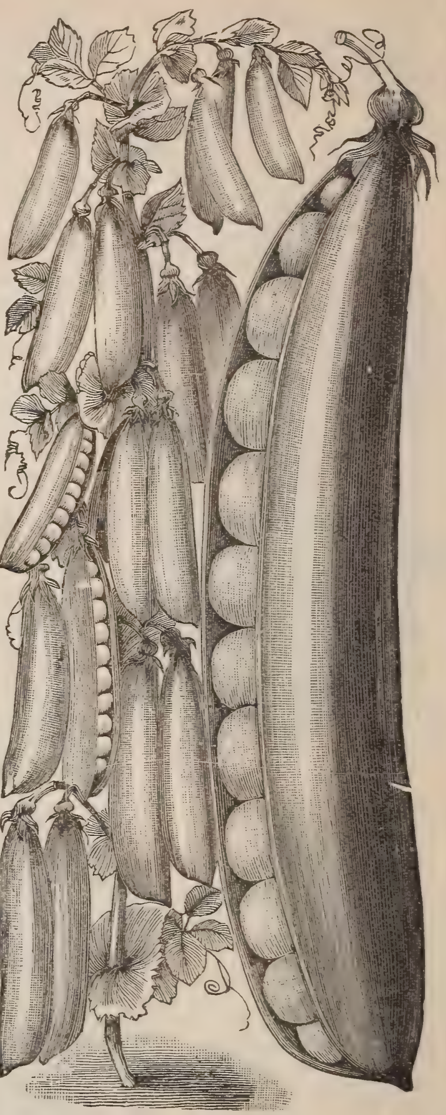
American Wonder Pea.

American Wonder (WRINKLED).–The earliest wrinkled variety in cultivation. Of sweet and delicious flavor, growing from twelve to eighteen inches and very productive. It is later than Buist's Premier Extra Early, but is an excellent variety to plant for a succession. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts,, 4 quarts, $1.00; peck, $1,50; bush. $5,00.

McLean's Blue Peter is a remarkable dwarf variety, with dark green foliage. Splendid bearer with exquisite flavor. It is called by some the Blue Tom Thumb. Per pint, 20 cts ; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Stratagem (WRINKLED). — This famous variety cannot be recommended too highly and has become one of our most celebrated and popular varieties; it follows the Premium Gems and it may be classed with the third early varieties, or those intended for a main crop. It is dwarf, growing but two and a half feet high, of strong, robust habit, requiring but slight support, enormously productive, pods large, peas sweet and of delicious flavor. Do not neglect planting it as no garden would be complete without it. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00, peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Early Washington, Early Frame, Early May.—Are second early variety, quite productive, tall in growth, and of good flavor. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 20 cts ; 4 quarts, 60 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.50.



The Herione Pea.

The Heroine (WRINKLED).—This is one of the most celebrated varieties ever introduced, and stands to-day at the head of the list of all the green wrinkled varieties of English Peas; it is the most desirable acquisition made for many years; England is the hot-bed for novelties in Wrinkled Peas, as there are many cultivators in that country who have made their names famous throughout the world from their efforts and success in introducing new sorts, many of which have become very valuable, but most of them are cultivated a year or two and then drop out of sight; but the Heroine has so many desirable qualities that it has come to stay; it is a medium early variety, a strong and vigorous grower, ranging in height from two to two and one-half feet, producing a profusion of long, handsome pods, each containing from eight to ten large peas, of the very finest and most delicate quality, is very productive; and ready for picking in seventy-two days from planting. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.50.

Shropshire Hero (WRINKLED)—This is another famous blue wrinkled English variety, which has been lately introduced, and which was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England for its fine qualities; it grows a little taller than the Heroine, and equally as robust in its habit, producing an abundance of large and well-filled pods, containing from eight to ten, and, frequently, twelve peas of exquisite flavor; it may be classed as a second early variety, and strongly recommended for private gardens Plantings made the past season April 11th, were in full bloom May 25th, first pods made July 8th, and full bearing July 30th. Per pint, 20 cts,; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Pride of the Market.—Another English variety. In length of pod it is equal to Stratagem. Grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and is of fine flavor Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness, and superior appearance will ensure its acceptance as a favorite with the public. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart. 30 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00; peck, $1.75; bush.. $6.00.

Early Tom Thumb is an old fashioned favorite on account of its very dwarf habit and is really more productive than many varieties that grow twice its height; it produces a fine-sized pod; the peas are sweet and tender; and is especially adapted for small gardens. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.25; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

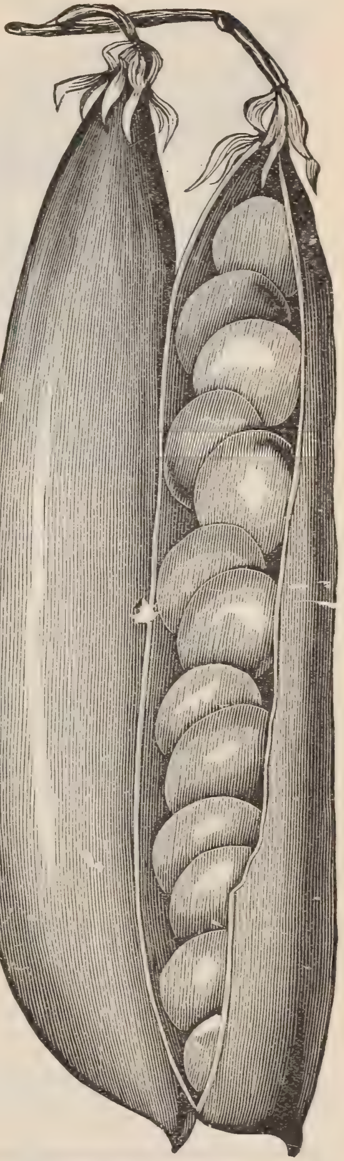
McLean's Advancer (WRINKLED)—A very fine green wrinkled variety, two weeks earlier than the Champion of England, and exceedingly luscious in flavor; it cannot be too highly recommended. Per pint. 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 qts. 75 cts,; peck, $1.25; bush. $4.50.

Eugenie or Alliance (WRINKLED).—A white wrinkled variety equal to the Champion of England in delicacy of flavor, two weeks earlier, and more productive. This is, without any exception, equal to the finest-flavored variety in cultivation; but many remark they do not wish for a better variety than the Champion. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.00; peck $1.50; bush., $5.50.

Yorkshire Hero (WRINKLED).—An old English variety of luscious quality, and very productive. The peas when ripe are creamy white in color, and wrinkled. Cannot recommend it to highly. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

Telephone (WRINKLED).—A marvellous variety, producing pods of prodigious size, and well filled with mammoth peas of exquisite flavor. Growth, five feet; an extraordinary cropper. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts; 4 quarts, 80 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Duke of Albany (WRINKLED).—This English variety is very similar to the famous Telephone, but is regarded as a very great improvement over that variety, and is to-day one of the most popular and salable varieties of the Covent Garden market, the great vegetable market of London; it is a strong grower, ranging about four feet in height, very productive, pods large and peas sweet and luscious. Plantings made the past season April 11th, were in full flower May 20th, first pods made June 1st, and were in full bearing June 25th. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts; 4 quarts, $1.25; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.50.



Duke of Albany Pea.

Veitche's Perfection (WRINKLED).—A large, wrinkled marrow, with large pods, fine flavor, and productive Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush. $6 00.

Champion of England (WRINKLED).—A green-wrinkled variety, famous for its delicious flavor, but is a shy bearer. Consider it one of the finest varieties for family use, and will follow any of the second early varieties in ripening; the germ of this pea is very delicate, and should the weather be wet or damp for several days after planting, it will invariable rot in the ground, and another planting should at once be made. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

Forty Fold.—This is an improved variety of the Champion of England and highly recommended. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.00.

Bliss's Everbearing.—A wrinkled variety, growing about two feet, but of a very distinct habit, producing several vines from the same stem, which continue producing a succession of crops; the peas are of large size and of fine flavor. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

Bliss's Abundance.—A second early wrinkled variety, producing well-filled pods of from three to three and a half inches long, of excellent quality. This variety is remarkable for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush, making it neccessary to sow the seeds much thinner than usual. Per pint, 15 cts; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.25; bush., $4.50.

Kentish Invicta is a round blue variety, producing straight and handsome well-filled pods, and is quite early. We regard it as a market variety of unsurpassed excellence, and should be planted for a general crop, as well as an early one. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; 4 quarts, 80 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush, $4.00.

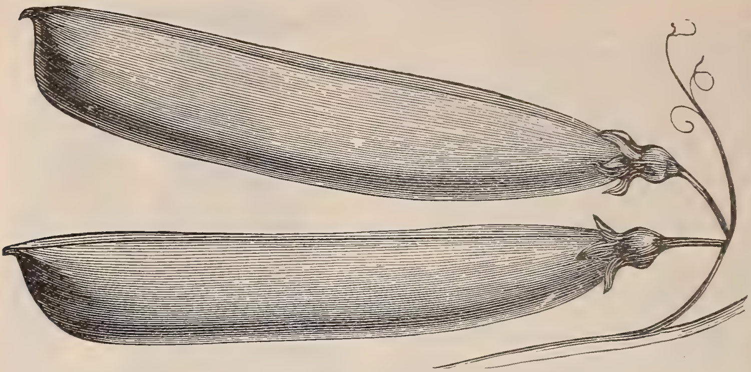
Dwarf Blue Imperial.—A standard variety for either private use or for market gardeners, the pods are well-filled, and when young, exceedingly tender and of fine flavor; the dry peas when soaked, turn a beautiful fresh green color, and are sold in great quantities in our markets during the Winter season. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; 4 quarts, 75 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.50.

Royal Dwarf White Marrowfat.—This is regarded as the best stock of Large White Marrowfats, being dwarf in habit, far more productive, and producing pods of much larger size. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 60 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

Dwarf and Tall Sugar (EDIBLE POD).—These varieties can be used either shelled or whole, the pods while young being sweet and tender; the string on the back of the pod should be drawn off before boiling Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; 4 quarts, $1.25 peck, $2.00; bush., $7.00.

Large White Marrowfat.—Similar to the Black-eyed in all its features except in growth; it is a stronger grower, and not quite as productive. Per pint, 12 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; 4 quarts, 60 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush. $2 75

Dwarf White Sugar Marrow.—Ripens with the White Marrowfat, and similar to it in flavor, but dwarf in habit, requiring no sticks. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 60 cts; peck, $1.00; bush., $2.75.



The ADMIRAL Pea. The BEST CANNING Variety.

IF YOU WISH
TO HAVE
GREEN PEAS
Before Your
Neighbor,
SOW
**BUIST'S
EARLY
MORNING
STAR.**
IT'S A
HUSTLER.

The Admiral.—This recently introduced variety has proved to be the heaviest cropping early Pea known, and is undoubtedly the best for canners, not only on account of its great productiveness and uniform size of the Pea but for its exquisite flavor; it is also a wrinkled variety which not only all canners, but almost all purchasers of canned Peas now prefer; height of growth 3 feet. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts; 4 qts, 75 cts; peck, $1 25; bush., $4 50; 10 bush, at $4.00.

French Canner.—This is the "Petit Pois or the Small Pea" of France which is so extensively used for canning purposes; it is very productive, with long, slim pods containing from 7 to 10 peas; growth from 3 to 3½ feet. Pint, 15 cts; qt., 20 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.50; 10 bush, at $3.00.

Nott's Excelsior.—A very celebrated wrinkled variety which cannot be recommended too highly; it is an improvement on the American Wonder, but is far more vigorous in its growth, more productive and producing much larger pods; the quality is unsurpassed. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.75; bush., $6.00.

Long Island Mammoth.—A general favorite with the market gardeners of Long Island, where it is grown very extensively for a main crop for the New York market, and known in that section under this name, the correct name for which, however, is the Telegraph it is an English variety which was introduced a number of years since, from which the famous Telephone originated; it produces very large well filled pods which are of a deep green color and of choice quality; height of growth 4 feet. Pint, 15 cts, qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1.50; bush., $5.00.

Laxton's Evolution.—A famous variety introduced by Laxton of England who has made the improvement of Peas a specialty for many years; it is a wrinkled variety and one of the very best for main crop, growing from 3 to 3½ feet, its pods are very large and closely packed with good sized peas, which are of delicious quality and of a melting flavor; is very productive and continues bearing for quite a period. Pint, 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $1 50; bush., $5.00.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—This variety is very popular in all parts of our country for its productiveness, but is very objectionable to many on account of having a strong flavor, which is peculiar to the Marrow Pea; this is a strong grower; very productive, and extensively cultivated by the market gardeners around Baltimore for their general crop, the Black-Eye is far superior to the White, as it makes less growth of vine, is more productive and earlier; where quantity without quality is wanted, plant Marrowfats. Per pint, 12 cts; quart, 20 cts.; 4 quarts, 60 cts.; peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00; 5 bush., $13.75; 10 bush, $25.00.

No money is ever saved in sowing a cheap grade of Extra Early Peas. They are always full of runners and late in ripening. Sow Buist's Morning Star, as they are the earliest and greatest producers. The earliest crop always secures the highest market price.

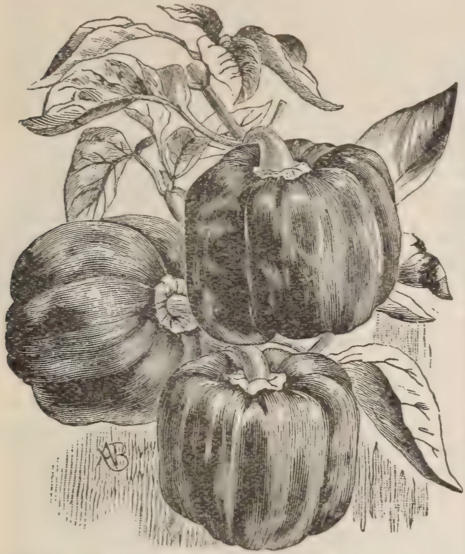
PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.) PFEFFER (Ger.) PIMIENTO (Sp.)

Sow in a hot-bed, early in Spring, in shallow drills six inches apart; in order to make strong, healthy plants they should be transplanted, when a few inches high, into another bed, like the Tomato, or sow in a box placed near a window, in a warm room, and transplant early in Summer. Or sow in a warm spot of the garden, about the middle of Spring, and transplant them when two inches high, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot from plant to plant. The Pepper delights in a rich soil, and should be well cultivated.

Large Sweet, or Sweet Mountain, is similar to the Bell, but milder. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Long Yellow Cayenne.—A long, orange-yellow variety, and very desirable for flavoring. oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.25.



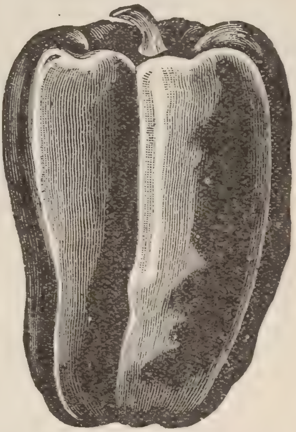
Mammoth Bull-Nose Pepper.

Bell, or Bull-Nose, produces a very large-sized Pepper, which is highly esteemed for pickling, the skin being thicker than any of the other varieties. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Golden Bell, or Golden Dawn.—A very beautiful variety, resembling the Bell in shape and habit, but of a beautiful golden color, and of mild flavor. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb , 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Spanish Monstrous.—A popular French variety, growing six inches long by two inches thick, and of sweet flavor. Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Red Cherry.—A small, round variety, of dwarf habit and rich scarlet color. Used for seasoning and pickling. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb , 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.



Ruby King Pepper.

Ruby King.—An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper of mild flavor; the Peppers are of a bright ruby red, from 4½ to 6 inches long by 9 to 12 inches in circumference. It can be sliced for salad or eaten with salt and vinegar like tomatoes and cucumbers. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Tomato, or Squash.—This is of a flattened shape, exceedingly hot, and generally preferred for making pepper-hash, although very desirable when filled with cabbage and pickled. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb , 75 cts.; lb., $2.50

Long Red Cayenne.—A long red variety; very hot, and is generally used for seasoning soups, etc. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Child's Celestial.—The fruit of this variety is of cone shape, of a creamy-white color, which changes to a vivid scarlet. Per oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

POTATOES.

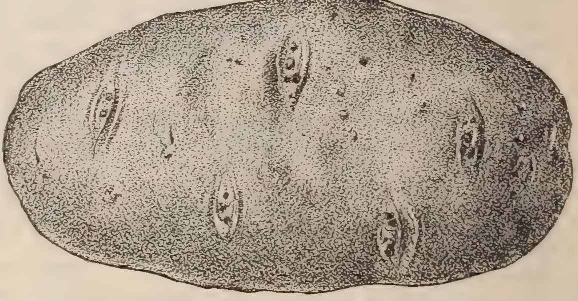
POMME DE TERRE (Fr.). KARTOFFEL (Ger.). POTATA (Sp.).

The Potato requires a rich, sandy loam, with very liberal and clean culture; thoroughly decomposed manure is the best, and when that is not abundant, add bone-dust or guano. The crop will pay the cost and leave the soil in splendid order. Old sod land. well turned under in the Fall, and lightly ploughed and harrowed in the Spring, will produce a sound crop, and often an astonishingly large one. Clover sod for this purpose is excellent, and furnishes to the soil a large amount of vegetable substance, when turned under in August or September it will rot by the following Spring, and only a top-dressing of some well-established fertilizer will be required to carry through the crop. Wet land produces a coarse, unpalatable potato; and one of little value even as food for cattle. Barnyard manure is of little benefit to such land. Ground should never be ploughed while wet or heavy, it injures the soil, and does more harm than the manure can off set; the ground should be prepared as carefully and thoroughly for potatoes as for any other crop Attention in this particular well repays the farmer. This crop requires but little manure, if the ground is rich; and that should be old and well rotted. By many, spreading the manure before ploughing in the Spring, is thought to be the best mode. At the time of planting bone-dust, ashes, plaster, marl, and like fertilizers, can be used to great advantage, as they are of a dry or absorbent nature. On wet soil they are very beneficial, as they prevent disease as well as promote the growth of the tubers. On warm, dry, light land muck compost may advantageously be used; decayed leaves are excellent In season of disease among potatoes, in fields where ashes have been used they have suffered but little from the rot.

If you wish large, well-formed roots, do not plant small ones; always select the best, cut them into four or six pieces, according to size, preserving as many eyes to each as possible; you will then have strong healthy vines and roots. If small tubers are planted whole, the result in general is a quantity of small vines, followed with an over-proportion of small potatoes. Many cultivators in this vicinity select good-formed tubers and plant them whole. This may be an advantage should the season prove to be very dry, but we look upon it as a great waste of seed, as the product from such a crop is no better than those grown from well-formed tubers cut into sets. Of late years no vegetable has been improved as much as the Potato. Since the introduction years ago of the valuable Early Rose, new varieties have flooded the market every year, all claiming either greater earliness, productiveness, or finer flavor. If they keep on in the future as they have in the past, names for them will almost be exhausted. We have now over five hundred varieties by name, but in a few seasons these become almost unknown, and their places taken by other varieties, for which greater merit is claimed. With all the improvements in names, we have no better early varieties to day than the Early Rose, Ohio, and Beauty of Hebron. CHANGE YOUR SEED is one of the secrets in producing—good roots and rich soil is the other. Always obtain your seed from a cooler climate, and from a different character of soil OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF POTATOES ARE GROWN IN VERMONT, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

How Shall I Keep My Potatoes? It is a matter of no small importance to the farmer to be able to keep his crop of potatoes in good condition through our long Winters, and to offer them for sale, free from blemish or mildew, in the Spring. A well-kept potato generally brings three or four times its value in market in early Spring than the same stock will if sold in the Fall, paying an extra profit over and above the cost of storing, handling, and care required. Of the three methods of storing in general use, each has its champion. They are, storing in barrels, bins, heaps or pits. The advantage of placing in barrels is, they can be easily handled, do not suffer from abrason, can be readily looked over, and if *disease presents itself* it can be checked or removed. Where thousands of bushels are raised on one farm, this method cannot be followed on account of the time and expense involved. Bins are largely used by our large farmers, especially those near large cities, as the roots can at any time be reached and made ready for market. A dry, cool, well-ventilated cellar, with the light excluded, is the best place for storing them. It has been found very advantageous in preventing decay to sprinkle lime in the barrels or bins at the rate, say, of one pound to each barrel. It acts as an absorbent, and neutralizes the earthly odors, thus directly acting as a preventative of decay to the tubers. The importance of excluding light from potatoes and keeping them as cool as possible, cannot be over-estimated as means of preserving the crop.

Early Rose.—Every cultivator of the Potato, both far and near, is familiar with the Early Rose. It was the pioneer of almost all the improved varieties of the present day; its highly extolled character when first introduced has not depreciated in the least; in fact, cultivators cannot speak too highly of it; it pleases the market gardener equally as well as the private grower; and in reputation to-day it equals that of any other variety. To keep it in perfection, it is always necessary to obtain your seed from potatoes grown in an Eastern climate, and those from Vermont or Nova Scotia are always the best to keep planting from your own seed greatly deteriorates the quality, and decreases its productiveness. We can supply the Early Rose grown in Vermont, Maine, or Prince Edward's Island as desired. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.

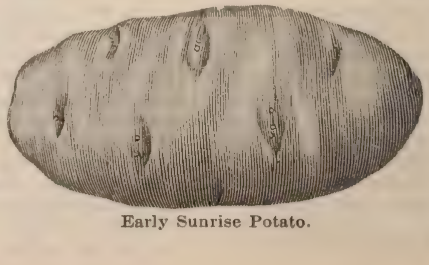


Houlton Early Rose Potato.

Houlton Early Rose.—The Houlton stock of Early Rose, when strictly pure, is regarded as the earliest and most desirable stock for planting, they are from Houlton, Maine, and are always of a bright color, thin skin and of perfect form. Per peck, 50 cts; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.

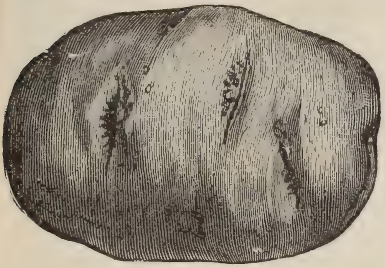
Rochester Rose.—This is a recently introduced variety, and is a seedling of the famous Early Rose, and is considered its superior in both quality, size and productiveness; in appearance it is an exceedingly attractive potato. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.

Early Sunrise.—A variety possessing extreme earliness and great productiveness, producing potatoes fit for the table in fifty-two days from time of planting The tubers are oblong, large, solid, uniform and handsome; flesh white, fine grained, and dry, cooking well even when first dug; very productive and of fine keeping qualities; vines dark green, of strong growth. Per peck, 50 cts., bus., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.



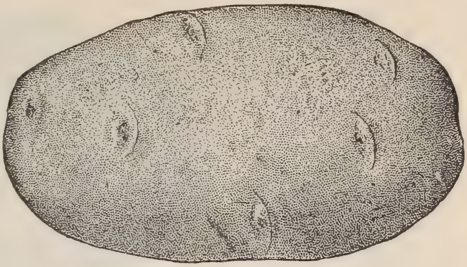
Early Sunrise Potato.

Extra Early Vermont.—This variety is similar in color, form and general appearance to the Early Rose; it is however, considered by many rather more hardy, a better keeper, more productive and earlier; it always proves a great favorite with all who cultivate it. Per peck, 50 cts; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.



Early Ohio Potato.

Early Ohio.—A seedling of the Rose, resembling it in color, but oblong in shape, and round instead of oval. It is of fine quality, about a week earlier than the Rose, and is a larger yielder, and one of the very finest varieties for the table. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., $1.50; bbl., $3.75.

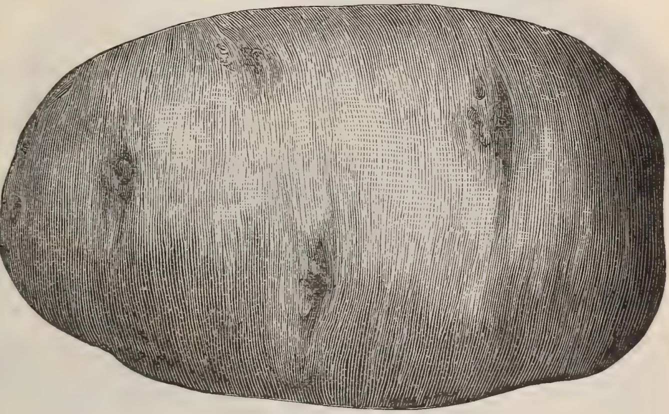


Early Puritan Potato.

Early Puritan.—This new *Early* Potato, which we cannot recommend too highly, is of handsome, oblong shape; the skin and flesh are pure white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality. It is very productive; the vines are of vigorous, upright growth, and the potatoes mature as early as the Early Rose. They are very dry, and fit for table use when only half grown. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.

Clark's No. 1.—A very highly esteemed variety, resembling the Early Rose; regarded by some as being more productive. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

Early Beauty of Hebron.—One of the best of the early varieties. In some sections it proves earlier than the Early Rose, vine vigorous, growing very rapidly; very productive, the potato lying compactly in the hill. Tubers similar in shape to the Early Rose, but shorter. Skin tinged with pink at first, but becomes pure white during the Winter, Flesh solid to the centre, even in large specimens, and of the finest quality. 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.



Early Beauty of Hebron Potato.

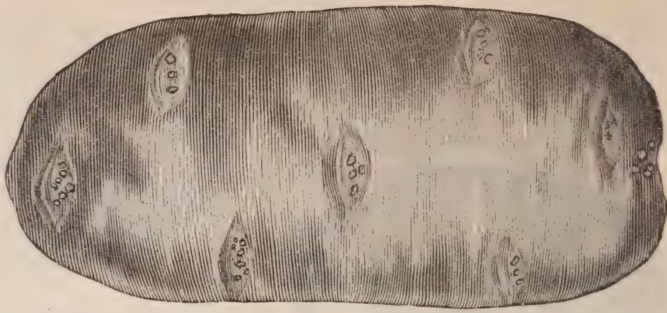
State of Maine.—A large oval and slightly flattened pure white variety, med early, very productive, good flavor, cooks dry, and a good keeper. Per pk., 50c.; bush., $1.25; bbl. $3.25.

Early Snowflake.—It is one of the earliest varieties, ripening about the same time as the Early Rose. The tubers are of a good, medium and uniform size; shape elongated oval, compressed, exceedingly symmetrical and remarkably uniform; eyes few, entirely flat on the base and body of the tuber, and but slightly and sharply depressed near the seed end; skin white, with a russetty tinge. Its flesh is of exceedingly fine grain, snow-white when boiled, and of lightness and porosity almost approaching a snowflake. The tubers have attained the full development of their quality as soon as they are fit to dig. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25

Crown Jewel.—A celebrated early variety, and is a seedling of the Early Ohio, of fine quality and very desirable for early planting. Skin white and smooth, eyes shallow, flesh pure white and floury, quite propuctive. Per peck, 50 cts, bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

Bliss Triumph, or Improved Bermuda.—This beautiful variety combines the productiveness of the Peerless with the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and find quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., $1.50; bbl., $3.50.

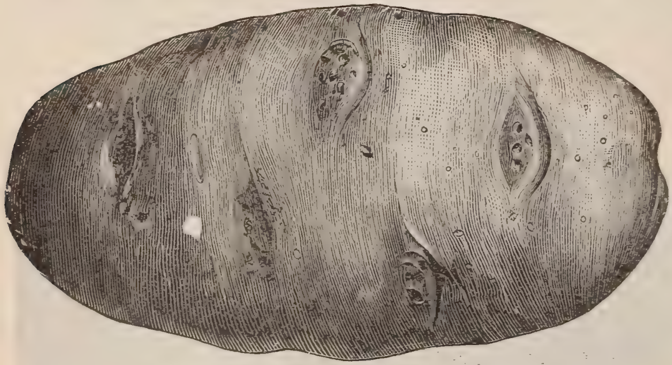
White Star.—A very handsome and productive variety of recent introduction and of medium earliness; tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; an excellent table variety, and keeps well. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.00; bbl., $3.00.



White Star Potato.

Mammoth Pearl.—It is handsome in appearance, free from rot and never hollow; skin and flesh very white; eyes few and even with the surface, oblong to round in shape; tubers large, ripens in August; very productive, and of fine quality, cooks dry and mealy and yields twice as much as any ordinary variety. Per peck, 50c.; bush., $1.00; bbl., $3.00.

Early Maine.—This new variety was originated from a seed-ball of the Early Rose, which it resembles. They grow very smooth, and are remarkably early and productive. Raised on a large scale, they yielded, in Massachusetts, as high as four hundred and ten bushels to the acre. Per peck, 50 cts., bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

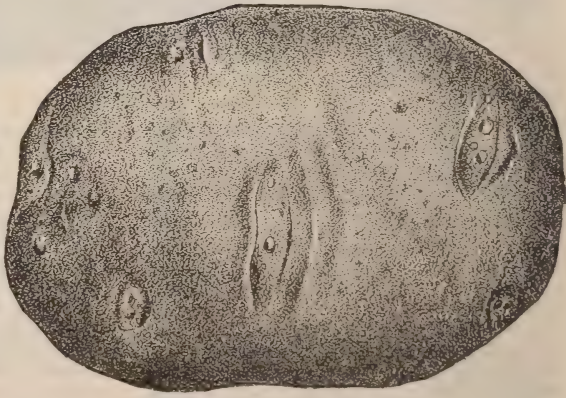


Burbank's Seedling Potato.

Burbank's Seedling—A white skinned, medium early variety; seedling of the Early Rose; of fine form and good size, it has few eyes which are but little below the surface. Either boiled or baked it is dry and floury, while the flesh is of fine grain and excellent flavor. The vines are very vigorous and healthy and in some cases have been entirely free from blight when it has destroyed crops of other varieties in the same field. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.00; bbl., $3.00.

Peerless.—Is the most popular late variety in cultivation; its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite; its form is oblong, skin dull white, slightly russeted, eyes shallow, flesh white and grows to a large size, frequently attaining 1½ to 2 pounds each, and producing from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.00; bbl., $3.00.

Late Beauty of Hebron.—Remarkably productive; tubers oblong and large, skin and flesh white. Keeps well and an excellent table variety. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.00.



The Peerless Potato.

The Irish Daisy.—This celebrated late variety cannot be too highly recommended for a main crop; it has become very popular with our largest growers; tubers oblong, shallow eyes, skin bright straw color, flesh pure white and of the very best quality. Is an enormous yielder. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50; bbl., $3.75.

White Rose.—Shape elongated oval, of large even size, skin white and slightly russetted, eyes set well on the surface, flesh unusually white, fine grained and floury, with purest taste; cooks evenly to the centre; it is the best of keepers, and a perfect potato in every respect; ripens two weeks later than the Early Rose; cooking qualities are of the best, and is more than ordinarily productive, yielding equal to the Peerless. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

White Elephant.—This fine late variety is a cross between the Garnet Chili and White Peach Blow. It is of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive, of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers very large and solid, growing closely together in the hills. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.25.

Carman No. 1.—The Carman No. 1 is a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations, with the object of developing good and suppressing undesirable qualities. It is intermediate in ripening, and resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in shape, and also in having very few and shallow eyes. The flesh is white and quality perfect. An enormous producer of very large and handsome tubers. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25, bbl., $3.50.

Belle.—One of the handsomest formed varieties known. Skin light red, slightly netted; eyes few and shallow; tubers large, smooth, handsome and solid, with, cooking qualities. A remarkable yielder and fine for main crop. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl. $3.50.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2.—A valuable variety of large size, very smooth, and a great cropper; in quality unexcelled. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

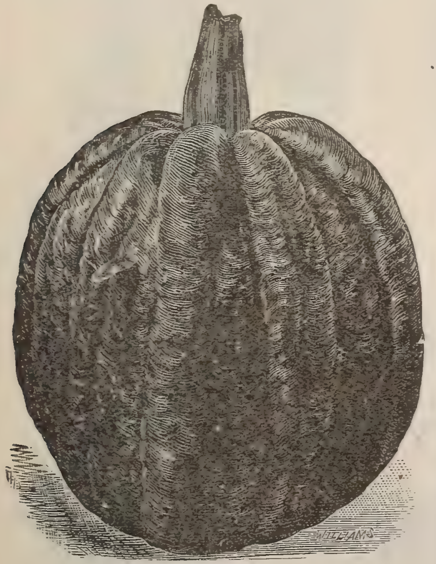
Freeman.—Oblong, slightly flattened, russet netted skin, eyes very shallow, table quality unsurpassed and under favorable conditions the best yielding early Potato; especially suitable for moist or very rich land. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush., $1.25; bbl., $3.50.

Large Sweet, or New Jersey Sweet.—This is the famous Sweet Potato of Philadelphia, and is not surpassed by any other variety; sprout them in a hot-bed late in Spring, and when the weather becomes warm and pleasant, slip off the sprouts and plant them in hills two feet apart. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

PUMPKIN.

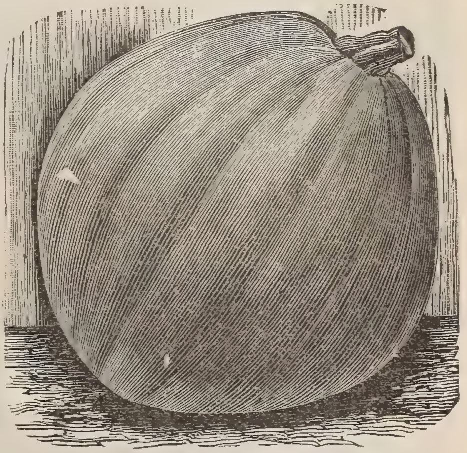
POTIRON (Fr.). KURBIS (Ger.). CALABAZA (Sp.).

Pumpkins should never be grown in the kitchen garden, as they will invariably mix with squashes, cucumbers, melons, or in fact the fruit of all vine seeds will be very much deteriorated and damaged by hybridization. Plant them in the field among corn, or compost heap; they will grow in any situation, and in any kind of soil.



Nantucket-Sugar Pumpkin.

Sugar, or Nantucket.—It is oblong or bell-shaped and ribbed, the outer color of the skin dark green, almost black. The flesh is orange; it is a splendid pie pumpkin. It keeps well through the Winter. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



Quaker Pie Pumpkin.

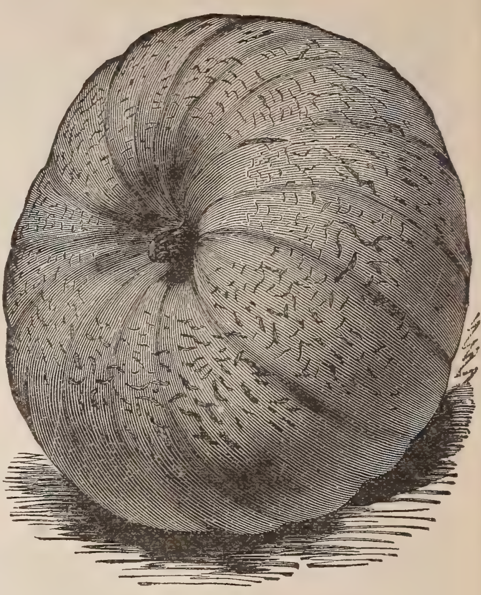
Quaker Pie.—A very distinct and desirable variety for Custards or Pies, for many years it has been in possession of a family of Quakers in Washington County, N. Y., where it became very celebrated for its very fine quality for that purpose; it is of a peculiar shape and unlike any other variety, being oval, and tapering towards each end, and of a creamy color both inside and out, flesh of fine grain, rich flavored and a good keeper, is entirely free from that coarse and stringy character so common to many varieties. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

King of Mammoths.—This variety is famous for the size of the Pumpkins it produces, which frequently weigh 150 pounds; is of a grayish yellow color, it is only cultivated for curiosity or exhibition purposes, as its flesh is coarse and stringy and only fit for stock feeding. Per packet, 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

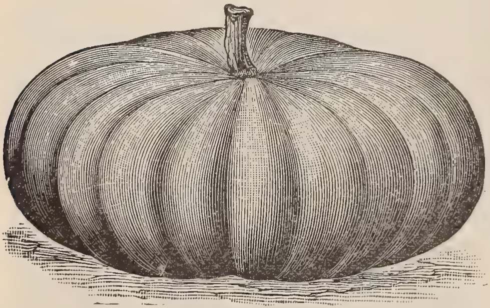
Connecticut Field is the common round variety cultivated by our farmers in their corn-fields, for stock feeding. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Of medium size, pear-shaped, color creamy-white, lightly striped with green, flesh thick, fine grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Hardy, very productive, and keeps sound until late in the Spring. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

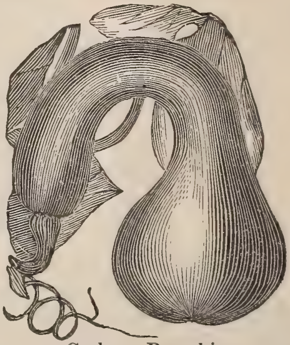
Jonathan.–A very large and desirable variety, resembling a Mammoth Crook-Neck Cushaw but more uniform in its formation and of a very attractive appearance. It is very prolific, flesh fine, clear and sweet, making it valuable for pies and other table uses. Its hard shell makes it an excellent keeper. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



King of Mammoths Pumpkin.



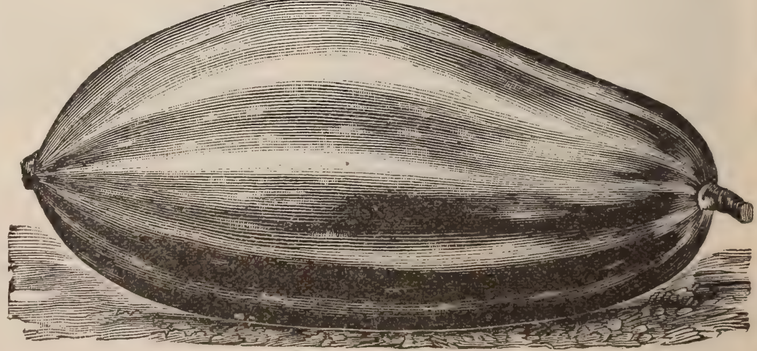
Cheese Pumpkin.



Cushaw Pumpkin.

Large Cheese is of a flattened shape, color bright orange, and can be used either for stewing or feeding to stock. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Cushaw Crook-Neck grows to a medium size; color, light yellow, and is the best variety for table use. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Dunkard Pumpkin.

Dunkard.—A fine Winter variety, which originated with the Dunkards of Pennsylvania with whom it is very celebrated for both its quality and the long period in which it remains perfect; specimens have been kept in good condition for two years; they are of oblong shape, and of a rich, deep orange color, slightly striped, flesh golden yellow and of rich flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

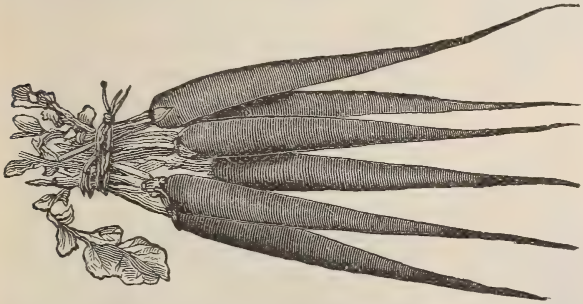
Mammoth Etamps.—A variety from France, frequently attaining 150 pounds in weight, of coarse quality, only desirable for its prodigious size. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

If you are a Gardener and are a large Purchaser of SEEDS, send for our GARDENERS' QUARTERLY PRICE LIST.

RADISH.

RADIS (Fr.). RADIES (Ger.). RABANITO (Sp.).

The Radish is one of our most popular vegetables, but it contains little or no nourishment, and should never be eaten unless young and crisp, as when they become old and pithy they are exceedingly unwholesome; as their tenderness entirely depends on the rapidity of their growth, the soil should therefore be light, rich, and finely pulverized; avoid a very great error which is frequently made in sowing too thick, as when such is the case they will form no bulb; they must therefore either be sown thinly or thinned out. To have a constant supply, a sowing should be made every ten days from early in Spring until the beginning of Summer; the soil should be very rich and finely pulverized. The early varieties can be sown broadcast, very early in the season, among crops of Peas, Beets, Onions, etc., if, however, not sown until late, they will invariably shoot to seed before forming any bulb.



Buist's Selected Early Long Scarlet Radish.

Buist's Selected Early Long Scarlet.—This improved strain of Long Scarlet Radish is regarded by our most extensive market gardeners, to be the finest stock they ever grew; for earliness, brilliancy of color and shortness of top it cannot be surpassed, and is the most profitable to grow for an early crop. Per oz., 15 cts, ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., $4.00; 10 lbs., $7.00; 25 lbs., $15.00.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—The most desirable for early forcing, or first sowing in the garden; it is of a bright scarlet color, and when grown on rich soil is very tender and brittle; do not sow in warm weather, as it will shoot to seed and form no bulb. It can also be sown early in the Fall for a late crop. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.25; 10 lbs., $4.00; 25 lbs., $8.75.

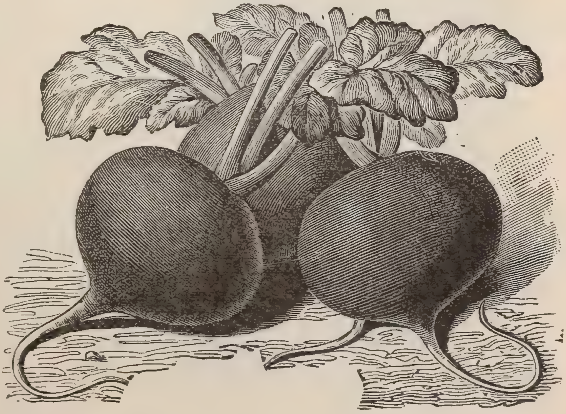
Early Scarlet Turnip.—A decided improvement both in earliness and brilliancy of color over the Red Turnip, and is especially reccommended to market gardeners. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts,; 5 lbs., $2.25; 10 lbs., $4.00; 25 lbs., $8.75.

Long Salmon. is of a lighter color than the Long Scarlet, but the same in every other respect, and should only be sown as an early crop. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

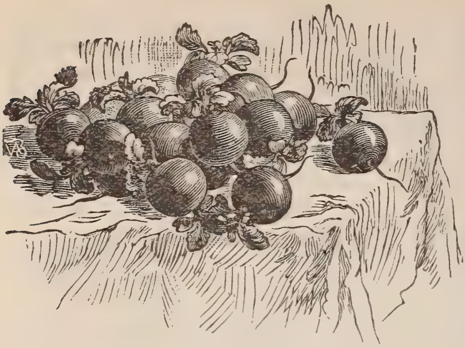
Wood's Early Frame.—In shape and color similar to Long Scarlet, though not quite so long; it is, however, fully ten days earlier, top small; a very desirable forcing variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Buist's Earliest Scarlet Turnip, or Scarlet Button.—A very beautiful variety, and a general favorite; of a brilliant scarlet color and is adapted for either forcing, or for early sowing in the garden, but will not stand the heat; it can also be sown early in the Fall for late crop. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., $4 50; 10 lbs, $8.00; 25 lbs., $17 50.

Non Plus Ultra.—This is of turnip shape of fine round form, bright scarlet color, of tender flesh and delicate flavor; its remarkably quick growth and very short top renders it one of the best for forcing. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

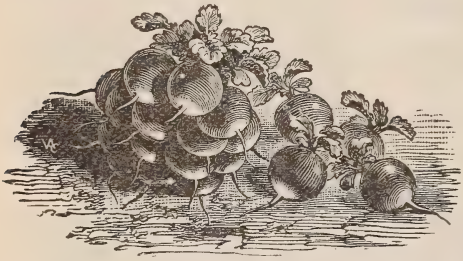


Buist's Earliest Scarlet Turnip Radish.



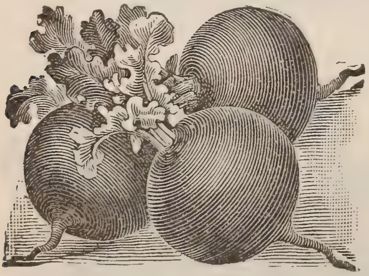
Lightning Scarlet Forcing Radish.

The Lightning Scarlet Forcing.—This is the earliest forcing variety in the world, ready for the table within three weeks from sowing; of turnip shape, of a bright scarlet color; flesh tender and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



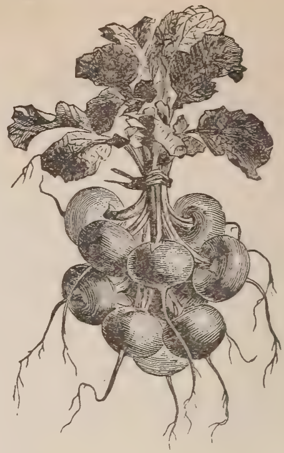
Early Scarlet White Tipped Turnip Radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful scarlet variety, of handsome shape, having a white-tipped tail, or root; very desirable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish.

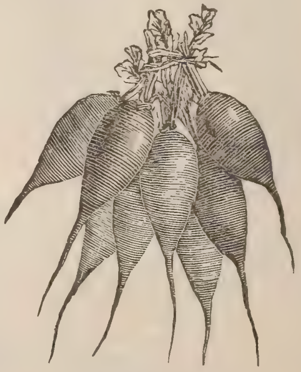
Early Scarlet Globe.—This very beautiful German variety, lately introduced has proved a very great favorite; it is of a brilliant scarlet color, of globe shape, short leaved and very early; remarkable, not only for its great beauty and its extreme earliness, but is one of the most salable varieties, as its very attractive appearance will always insure its sale. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Earliest Erfurt Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Earliest Erfurt Scarlet Turnip.—This is one of the earliest of all the Scarlet Turnip varieties. Of the deepest color, perfect shape, small foliage, and the best forcing radish. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., $1.00. 5 lbs., $4.00; 10 lbs., $7.00; 25 lbs, $15.00.

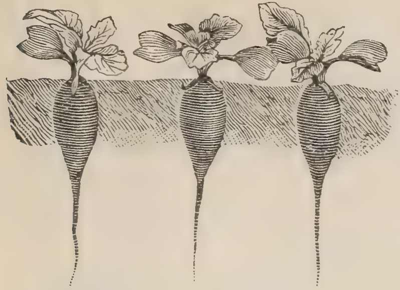
French Breakfast.—A very popular French variety, of very rapid growth; and one of the best varieties for early forcing; its form is oval; color, scarlet tipped with white, and small in size; it is also a beautiful variety for garnishing purposes. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Early Half Long Scarlet.

Early Scarlet Half-Long, or Demi-Long French.—The cultivation of this variety is confined to the French and German gardeners of this country, and regarded by them as the best early sort; it is of a half-long shape; of a bright scarlet color, and when grown quickly is quite tender and brittle; it is very desirable for early forcing, or for early sowing in the open air. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early White Turnip is the same as the Red Turnip, excepting its color. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts,



Earliest Carmine Olive Radish.

Earliest Carmine Olive, or Red Rocket.—This variety is the earliest and most attractive of the Olive shaped class, it is of a beautiful carmine color, of perfect shape, exceedingly dwarf foliage, and is a startler in its earliness, as in 20 to 25 days the Radishes are ready for the table. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts ; lb., 80 cts.

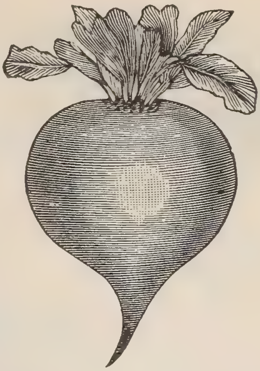
Golden Perfection.–We lately introduced this the finest strain of all the early Summer turnip radishes, having been a selection made for the past three years from the Yellow Summer. Its improvement consists in its earliness, its size, perfection of form, brilliancy of its golden color and fine flavor. It will be found a profitable market variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Early White Box.—This is one of the very best varieties for either forcing, cold-frame culture or for early sowing in the open ground. They are of the most perfect form, of a paper-white color, very mild, of pleasant flavor and exceedingly early. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Buist's Early Short White Forcing.—This is a remarkable variety for early forcing or cold-frame culture; is of oval shape and snow white, producing very large roots, and very early; it is one of the best varieties for market gardeners. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

White Summer Strasburg.—This is a very desirable early summer variety, of an oblong tapering shape, and of pure white color; is exceedingly crisp and tender; it forms its roots very quickly, and can be sown throughout the Summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well; it is a very popular variety in the Paris markets and is rapidly becoming one of our most salable varieties here. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 60 cts.

Buist's Yellow Summer Turnip, or Golden Globe.—This variety originated with us some years since by repeated selections made of the brightest color and most perfect formed roots from the ordinary Yellow Summer. It has become very popular, and the demand for it always exceeds the supply. The Golden Globe offered by some cultivators is **Buist's Yellow Summer, with a new name.** Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



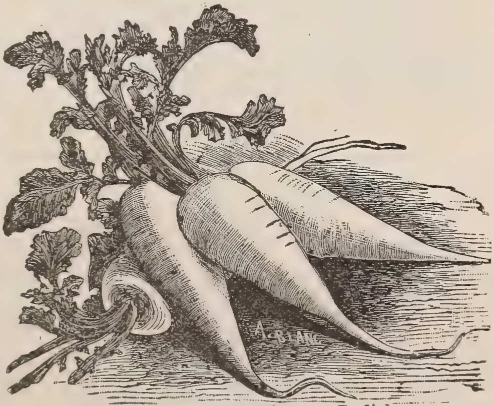
Buist's Yellow Summer Turnip Radish.

Yellow Summer Turnip.—This variety will stand the heat, and can be sown quite late; it is a general favorite with market gardeners; is sometimes called the Mulatto Radish; flesh very crisp and tender. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped.—A very popular variety among the French and Germans; is of a half-long or oval shape, bright scarlet color; and well adapted for either forcing, or for early sowing in the garden. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts ; lb., 75 cts.

Round Black Spanish (WINTER).—This variety is sown about the last of Summer, for Fall and Winter use; grows to a good size, of an oval shape, is quite solid, and if stored in pits, or packed away in sand, can be used the entire Winter. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

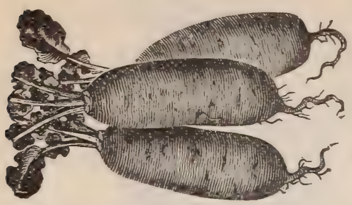
Early White Italian Summer.—A very remarkable early white Summer radish, producing roots of twice the size of the ordinary variety, oval in shape, solid, crisp and tender; will stand longer than any other variety before shooting to seed. As a market radish it has no superior. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



White Summer Strasburg Radish.

Chinese Rose (WINTER).—This variety has become very popular with our market gardeners; it is of half-long shape, pink color, and flesh as solid as an apple; it has not that strong flavor which is peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally as well; it should be sown during August The White China only differs from this variety in its color. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 25 cts ; lb., 75 cts.

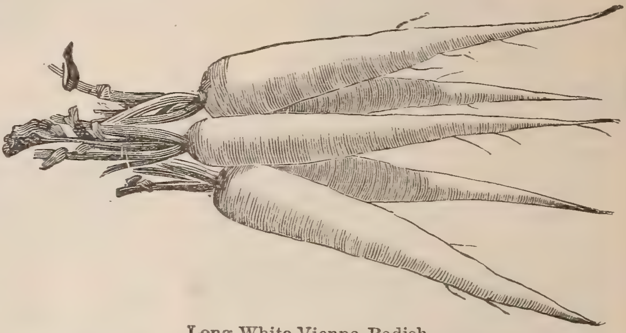
White Summer Turnip is of an oval shape, white skin, and green top; is very solid, and stands the heat equal to the Yellow Summer, but is not as popular. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb , 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



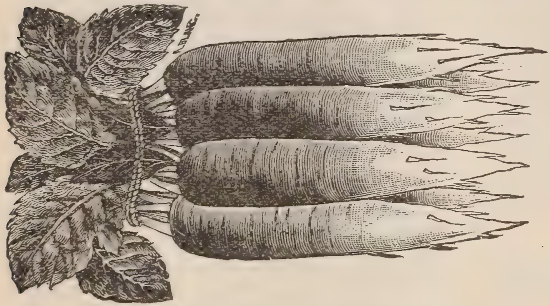
Chinese Rose Winter Radish.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger Radish. This new variety is the finest Long White Radish in cultivation It is beautiful in shape, both skin and flesh are pure snow white, crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. A very salable variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Buist's Early Long White.—The same as the Early Long Scarlet, in form and earliness, but pure white. It is of fine flavor, and when grown on rich soil is very tender and brittle. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



Long White Vienna Radish.



Improved Chartier Radish.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd.—One of the most distinct varieties Color, scarlet at top, shaded to pink at centre, and white at tip. It will keep crisp, tender and retain a mild and pleasant flavor for two months They retain their good quality for table use for a long time. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb , 60 cts.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE (Fr.). RHABARBER (Ger.). RUIBARBO (Sp.).

Very familiarly known as the Pie-Plant; the footstalk is the portion that is used, and is the first article of the season from the garden; it is now cultivated to a great extent, and indispensable wherever it is known. Sow the seed early in the Spring, in rows one foot apart, on rich ground; the second year after planting, they can be removed, in Autumn, to the permanent spot allotted for them; plant the roots two feet apart each way, in ground that is well enriched, at least two feet deep. No reliance can be placed on the seeds producing the identical variety. Rhubarb can be cured for Winter use by cutting the stalks into small pieces; string them, and expose to the sun until perfectly dry; after which hang them in a dry place until wanted.

Linnæus, Victoria and Mammoth are the most desirable varieties, producing fine large stalks Per oz., 15 cts ; 4 oz , 50 cts.; lb , $1 75. Rhubarb Roots, 15 cts each ; per dozen, $1.50 ; per 100, $10.00.

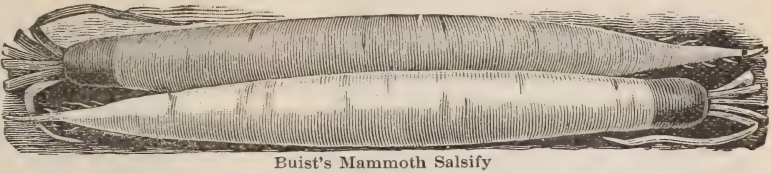
SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS (Fr.). HAFERWURZEL (Ger.). SALSIFI BLANCO (Sp.)

Very generally known as the Oyster Plant; the roots are boiled like Carrots or Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small flat balls, dipped in a batter, and fried like oysters, of which their flavor greatly partakes Sow the seed in drills eight inches apart, and when up, thin them out to three inches apart in the row; those for Winter use should be taken up before severe frost, and stored the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

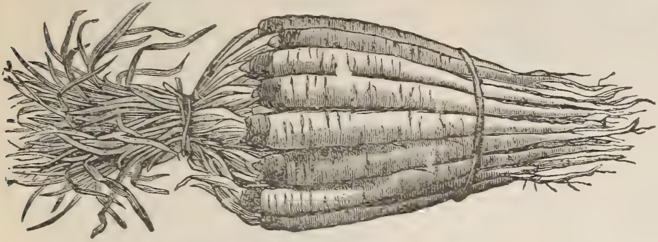
American Grown.—This is the common stock usually sold; the roots it produces are, however, only half the size of Buist's Mammoth. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Imported Seed.—There is nothing to recommend this stock but cheapness; the roots are very thin. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.



Buist's Mammoth Salsify

Buist's Mammoth Salsify. This will be found a great improvement over the ordinary variety. The roots are of double the size, less stringy in its nature and more delicate in flavor. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Sandwich Island Mammoth Salsify.

Sandwich Island.—A variety lately introduced from the Sandwich Islands, celebrated for its large size; it has almost entirely superceeded the old White French variety. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

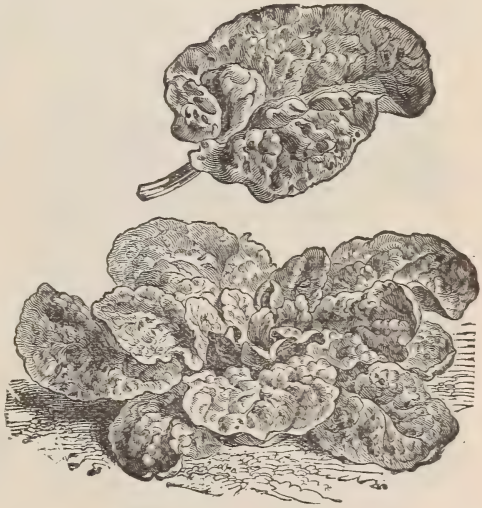
SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.). SPINAT (Ger.). ESPINACA (Sp.).

For an early Summer crop, sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin out to two inches in the row; the soil should be in fine order, as rich ground produces large leaves. For Winter and early Spring crops, sow either broadcast or in drills, about the end of August, and again about the middle of September; as soon as severe weather sets in, cover the bed with straw or leaves, which should be raked off early in the Spring.

Buist's Perfection Curled Savoy Leaved.—This variety has reached its present high standard from repeated selections of most perfect curled plants. It is a strain that produces a strong growth of leaves, which are more curled, crimped or blistered than any other variety, and also stands longer without shooting to seed, a very important requisite. It possesses all the perfections that could be desired by a market-gardener in a Spinach for a popular and desirable crop. It is sold under our seal, in packages, cartoons, and in leaded-sealed sacks, to be had only from our house or through the merchant who handles our seeds. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., at 35 cts.; 10 lbs., at 30 cts.; 25 lb., at 25 cts. per lb.

American Curled Savoy Leaved.—This is one of the finest of the curled varieties; is a selection made for its extra-curled or thickly crimped foliage. As a market variety it is very desirable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts., 5 lbs., at 35 cts.; 10 lbs., at 30 cts.; 25 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb.



Buist's Perfection Curled Spinach.

Norfolk Savoy Leaved.—This variety is extensively sown in the market garden districts of Virginia, especially in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the leaves are well curled or blistered and is a very desirable variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., at 35 cts.; 10 lbs., at 30 cts.; 25 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb.

Round Savoy Leaved.—This is a popular variety; the leaves are curled, and quite large; it is not, however, as hardy as the Prickly, but in this vicinity it stands very well. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 4(10 lbs., at 30 cts.; 25 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb.

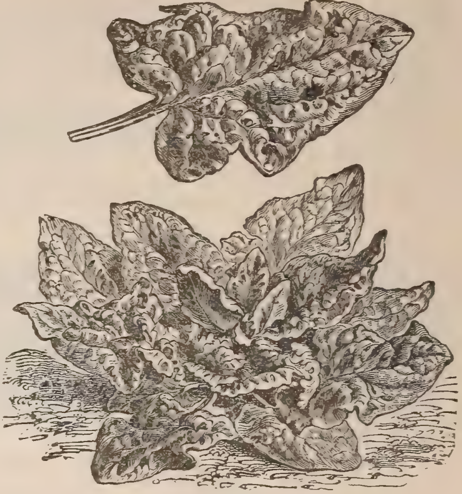
Broad-Leaved Flanders.—This is a much stronger growing variety than the Round; producing large, broad, thick leaves, which are more succulent and quite as hardy. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

New Thick-Leaved.—A variety producing a remarkable thick leaf, slightly crimped and quite desirable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Enkhuizen Long Standing.—A variety celebrated for the long period in which it remains perfect, without shooting to seed, and for this reason is especially recommended for Spring sowing. Per oz , 10 cts.; ¼ lb.; 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., at 35 cts.; 10 lbs., at 30 cts ; 25 lbs , at 25 cts.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy Leaved. This is an old and well known variety which is exceedingly popular in all sections of this country and is especially recommended for Early Winter use, the leaves are beautifully crimped or blistered and of a very dark green color. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., at 35 cts.; 10 lbs., at 30 cts.; 25 lbs., at 25 cts. per lb.

Prickly-Seeded.-This variety will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of straw or leaves, and is generally sown in the Eastern and Western States; it is not as tender or as desirable as either the Round-Leaved or Flanders. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 40 cts.

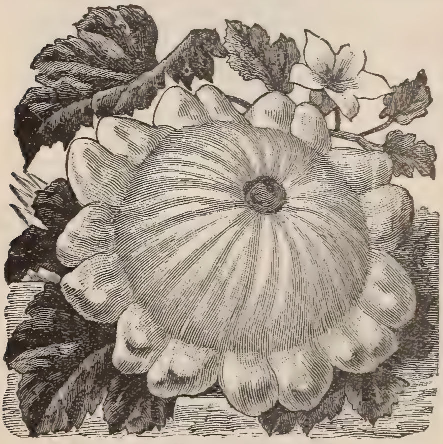


Long Standing Spinach.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.). KURBISS (Ger.). CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.).

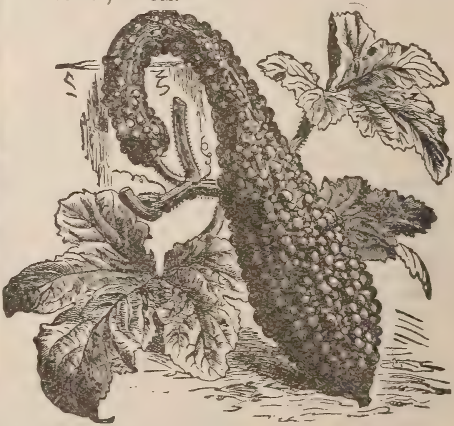
About the last of Spring, or as soon as the ground becomes warm, plant in hills about three feet apart, six seeds to a hill; when up thin them out, leaving three of the strongest plants. When they are making their appearance, they are liable to be destroyed by a striped bug; to prevent this, they should be dusted two or three times with a mixture of one-third guano and two-thirds plaster; apply it early in the morning, while the dew is on them. They should be grown as far apart as possible from all other cucurbitaceous plants, so as to prevent their hybridizing.



Mammoth White Bush Squash.

Mammoth White Bush.—This variety is of recent introduction, and is a selection made from the Early White Bush; the improvement consists in the size of the Squashes it produces, which measure from 12 to 15 inches across, in every other respect it is identical with the old variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan, is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort, it is the variety that is grown the most extensively for market and for shipping purposes. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.: lb., 60 cts.

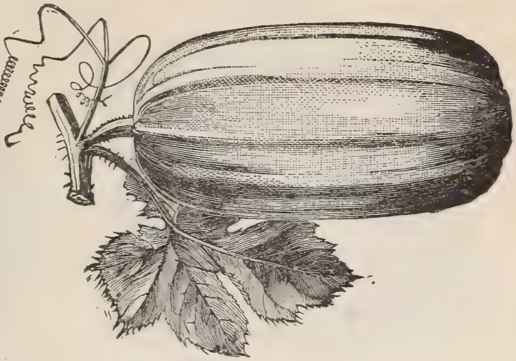


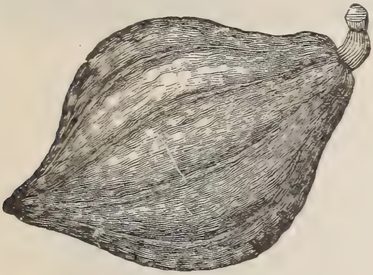
Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.—This variety which is so highly recommended is a very great improvement over the old variety in the enormous size and great beauty of its Squashes, as their very attractive appearance commands the highest figure and prompt sales; it is of a beautiful golden color, covered with warty excresences, and measure from 1½ to 2 feet in length. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

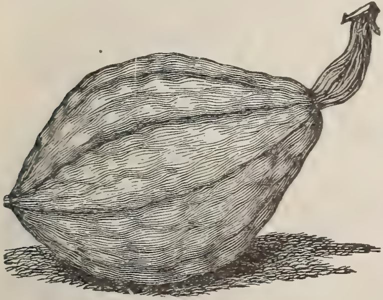
London Vegetable Marrow.—This is a very popular variety in Europe, and is gradually gaining favor in this country; it produces a succession of crops throughout the Summer; it is of a dry nature, and is superior in flavor to all other Summer Squashes; its color is of a creamy white, and is quite a strong grower. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Perfect Gem.—Equally desirable either as a Summer or Winter Squash. The Squashes are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin, smooth shell, slightly ribbed. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts.


London Vegetable Marrow Squash.

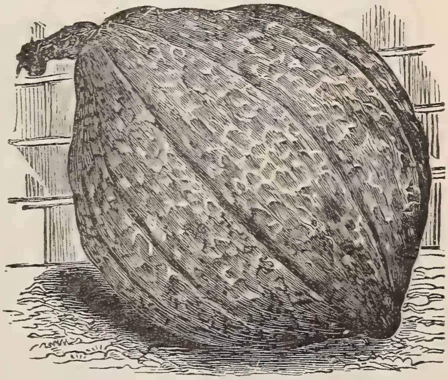

Hubbard Squash.

The Hubbard cannot be too highly extolled as a Winter Squash; it boils smooth and dry, is of very rich quality, and keeps as solid as a rock. It is more popular with private growers than any other variety, but as a market sort it can never excel the Boston Marrow. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz , 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.


Boston Marrow Squash.

Boston Marrow.—Is the favorite Winter Squash of the Eastern States; it is of fine flavor, and a good keeper; the Boston markets are completely stocked with this variety during the Fall and Winter months; a stranger is very liable to be impressed with the idea that the Bostonians live entirely on Squashes. Per oz., 10 cts.; 4 oz., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

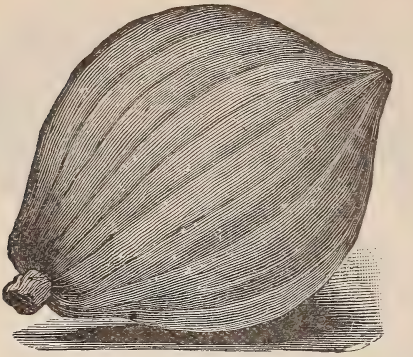
Golden Custard Bush.—A valuable new variety, which exceeds in size any of the scalloped sorts, frequently attaining a diameter of 2 feet. The color is a dark, rich golden yellow, and of fine quality. It grows in bush form, and is wonderfully productive. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb , 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.


Buist's Improved Marrow Squash.

Buist's Improved Marrow is an improvement on the Boston Marrow, but similar to it in form; is more productive and of better flavor; for custards it cannot be surpassed, and keeps perfectly sound until late in Spring; wherever it has been introducd it becomes a general favorite. Per oz., 20 cts.; 4 oz., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

White Pine-Apple.—A very remarkably formed, entirely distinct and desirable variety; can be planted either as an early Summer crop, or later for Winter use; keeps remarkably well, and one of the finest for pies and custards; its flavor is very similar to that of a cocoanut. Per oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Pike's Peak.—In color pale green, shell very hard and flinty, though thin. We regard the Pikes Peak without the slightest doubt as the sweetest, driest and best of all late Squashes. It is destined to become very popular—A high authority says: "The Hubbard has at last met a competitor." The weight ranges from eight to eleven pounds. It ripens with the Hubbard, and is more prolific, a long keeper and a good shipper. Per oz., 10 cts ; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



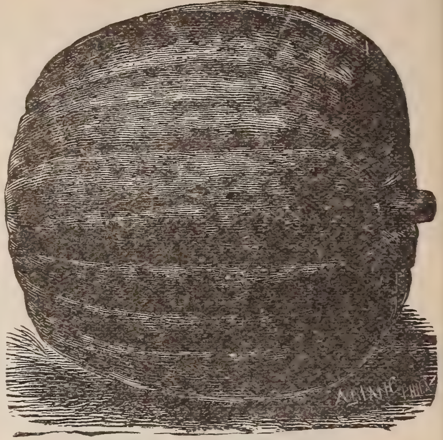
Orange Marrow Squash.

Orange Marrow.—This is the earliest of all the Winter varieties. Its distinctive feature and the one which will give it the greatest and most wide-spread popularity, is its earliness, it is at least ten days earlier than any other long-keeping sort. It grows as long as the Hubbard, and is of as good quality. It is in season from September to January, and is the most salable kind during this period in market; this is owing to its smooth and handsome shape, good size and creamy orange skin. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 60 cts.

Butman.—A Winter variety, possessing all the good qualities of the Hubbard, but of a very distinct color, being of a grassy-green, intermixed with white; it has a very thick shell, and is thick meated; flesh is of a light salmon color, and is dry, sweet and delicious. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts ; lb., 60 cts.

Marblehead.—Another new variety of the Hubbard type, has a very thick and hard shell, with remarkable good keeping qualities; is of a dry, sweet and delicious flavor. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Fordhook.—A new and valuable variety of Winter Squash, recently introduced and highly recommended for its fine quality, and is a fine keeper; its *skin is so very thin and delicate* that the Squashes are prepared for the table by simply cutting in half lengthwise and *cooking skin and all* at any time throughout the Winter; another desirable feature is that the Squashes can be used during the Summer at any stage of their growth; Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



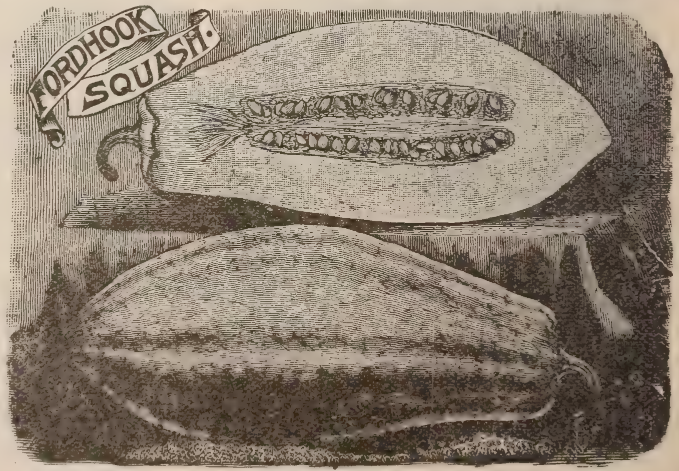
Mammoth Chili Squash.

Mammoth Chili.—The largest of all Squashes, often attaining a weight of 200 pounds, without losing its fine shape and good quality. The flesh is very thick, of a bright orange color, and keeps well throughout the Winter. It is very productive, and will be found very profitable for stock feeding, while its rich, fine flavored flesh ensures its value for all other purposes. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb , $1.25.

Yellow Summer Crook Neck is a popular variety in the East, but cultivated to a very limited extent elsewhere; is of a bright yellow color, and very much warted; is by no means equal to the Early Bush in quality, although preferred by many to that variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

SEEDS IN PACKETS.

We sell 25 Five cent Packets for $1.00.
" " 50 " " " " 1.88.
" " 15 Ten " " " 1.00.
" " 50 " " " " 3.25.



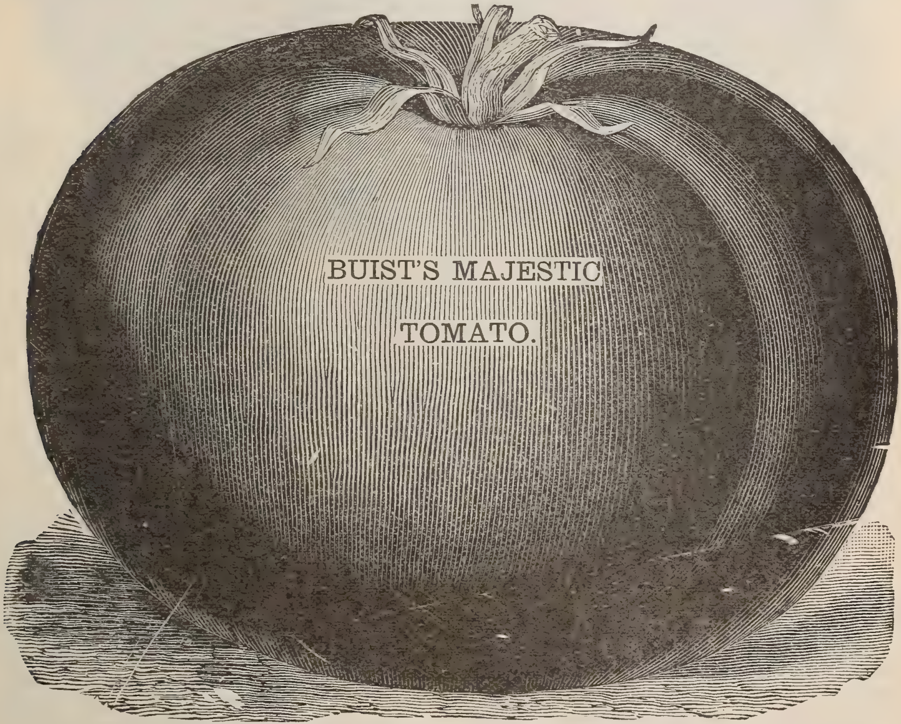
Fordhook Winter Squash.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.). LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.). TOMATE (Sp.).

Fifty years ago this vegetable was considered unfit for the table; and now there are none more popular; thousands of acres are annually grown in this vicinity, and thousands of baskets of them are daily sold throughout the Summer season in our markets. It is a point of good gardening to have this dish early; to accomplish which, sow in a spent, mild hot-bed early in Spring, and air freely in fine weather; when the young plants are three inches high, transplant them into another frame, to remain there until planted out, this will make them stronger and more stocky; for a late crop sow the seeds in a very warm spot of the garden, and cover them at night or during cold weather with boards; when the weather becomes mild and pleasant, transplant them in a sheltered part of the garden facing south or southeast; as the plants advance, support them with a few branches, or tie them up to stakes.

The earliest plants should have their tops pinched off as soon as they have set their fruit, which will cause them to ripen eariler. It is also a very good plan to plant a few plants in flower-pots or boxes, very early in the season, and place them near the glass in a green-house, or even on a window-sill; keep them well watered to encourage their growth until the weather becomes settled; then transplant them to the garden; this will greatly increase their earliness. Most cultivators allow their Tomato vines to grow wild and support themselves; they, perhaps, have never given it a thought, that, by training and properly pruning them, they will not only increase their productiveness, but the fruit will ripen better and be of much finer quality. This is really the case; besides, it looks more orderly and much prettier to train or support them. There has been no vegetable so highly improved as the Tomato. The old varieties are to-day valueless in comparison with those of recent introduction.



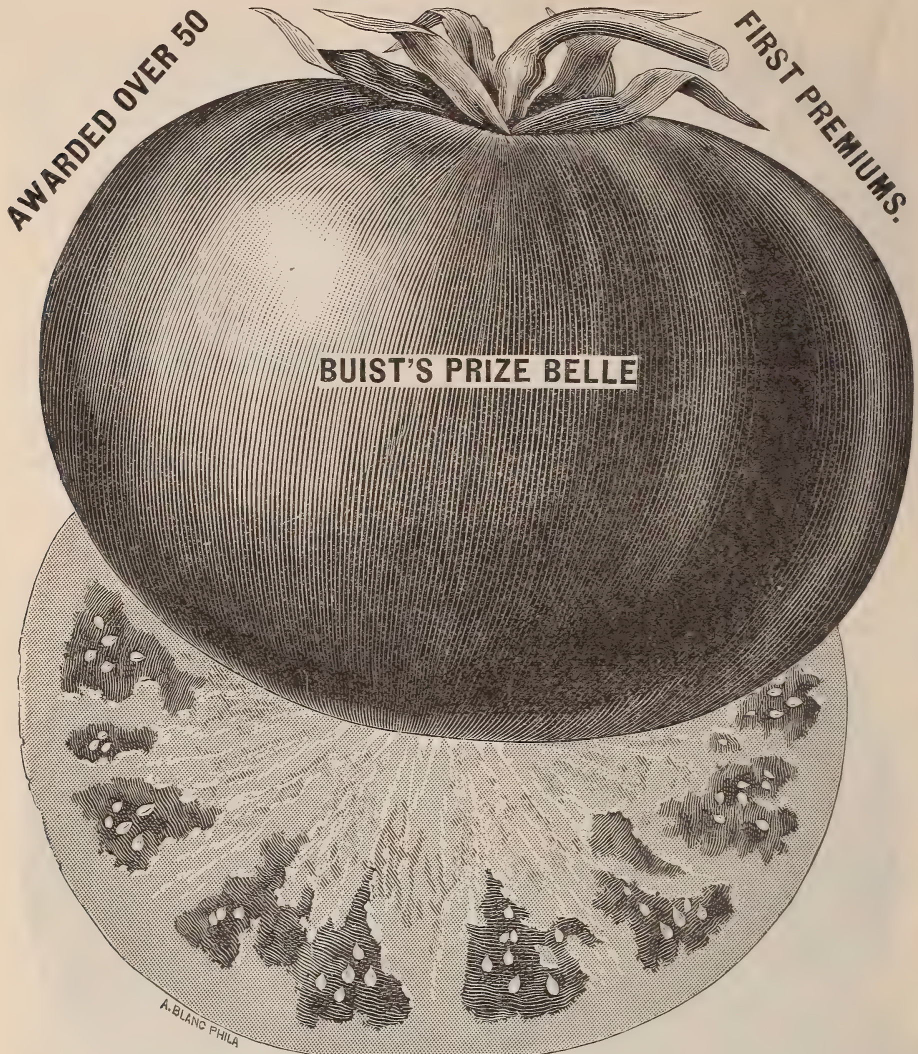
THE MAJESTIC TOMATO.

The Largest and Finest Variety Known.

Weighing from 1½ to 2 lbs. each.

This new variety which we have lately introduced, after years of selection, is without doubt the largest and finest ever offered to the public; most of the mammoth sorts frequently grow rough and knotty, but the Majestic is as regular in form as if each fruit was modeled. Besides its immense size, it is as solid as an apple and almost seedless, is of a beautiful scarlet color and exceedingly attractive in appearance. Another great feature which strongly recommends it, it is entirely free from cracking, ripens uniformly, is the earliest of all the large fruiting sorts, as a market variety it is unequalled, and for private use it eclipses all. Sold only in our sealed packets of 50 seeds.

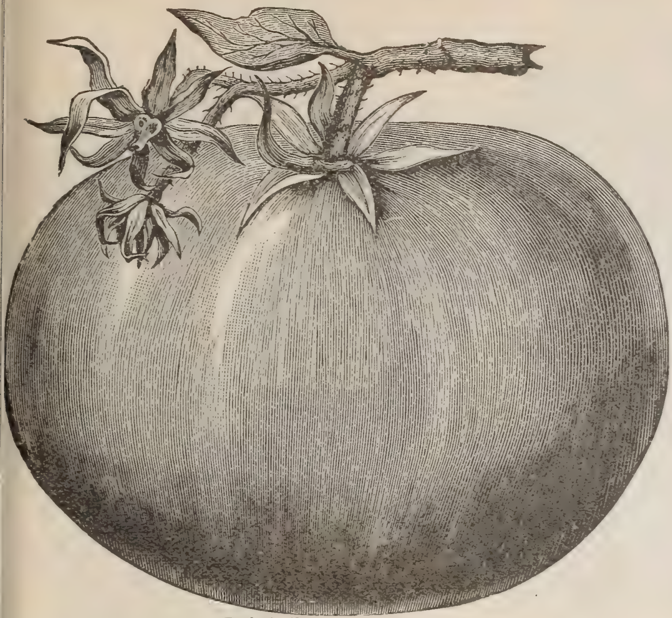
Price per packet, 25 cts., or 5 packets for $1.00. 25 packets, $4.50, 50 packets, $8.00.



BUIST'S PRIZE BELLE TOMATO.

Buist's Belle.—With the exception of our Majestic this is the largest and best of all varieties (weighing 1½ pounds) of the most perfect form. It is a hybrid of the famous Beauty, introduced by us a few years since, which was universally acknowledged as the largest and best variety known, having been awarded first prize wherever exhibited. The Belle is earlier than the Beauty, and still larger in size, many specimens weighing the past season 1½ pounds each, and as solid as an apple, of a beautiful bright scarlet color, free from crack, and remaining perfect on the vine longer than any other variety. There has been no sort ever introduced that has given such perfect satisfaction, and proved such a favorite, as the Belle; in fact, we cannot see how any further improvement can be made on the Tomato, as it possesses not only the largest size, but the greatest solidity, finest flavor, smallest quantity of seeds, richness of color and shipping qualities unequalled. Per oz., 50 cts.; 4 oz., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; or seed saved from selected fruit, per packet, 25 cts , or 5 packets for \$1.00.

Livingston's Favorite.—A very desirable variety introduced by A. W. Livingston, of Ohio, the introducer of the famous Acme and Paragon. Is one of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season. It is very polific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping long distances. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Buist's Beauty Tomato.

Buist's Beauty.—A variety introduced by us a few years since, which has proved to be one of the best and most popular varieties known. We annually grow fifty acres of Tomatoes especially for seed, and have made the improvement of all our stocks a special study; the "Beauty" originated on our Rosedale farm from a cross made between the Paragon and the Livingston Perfection. Its important features are solidity, large size, perfect shape, desirable color (which is brilliant scarlet), evenness of ripening without crack or wrinkle, freeness of core, and its few seeds. As a profitable market variety it has no superior. Per oz., 40cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

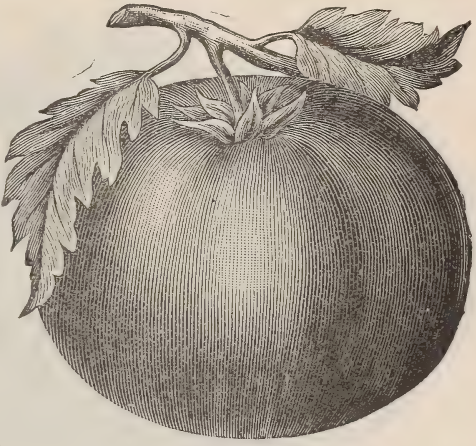
Livingstone's Beauty.—This variety is exceedingly popular and very attractive in appearance, and ripens with the Acme, of a rich glossy crimson color, with a slight tinge of purple, of handsome form, solid and stands transportation well. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Livingstone's Perfection.—A very desirable early variety, of comparatively recent introduction, which is more largely grown than any of its class. The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid, and rich in flavor. The skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it very attractive in appearance. Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Livingstone's Stone.—This variety is recommended for a main crop, is of large size, bright scarlet color, very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon-shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded with very uniform specimens of fruit. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb, 75 cts.: lb., $2.50.

Paragon or Queen.—A very popular variety; color bright crimson; smooth, solid, of excellent flavor; bears transportation well; very productive; an excellent market variety. Per oz, 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Ignotum.—A variety of recent introduction worthy of general cultivation. The fruit is very uniform in size and shape, rather flat and bright red in color. It is very prolific, and though not (as some claim) a first early variety, it is valuable in all other respects. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., $2.00.



Livingstone's Beauty Tomato.

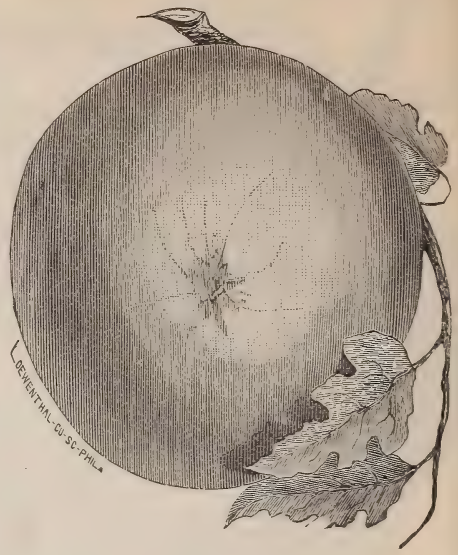
Dwarf Champion.—One of the most distinct and valuable Tomatoes of recent introduction, Dwarf, stiff habit, scarcely needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color, same as Acme. Is perfectly round and smooth, of medium size. Per oz., 25 cts,; ¼ lb, 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Cardinal.—A variety that possesses many desirable features; color brilliant cardinal red; fruit solid, of good size, and productive. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

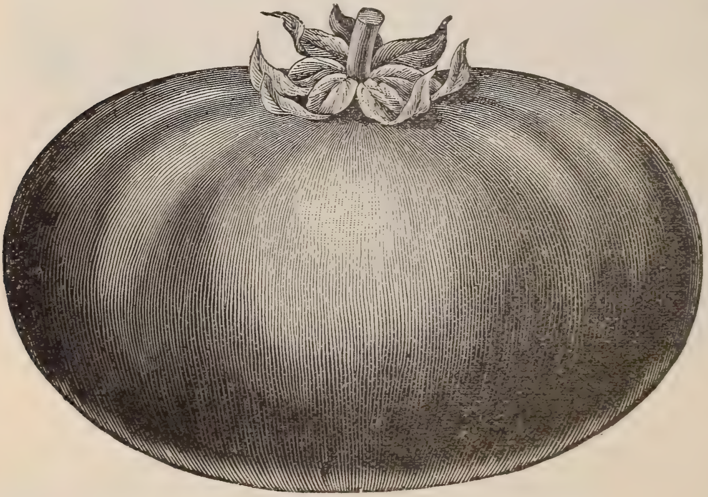
The Acme.—This celebrated variety is of an entirely distinct character, and has become very popular; it is perfection in its BEAUTY, SOLIDITY and EARLINESS, and has good carrying qualities, a very important requisite for a desirable market variety; it is also well adapted for Southern culture, and one of the best to grow for Northern market. The plants are of a strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, large enough for any use, form perfect, round, slightly depressed at the ends, very smooth; color a glossy dark red, with a sort of purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time; bears continuously until frost; delicious in flavor, has no green core, and but few seeds; unequalled for canning, preserving or slicing. Per oz., 25 cts., ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Early Smooth Red is one of the oldest varieties, quite early, of medium size, of apple-shape, and bright scarlet color. Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Early Optimus.—Resembles Livingstone's Favorite in general appearance, but is more uniform in size, and very early. The large, handsome Tomatoes are borne in clusters of three to five; of a bright crimson-scarlet. Per oz , 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.


LOEWENTHAL-CO-SC-PHIL.

Acme Tomato.



Turner's Hybrid or Mikado Tomato.

Turner's Hybrid or Mikado.—This is one of the very finest varieties ever introduced, and is entirely distinct from any other in both its fruit and foliage; the latter is whole or entire like the potato and not cut or serrated as in all other varieties. The color of the fruit is a purplish-red like that of the Acme or Essex Hybrid; it is of very large size, averaging from ¾ to 1½ lbs. We do not regard it as a desirable variety for market. Per oz.,25cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2 00.

Large, or Mammoth Red.—This is a large, coarse-formed variety; very uneven and knotty, and is later in ripening than the former. Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

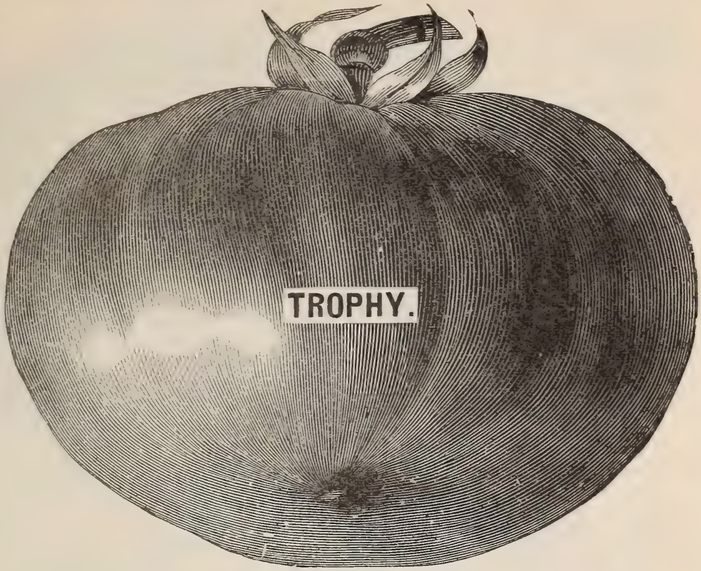
Early Conqueror.—Is an early and very popular variety, quite productive, producing fruit about three inches in diameter, and ripening it very evenly and regularly. Per oz., 25 cts ; ¼ lb., 60 cts ; lb., $2.00.

Early Canada Victor.—A recently introduced variety from Canada; is very early, producing large, handsome fruit. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

The Tilden.—This was the pioneer of all the present improved varieties; it became very popular throughout the entire country, both with market gardeners and private growers; color bright scarlet, of very perfect form, entirely free from all inequalities; produces abundantly; since the introduction of so many improved varieties, it is now but seldom grown. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts ; lb , $2.00.

Large Yellow is similar to the Large Red in shape, but more solid in flesh; it is an excellent variety for slicing. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Red Pear, or Plum Shaped.—Varieties producing their fruit in clusters; desirable for preserving or pickling purposes. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb.; $2.50.



Buist's Selected Trophy Tomato.

Buist's Selected Trophy.–The popularity of the Trophy is equal that of any other variety, and will always be regarded with great favor by all growers. Our selection, represented by our illustration, is seed saved from selected specimens, and cannot fail in producing handsome, well-formed, and desirable fruit; this variety is noted for its solidity and beauty. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb, 75 cts.; lb, $2 50.

Essex Hybrid.--This variety is a strain of the Acme, is quite early, possessing many good qualities, and is the first of its type to ripen. Fruit is of medium size, very solid, and in color is purplish pink. Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Golden Trophy.—A sport from the well-known Trophy; of a beautiful light yellow, occasionally faintly streaked with red; a desirable acquisition for preserving as well as for the table. Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Yellow Plum.—Shape uniformly oval, and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; used for preserves. Per oz, 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts. lb., 2.50.

TURNIP.

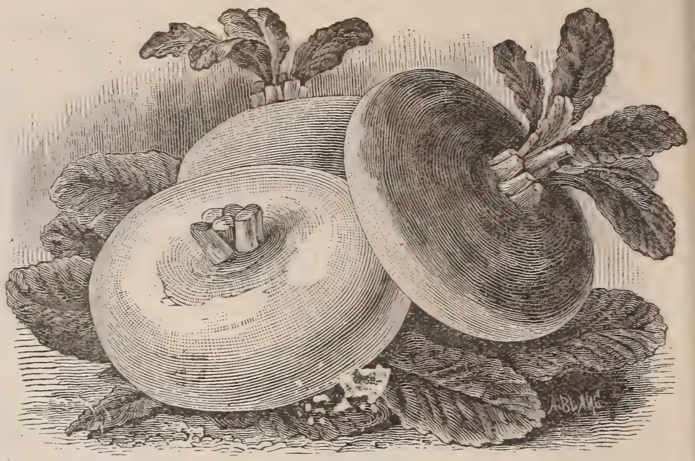
NAVET (Fr.). HERBST RUBE (Ger.). NABO (Sp.).

The cultivation of the Turnip in this country, is greatly on the increase and is always a very desirable and profitable crop to grow, is of the easiest culture, but requires good, deep, rich soil, and should be sown before or after a rain, while the ground is moist, as on the strength of the early growth will depend in a great measure the success of the crop. The fly is very destructive to the Turnip crop, especially during warm, dry weather, and frequently they will eat off an entire field as fast as the young plants make their appearance; the best plan is to sow an abundance of seed, at the rate of two pounds to the acre, and if the plants are too thick in the drills, thin them out by hoeing, or with a light harrow if sown broadcast. As soon as the plants form their rough leaves, they are safe from the attacks of the fly; but should the crop be destroyed, loosen or harrow the ground immediately, and re-sow at once. A dusting of plaster on the plants as they appear will frequently prevent such attacks. For an early Summer crop, sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Red Top (strap-leaved) very early in Spring, in good, rich soil, either broadcast or in drills one foot apart; when the plants are up, thin them out to about four inches apart. For a general Fall crop, sow late in Summer or early Autumn, the flat, strap-leaved varieties broadcast, and the large, round varieties in drills. Ruta Baga or Swede should be sown in July, and always in drills twenty inches apart, and the plants thinned out to stand six inches, as the plants grow ridge up to them, otherwise they will form no bulbs. A seed sower should always be used for sowing Turnip seed in drills. Select the Model Drill as it is the best.

Wintering Turnips.—Turnips may be kept perfectly sound until Spring by being taken up about the first of November or before severe frost sets in. Cut the leaves off to about half an inch of the bulb; collect the latter and put them in a dry pit or cellar; cover with straw, and earth over all. Thus protected they will be found fresh and perfect until February; the Swede will be fit for the table until April. Those for Spring use can be pitted out of doors in a dry situation, piling them in a conical form, and covering them with three inches of straw, and a foot or eighteen inches of earth, which will be ample protection. When opened in Spring, these will be found to have nearly all the flavor of being fresh from the field.

Extra Early Purple-Top Munich.—A distinct and handsome variety; with a bright purplish-red top; very desirable. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Early Snow Ball.—An early, white, round-formed variety, sweet and tender when small, but pithy when full grown. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved) Turnip.
Early Red, or Purple Top (Strap-Leaved) Turnip.
The most popular varieties for sowing broadcast.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).–This is the earliest variety known, and can be sown either broadcast or in drills; it is, without exception, the best and most popular sort for either table use or for market; is of a beautiful flat form, of pure white color, and of a delicate, mild flavor; it produces bulbs entirely free from small roots and with long, narrow strap-leaves growing erect, which permits close culture. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lb., $2.00; 10 lb., $3.50; 25 lb., $7.50.

Red, or Purple-Top (Strap-Leaved).—A variety of the easiest culture, and a general favorite with all; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good-sized bulbs, in a favorable season, in about seven or eight weeks from sowing; it is of a perfectly flat form, with a small tap root, and a bright purple top; the leaves are short and narrow, growing erect from the bulb; it is a fine table variety, and excellent for feeding stock. This and the White Flat Dutch are the most popular of all the varieties. We annually grow from 150 to 200 acres of this seed to supply the demand. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lb., $2.00; 10 lb., $3.50; 25 lb., $7.50.

Large Red Top White Globe.—This variety is of the same habit, color and form as Buist's Mammoth, but the roots it produces are very much smaller in size, it was from this variety that the Mammoth originated by the careful selection of the largest and finest formed roots. Per oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cts; 5 lbs, $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $7.50.

Large White Globe.—A variety grown exclusively for stock feeding; should be used in the Fall or early Winter, as it becomes pithy before Spring; is one of the most productive kinds; in good rich soil the bulbs will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight; it is of a globe shape; flesh and skin white; the tops or leaves are inclined to make a strong growth. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $7.50.

Pomeranean White Globe.—This is a very handsome and popular variety, selected from the White Globe, from which it differs only in the size and beauty of its roots. It is especially adapted for the Southern States. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lb., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $7.50.

Early White Egg, is an early variety, introduced a few years since; pure white; of egg shape; quite desirable. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb, 60 cts.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan (Strap-Leaved).—This new foreign variety is the earliest strap-leaved in cultivation; flesh pure white, purple-top, of flat form and excellent quality; highly recommended. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Snow-White Globe.—This is one of the most beautiful formed varieties known, of pure snow-white color, and almost as round as a ball; a very desirable and productive early market variety; is far superior to the White Globe for a general crop. Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb, 20 cts.; lb, 50 cts.

Large Green Globe.—A large, round, white-fleshed variety, with a green top, very productive. Per oz, 10 cts; ¼ lb, 20 cts.; lb, 50 cts.

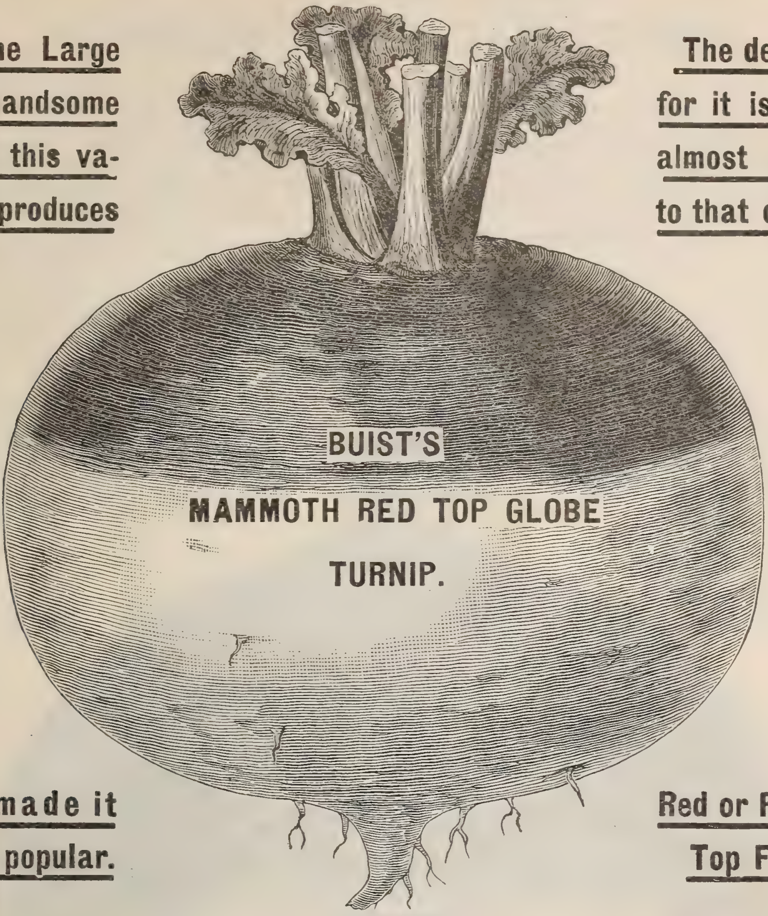
Large White Norfolk.—There is very little distinction between this and the White Globe they are both equally as productive, and as desirable for stock feeding. Per oz., Per oz, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cts

Sweet German, or White French.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Ruta Baga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnips. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Amber Globe.—This is a very beautiful formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh, and attractive color; it keeps well, and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Large Yellow Globe.—This is very similar to the Robertson's Golden Ball; flesh pale yellow, very solid and keeps well; grows to a medium size and is an excellent table variety. Per oz.; 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cts.

The Large and handsome roots this variety produces has made it very popular.



The demand for it is now almost equal to that of the Red or Purple Top Flat.

Buist's Mammoth Red-Top White Globe.—This is one of the most valuable and most salable varieties now grown, it is of globe shape, flesh pure white, with a red or purple top, and of very rapid growth; it is of the same character and habit as the Red Top Flat, differing only in its form and leaves; but owing to the great size and thickness of the root, it will produce twice as much to the acre; it can be sown either broadcast or in drills, and is always a sure cropper. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 5 lb., $2.75; 10 lb., $5.00; 25 lb, $11.25

Golden Ball is the best of the yellows for a Fall crop; is very solid and of good flavor; flesh bright orange, of a globe form, and keeps well; an excellent table variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Long White Cow Horn.—A pure white variety, with green top, growing in shape similar to a cow's horn; is desirable for both table use and for stock feeding; keeps well. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

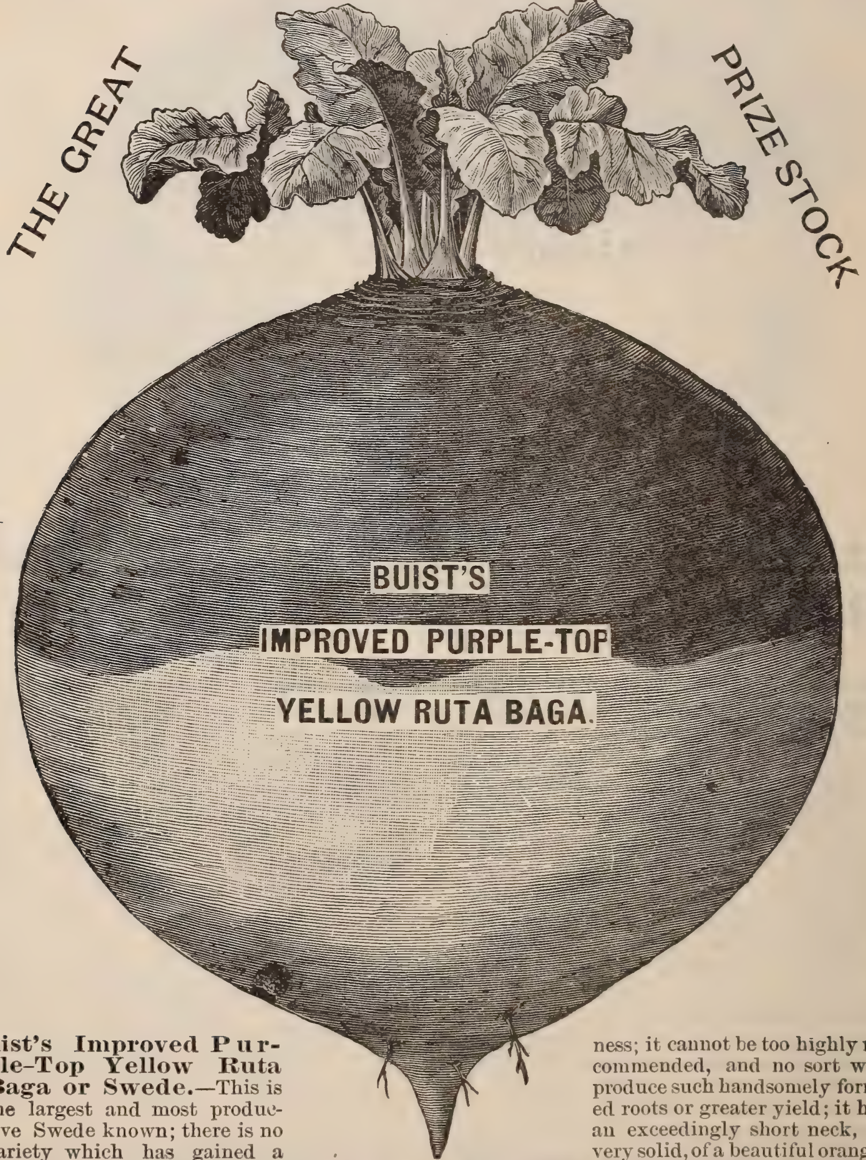
Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is one of the most popular foreign varieties, but cultivated to a very limited extent in this country. It resembles a very handsomely formed Ruta Baga, and for feeding purposes is fully equal to them, and keeps solid until very late in the season. It can be sown with success fully a month later than the Swede, and is also quite desirable for table use. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Southern Seven Top.—This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far North as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the Spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is only desirable for this purpose. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb, 50 cts.

Jersey Navet.—For Autumn sowing; delicate, sweet flesh, white, and resembles a parsnip in shape. Per oz.. 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDES.

The cultivation of the Ruta Baga is greatly on the increase in this country, but we are still very much behind Great Britain, where fully one-fifth of the Agricultural districts are cultivated in this crop, for Winter food for Cattle and Sheep; in many sections of our country its cultivation is not thoroughly understood; as we have observed especially in the South that it is frequently sown broadcast, the result is that the crop proves a failure, as it will rarely if ever form bulbs when sown in this manner, it should always be sown on raised ridges, which should be slightly levelled off with the back of a harrow and lightly rolled after seeding, and as the plants grow, ridge up to them which causes them to bulb.



Buist's Improved Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga or Swede.—This is the largest and most productive Swede known; there is no variety which has gained a greater reputation throughout the entire country than Buist's Improved. Testimonials are continually being received by us indorsing its fine qualities and productiveness; it cannot be too highly recommended, and no sort will produce such handsomely formed roots or greater yield; it has an exceedingly short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange-color, with a handsome purple top and is the result of many years carefull selection. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.75; 10 lbs., $5.00; 25 lbs., $10.00

Purple Top Yellow.—This is the ordinary variety of the country, which it would be folly to grow it when the Improved Stock can be obtained, as the roots are smaller in size, and necks very much longer, which in a Ruta Baga, is evidence of degeneration, color of flesh yellow, with a purple top. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $7.50.

Imperial Hardy Swede.—A celebrated English variety which is regarded as more hardy than any other sort, which is a great advantage for countries where the crop remains out all Winter as in Great Britain, it grows to a large size, flesh yellow, with a purple top, a good keeping variety. Per oz., 10 ct,.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $7.50.

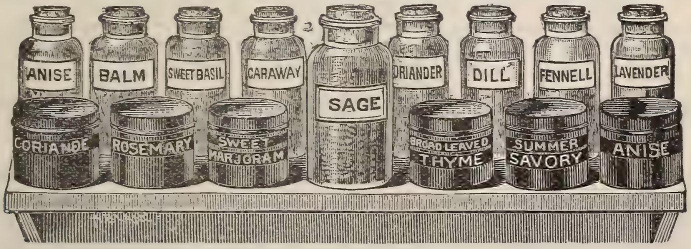
Elephant or Monarch Swede.—A variety of recent introduction from England, which is entirely different from any other variety in its form, being of an oblong shape, and very broad at the top which extends nearly the full length of the bulb, before it tapers; very productive, flesh yellow, solid, and top purple. Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Sutton's Champion Swede.—A celebrated English variety of good form, neck short, color yellow, top purple, solid flesh, a good keeping variety. Per oz., 10 cts,; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Skirving's Improved Swede.—A very old and celebrated English variety, which at one time was the only variety sown, but there has been such improvements made in the Swede within the past ten or fifteen years that the present demand for this variety is now quite limited. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Large White or White Russian.—A pure white variety, of irregular shape, but of large size, and a solid keeper, flesh remarkably sweet. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

POT, SWEET & MEDICINAL HERBS.



The soil for herbs should be light, rich and pulverized as finely as possible before sowing. Always plant in very shallow drills, after which rake finely, and give a gentle pressure with a board or back of a spade. They are used for seasoning and medicinal purposes, and to preserve them properly, cut the stems and leaves just as the plant is coming into bloom, dry them in the shade, and when perfectly dry, wrap them up in paper and store them away in a dry room, or rub the leaves to a powder; pack in bottles and cork tightly, which will preserve them for any period.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*).—Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*).—Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocymum basilicum*).—Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Bene (*Sesamum orientale*).—Per oz., 20 cts., ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*).—Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Caraway (*Carum carvi*).—Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).—Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*).—Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Fennel, Sweet (*Anethum fœniculum*).—Per oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).—Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*).—Per oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*).—Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.75.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjoram*).—Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Pot Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).—Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*).—Per oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.20; lb., $4.00.

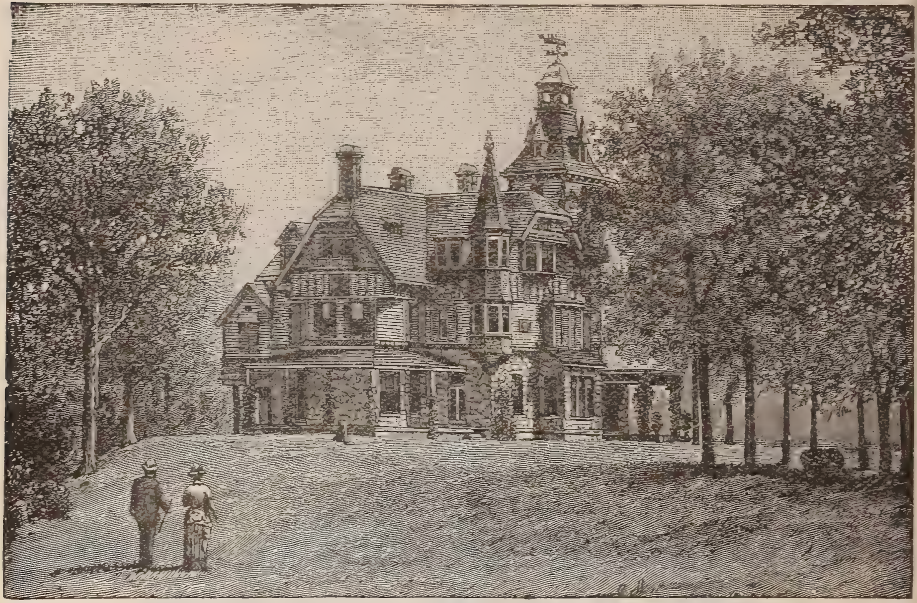
Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).—Per oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*).—Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., $1.50.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).—Per oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*).—Per oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.: lb., $1.75.

Thyme (*Thymaus vulgaris*).—Per oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., $1.25; lb. $4.00.



BUIST'S
LAWN ✣ GRASS ✣ SEED
—FOR—
Lawns, Tennis, Cricket and Golf Grounds.

The Buist's Mixture of Grass Seeds for Lawns, Parks, Tennis and Cricket Grounds has long been famous for its producing a succession of verdure throughout the year, it is composed of the finest varieties of grasses, each of which has its season of beauty, and the result of this blending is the producing of a sod that is not only always evergreen and velvety in appearance, but of the color and beauty of an emerald. Many of the more famous lawns of our country were seeded down with the Buist's Lawn Grass, the preparation of which is a specialty with our house, which many years of experience has suggested; it requires from 4 to 5 bushels to sow an acre, or for renovating old lawns about half that quantity.

		Per qt.	Per peck.	Per bush.
Buist's Evergreen Lawn Mixture, ...	Finest Grade	$0 25	$1 25	$4 00
Buist's Evergreen Lawn Mixture, ...	Choice Grade	20	1 00	3 50
Buist's Fairmount or Central Park Mixture .	Finest Grade	20	1 00	3 50
Buist's Golf Greens Mixture	Finest Grade	25	1 25	4 00

How to Prepare the Ground for Seeding Lawn Grass.

When a lawn or park is properly planted, the next most important feature is the grass which covers it; for no matter how beautifully a lawn is situated and planted, if it lacks this one requisite, it ceases to be attractive. To accomplish this, pay great attention to the preparation of the soil; in a large extent of ground it should be ploughed, sub-soiled, and cross-ploughed; in contracted spaces dug and trenched, the surface properly graded and finely prepared, taking care to collect every weed or root of a weed that can be found. Sow the seed in the months of February, March or April, in the Spring, with a slight broadcast of oats; and August, September or October, in the Fall, with a small proportion of rye. What kind of seed to sow, and where to get it, is the next question, as all that is called lawn grass seed is by no means the same; for some of those who prepare it, are entirely ignorant of the growth and nature of the various varieties of grasses, and are frequently led into errors that prove ruinous to the lawn. An error of this kind involves a great loss and disappointment to the owner, and is almost irreparable; therefore, procure your seed from an experienced and reliable house.

After preparing the ground as directed, sow the seed at the rate of three to four bushels to the acre; cover in with a light seed-harrow, or thin branches tied together, to serve the purpose o harrowing and give the whole a light roll with a field or lawn roller. Our finest mixed lawn grass which we prepare, is well known for its superior quality in producing a succession of verdure throughout the whole season. Some of the finest lawns on the Hudson River and about Philadelphia were sown with our best preparation; in ordering, it is essential to state the nature of the soil. Mow early, and mow frequently, is the secret of your after success, which gives strength and stability to the sward. During the warm Summer months do not cut close, and permit the mown grass to remain on the lawn; as it will greatly strengthen the roots, and prevent the young grass from being burnt out. And as a top dressing or manuring, never use stable manure, as it always contains seeds of weeds, but apply fine bone-dust at the rate of 300 or 400 weight per acre, or 200 weight of Peruvian guano, or what is still better **Buist's Lawn Enricher.**

Use lawn-mowers in preference to the scythe; as it is not only a source of economy, but a lawn kept trimmed with a machine is always more beautiful than one mown with a scythe, as the sod become more compact, the surface more even; and the grass more luxuriant. Lawn-mowers have now reached great perfection; we have them of all sizes, some even sufficiently light for ladies use. The most improved machines are the Buist's, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

USE BUIST'S LAWN ENRICHER.

Lawns are greatly improved with a top dressing of Lawn Enricher, which should be applied broadcast in early Spring, as it induces a rapid, and luxuriant growth, as well as a richer color, and a more velvety appearance to the grass, about 500 lbs. to the acre is sufficient.

Price 5 lb. package, 30 cts.; 10 lb. 50 cts.; 25 lb. sack, $1.25; 50 lb. sack, $2.00; 100 lb. sack, 3.75; per ton of 2000 lbs. $60.00.

USE THE BUIST'S HAND LAWN MOWER

As they are Light, Durable and Cheap.

Price 10 inch, $3.50; 12 inch, $4.00; 14 inch, $4.50; 16 inch, $5.00; 18 inch, $5.50.

BUIST'S
SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURES
FOR
HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURE.

The demand for our Special Mixtures for hay and permanent pasture is very rapidly increasing. The old custom of seeding down to clover and timothy alone, must, in a few years give way to a very large extent, to the more improved method, of mixing or blending the varieties of Grasses to be sown. When we state that the modern preparations will produce twice as much per acre as timothy and clover it is no exaggeration; it would therefore be great folly for the agriculturist not to adopt it, or at least experiment with a trial, to a moderate extent, until he becomes convinced of the great advantage to be derived from it.

In ordering it is necessary to state the character of soil on which it is to be seeded, that the proportions of the most desirable varieties can be selected for the purpose.

PREPARATION No. 1, (Sow 4 Bushels per Acre), Price per Bushel of 18 lbs., $3.00.
PREPARATION No. 2, (Sow 4 Bushels per Acre), Price Per Bushel of 20 lbs., 3.50.
PREPARATION No. 3, (Sow 4 Bushels per Acre), Price per Bushel of 16 lbs., 2.50.
(No. 3 contains no clover).

VARIETIES OF GRASS SEEDS.

Herd, or Red Top Grass (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—Valuable either for meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil. Per bush. of 10 lbs., $1.00; sack of 50 lbs , $4.50.

Natural Green Grass (*poa Pratensis variety*).–A native grass of luxuriant growth; it forms a heavy sward, but does not retain its color as well as Blue Grass. Per qt., 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., $2.50.

Fancy Cleaned Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*).—Also known as June Grass. It is one of the most valuable varieties for lawn purposes, and as a fine pasture grass is indispensable. It thrives in dry soils, and retains its verdure during the hottest weather. Per qt., 20 cts.; bush. of 14 lbs., $2.25. Extra cleaned, per qt , 15 cts ; bush $2.00.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*).—Excellent for sheep pastures; is short and dense in growth, making it valuable for grass plots. Per lb , 20 cts.; bush. of 12 lbs. $2.00.

English Rye Grass, Perennial Rye (*Lolium Perenne*) —A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pastures, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns. It thrives in almost any soil, and yields an early and abundant crop. Per qt. 20 cts.; bush. of 24 lbs., $2.25 ; 26 lbs., $2.50 ; 28 lbs., $3.00.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*).—A valuable European variety, thriving in any soil, and yielding early and abundant crops. Per bush. of 20 lbs., $2.25.

Rhode Island Bent Grass (*Agrostis canina*) —One of the finest of grasses for lawns when sown alone. Per qt., 20 cts.; bush. of 12 lbs., $2.75.

Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—Useful as a mixture with other grasses, on account of its early growth. It is exceedingly fragrant when cut for hay. Per lb., 50 cts ; bush. of 10 lbs., $4.00.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecuris pratensis*). —One of the best and earliest of pasture grasses. Thrives best in moist localities, and bears close cropping. Per lb., 35 cts ; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most desirable grasses for pastures, sowing in orchards or in shady places. It grows rapidly, thrives in sandy land, and does not suffer from close feeding. Per lb., 20 cts.; bush. of 14 lbs , $2.50.

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*).—Considered by many the best of the grasses for feeding to horses. It makes excellent hay and produces heavy crops. Per lb., 15 cts.; bush. of 45 lbs., about $2.25. (subject to market changes)

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*).—A valuable grass for soiling or permanent pasture, of early and luxuriant growth ; also makes splendid hay. Per lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs , $1.75.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). —Well adapted for either pastures or pleasure grounds, having a pure, succulent and nutritive herbage of early growth, and thriving well under trees. Per lb , 35 cts.; bush. of 14 lbs., $4.00.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—An excellent variety for lawns, succeeding well in moist situations. Per lb., 20 cts ; bush. of 20 lbs., $3.50.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*).—Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soils and sheltered situations, producing a constaat supply of nutritive herbage, greatly liked by cattle. Per lb., 30 cts.; bush. of 14 lbs., $3.50.

Yellow Oat Grass (*Avena flavescens*).—Good for dry pastures and meadows. Per lb., 75 cts.; bush. of 7 lbs., $5.00.

Bromus Schraderi or Rescue Grass. —Is valuable for pastures, being hardy, productive and of rapid growth. Per lb., 35c.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*).—One of the finest dwarf-growing grasses, thriving well in dry situations. Per lb., 20 cts.; bush. of 12 lbs.. $2.00.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*).—A valuable variety for permanent pastures. Per lb., 12 cts.; bush. of 22 lbs., $3.00.

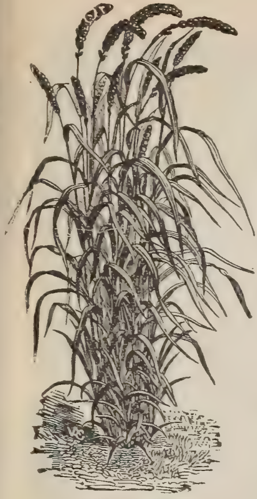
Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—Valuable only in sections where no other grasses will grow, when once planted it can never be exterminated, as it comes to stay. Roots are formed from every joint, and in two seasons the ground will become completely netted. Seed per packet, 15 cts.; 5 pkts. for 60 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., 50 cts.; lb., $1.25.

Texas Blue Grass (*Poa arachnifera*).—This variety is destined to become as popular in the South as the Kentucky Blue grass is in the North; it is regarded as the best and the earliest Spring grass known for that section of our country. Its greatest period of growth is from the first Fall rains in September until the last of May; its height of growth ranges from 2½ to 4 feet; it is a perennial plant and when once established will last indefinitely. Price per pkt., 15 cts. or 5 pkts. for 60 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 4 oz., $1.00; lb., $2.50.

Johnson Grass (*Sorghum Halapense*).—Southern fodder plant, growing 30 inches or more in height; hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soil, it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August or September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts ; peck, $1.00; bush. of 25 lbs , $2.50.

IF YOU ARE A GARDENER AND PURCHASE SEEDS LARGELY, SEND FOR OUR GARDENERS' WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE LIST.

The most serious as well as the most unprofitable investment for the **MARKET GARDENER IS THE SOWING OF SPURIOUS SEEDS**; they are death-traps to him—do you know that over half the seeds that are annually sold are worthless? therefore guard against failure—sow those of Buist's Growth, as they are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money returned. If your Merchant does not keep them, order direct from our house—we guarantee safe delivery.



Golden Millet.

MILLETS.

The Millet is a very valuable forage crop, and has become very popular with all Planters. The German or Golden is decidedly the best variety to grow producing large crops of fine grass, ranging in growth from 4½ to 6 feet high (according to strength of soil), which can be cut green or made into hay, and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock; its yield is from one and a half to two and a half tons to the acre; it requires three-fourths of a bushel to sow one acre.

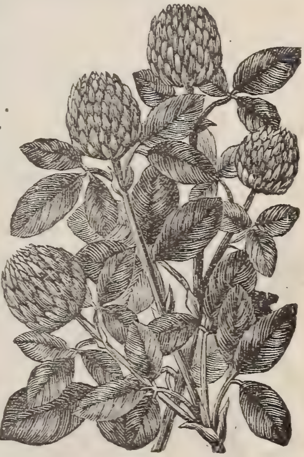
German or Golden Millet, . .	Per bush., $1.25;	10 bush., $11.50
Hungarian Millet, ...	Per bush., $1.25;	10 bush., $11.50
Pearl or Egyptian, ...	Per lb., 20 cts.;	10 lb., $1.50

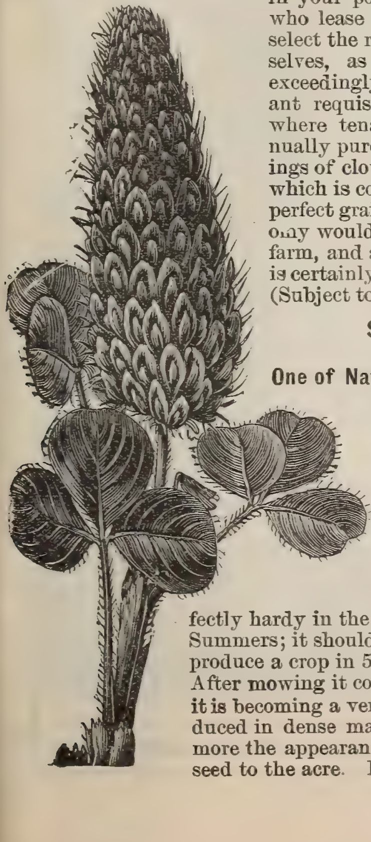
CLOVER SEEDS.

BUIST'S RECLEANED RED CLOVER SEED,

(TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).

We call special attention to the SUPERIOR QUALITY of **Buist's Recleaned Red Clover Seed**, which will be found superior to the samples generally handled by the trade. Special prices on application. There is not sufficient care exercised by the planter or farmer in the selection of this, the most valuable of all grass seeds; many sow it without even examining whether or not it contains more seeds of weeds than of clover, and such may frequently wonder where all the dasies, docks, thistles, and other weeds that infest their farms spring from. Weeds will always make their appearance fast enough without sowing them, and to guard against this, sow no grass seed unless you examine it either with a sharp eye or a magnifying glass; no farmer should ever allow a weed to run to seed on his farm; cut them down or pull them out; weeds can't stand such harsh treatment long, and a season or two of this kind of warfare will give you a clean farm and more money in your pocket. Owners of farms, who lease them out, should always select the required grass seeds themselves, as many tenants are really exceedingly careless in this important requisite; we know of instances where tenants on short leases, annually purchase and sow the screenings of clover, simply to economize, which is composed of weeds and imperfect grains of seed; but such economy would very soon impoverish any farm, and a tenant who exercises it, is certainly a very unprofitable one. (Subject to market changes) Per lb., 12 cts.; bush, of 60 lbs., $6.50.





SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER,

(TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).

One of Natures Greatest Fertilizers. By Ploughing the Crop under it will make the most barren farm Rich and Productive.

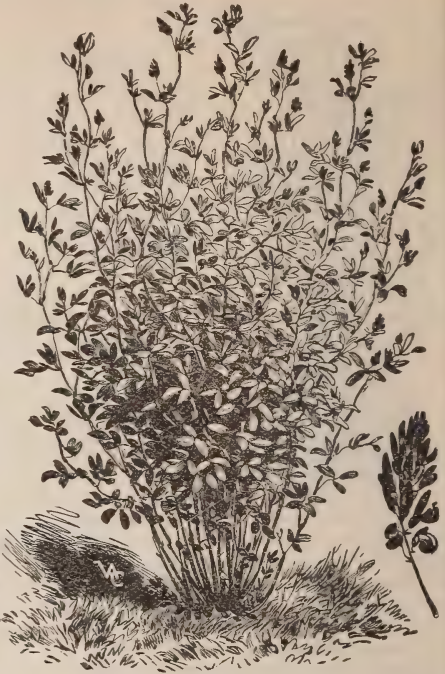
The Crimson Clover is a native of Italy and is the standard food for stock in that country, and also in the southern part of France, where it is cut green or made into hay. Within the past five years it has become very popular in certain sections of this country, especially in Virginia and Delaware, and is gradually becoming disseminated as far as Georgia and the Carolinas where it is regarded as an invaluable crop, flourishing there, equal to the Red Clover in the North. It is an annual grass, perfectly hardy in the South, standing their Winters as well as the heat of their Summers; it should be sown during August, September or October and will produce a crop in 5 or 6 months after sowing, it also affords an early pasture. After mowing it continues growing until cold weather. In the North it is becoming a very popular crop, the flowers which are cone shape, are produced in dense masses of a beautiful, dazzling scarlet color. The seed has more the appearance of Millet than Clover. It requires 10 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre. Per lb., 10 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts.; bushel of 60 lbs., $3.50.

ALFALFA CLOVER, OR LUCERNE.

(*Medicago sativa.*)

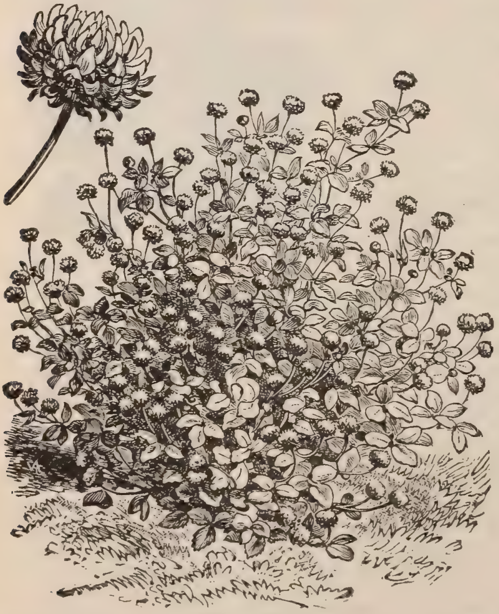
The Great Clover of the Pacific Coast.

Over the Pacific routes to California and on the great ranches of the West the only variety of Clover that is grown is the Alfalfa, where it is cultivated to a greater extent than the Red Clover is in the Middle States; vast fields of it are always in sight as far as the eye can reach, it furnishes fine pasture and hay for both horses and cattle; it is a perennial plant, and when once properly seeded in a suitable soil, will produce fine crops for several years. It has a remarkably strong growth, occasioned by its roots penetrating the ground to a great depth, until they are altogether out of reach of drought; and in the very driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, Lucerne appears in luxuriant growth; and for this reason it is very desirable for all tropical countries. Its cultivation is simple, requiring no more care and attention than a crop of the ordinary red clover, excepting the first year in preparing the soil and seeding. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25; bush. of 60 lbs, $6.50. If sent by mail add 8 cts per lb. for postage.



Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium Repens*).—The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season; it also affords excellent food for bees. We offer highest grades of seed only. Per lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $22.00.



Alsike Clover.

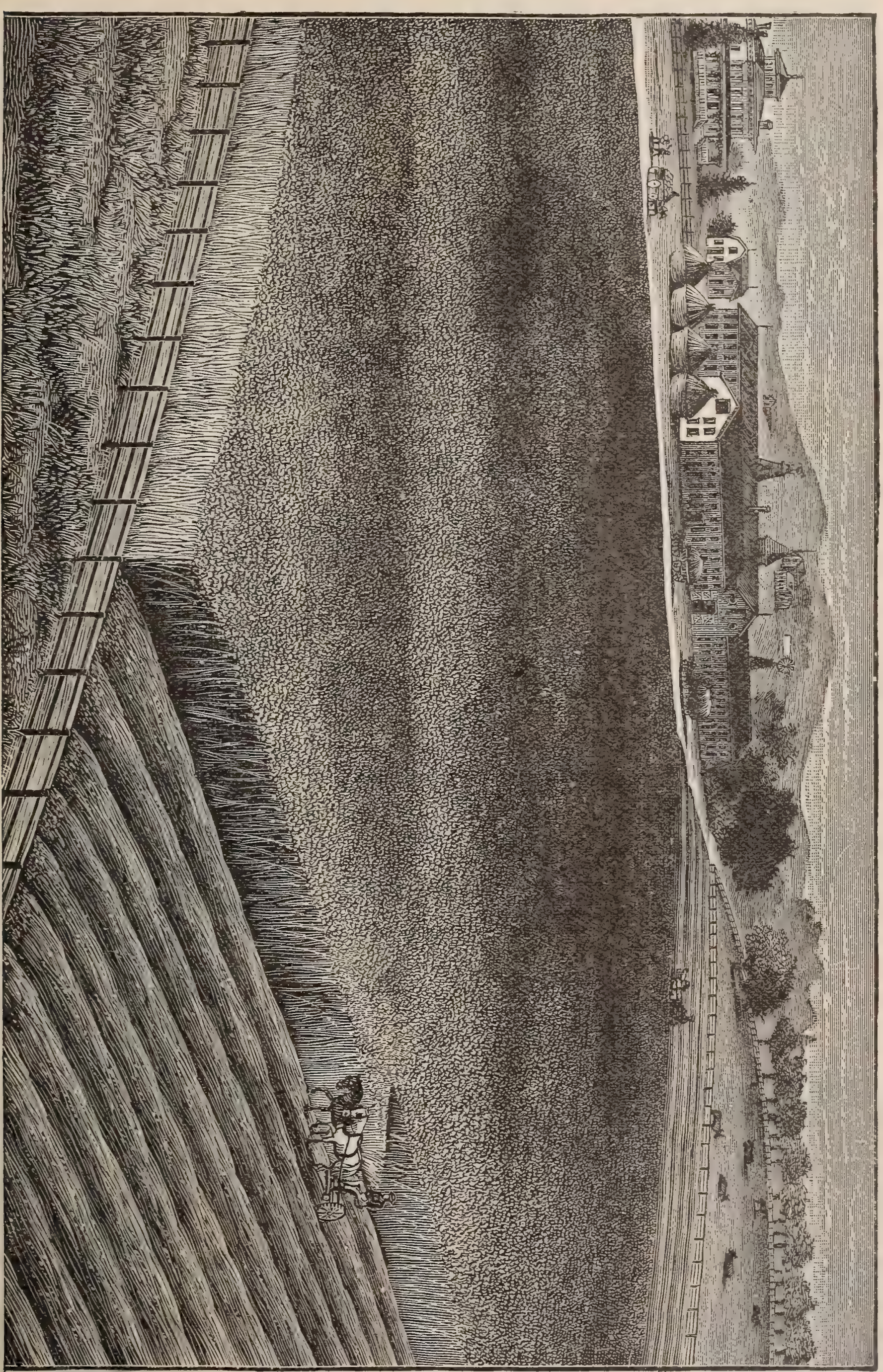
Sainfoin, Esparsette, or Holy Clover (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*).—A valuable Clover for the Middle and Southern States. In some sections it is considered indispensable, as it increases the flow of milk. The seeds are more nutritious than oats, and are readily eaten by fowls. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80c.

Bokhara Clover (*Melilotus Alba*).—A rapid growing white-flowered sort, excellent for bee food, for which purpose it should be largely grown. Per lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., $2.75.

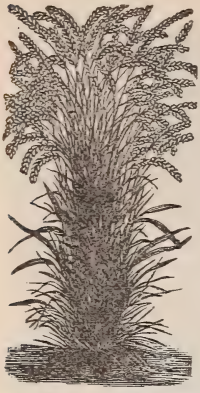
Japan Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*).—A low-branching Clover that does well in the South. It thrives on poor land and produces continual herbage. Not adapted to Northern latitudes, as it is only half hardy. Per lb., 30 cts.; 10 lb., $2.50.

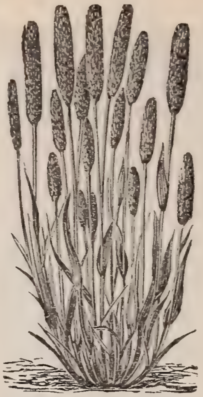
Alsike, or Swedish Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*)—A very valuable variety which resembles the Red Clover in growth and habit; of very luxuriant growth, sweet, nutritious, valuable in preparations for hay and permanent pastures, affords excellent food for bees; it also thrives well on cold, wet, stiff soils. Per lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.25.

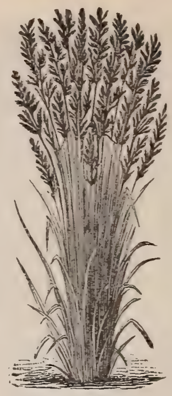
If you wish to seed down a Lawn, sow Buist's English Lawn Grass. Some of the Finest Lawns in this country were sown with this seed—it is as velvety in appearance as a velvet carpet.

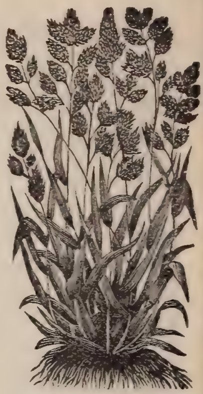


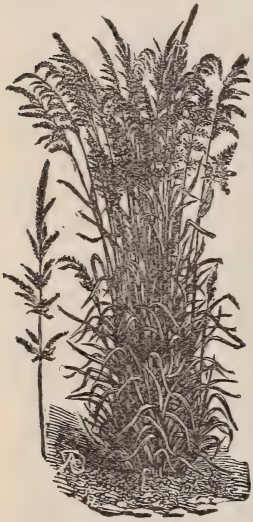
Buist's Special Mixture of Grasses for Hay and Permanent Pasture. (See page 125.)


PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

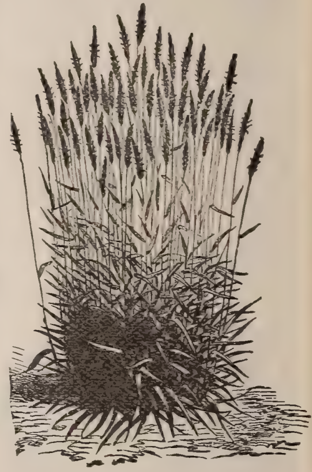

TIMOTHY.

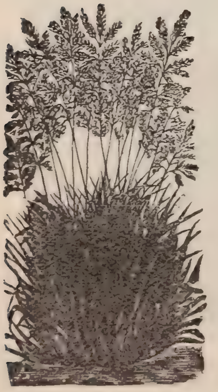

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

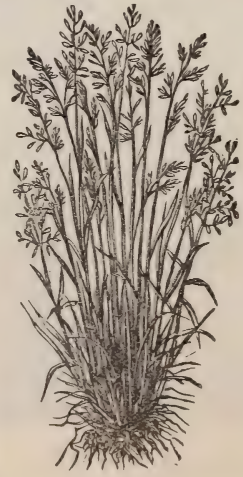

ORCHARD GRASS.

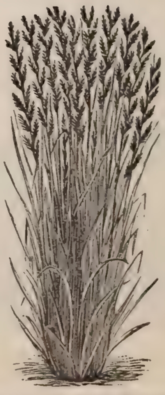

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

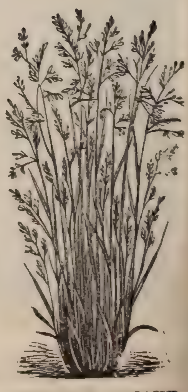
SOW
Buist's Re-cleaned
GRASS
AND
Clover Seeds
FOR
Permanant Pasture
AND
HAY.
They are the Best.

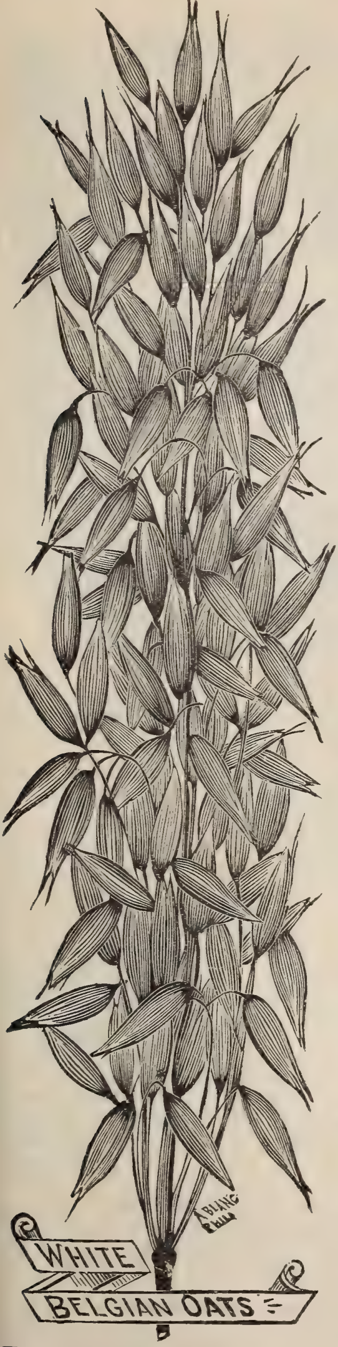

SWEET VERNAL GRASS.


KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS


RED TOP.


ITALIAN RYE GRASS.


MEADOW FESCUE.



Buist's Selected Seed Oats

—OF—

Heavy Weight

AND

Finest Quality.

Our Oats are selected especially for seed purposes; are always recleaned by us and will be found of the very choicest quality and of the heaviest weight. Our quotations are for the standard weight of 32 lbs. per bushel.

VARIETIES.

	Peck.	Bush.	10 Bush.
White Welcome,	$ 40	$0.90	$ 8 00
White Belgian,	40	.90	8.00
Pringles Progress,	40	.90	8.00
Eastman's Wide-awake,	40	.90	8.00
American Triumph,	40	.90	8.00
White Russian,	40	.90	8.00
White Probstier,	40	.90	8.00
Surprise,	40	.90	8.00
White Clydesdale,	1.00	2.50	20.00
Imported Scotch Potato	75	2.25	20.00
Imported Black Tartarian,	75	2.25	20.00
Common Seed Oats,	25	.65	6.00

ALSO

Seed Wheat, Seed Rye,

Seed Barley & Seed Buckwheat

Of all Varieties of the Finest Quality.

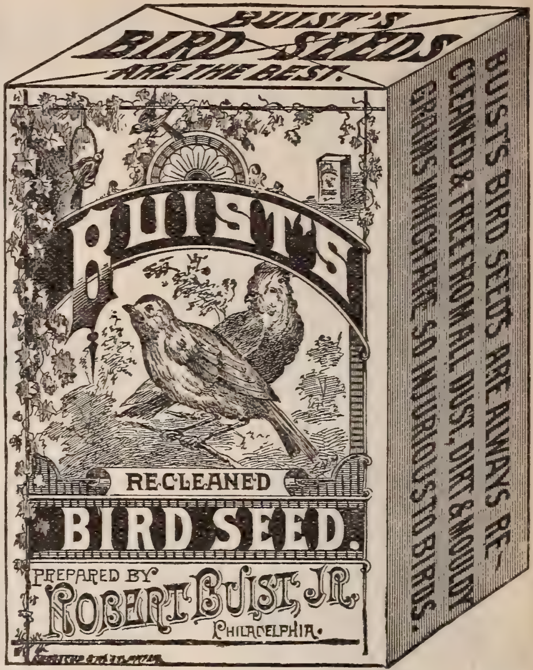
☞**BUIST'S SEEDS for the Farm are the most Profitable to sow, because they are not only Recleaned, but are always of the Finest Grades.**

A Farmer who pays little or no attention to the selection of the Grass Seeds which he annually sows, will in a few years find that he is growing more Plantain and Daisy than grass, and naturally concludes Farming is a failure.

BUIST'S
Recleaned Bird Seeds.

Feeding Birds with Seeds that are either Dusty, Mouldy or Impure, is both injurious to their health and damaging to their Song.

Our Bird Seeds are always recleaned, and entirely free from all dust and dirt, which are so injurious to birds. They are beautifully put up in attractive cartoons containing one pound each. It is the finest quality of seed and is regarded by dealers as the best brand in the market. Price 10 cents each or we can mail you a pound package as sample for 18 cents, or you can order a 25 pound case for $2.00, which can be sent by express or freight at a trifling cost.


BUIST'S
BIRD SEEDS
ARE THE BEST.
BUIST'S
RECLEANED
BIRD SEED.
PREPARED BY
ROBERT BUIST, JR.
PHILADELPHIA.
BUIST'S BIRD SEEDS ARE ALWAYS RE-
CLEANED & FREE FROM ALL DUST, DIRT & MOULDY
GRAINS WHICH ARE SO INJURIOUS TO BIRDS.

	Per 100 lb.	Per lb.
Canary Seed, Sicily	$5 50	$ 10
Canary Seed, German	5 00	10
Canaay Seed, Spanish	5 00	10
Bird Seed, Mixed	6 00	10
Hemp Seed, American	5 00	10
Hemp Seed, Russian	5 00	10
Millet Seed	3 50	10
Rape Seed, London	$7 00	10
Rape Seed, German	6 00	10
Rice, Unhulled	6 00	15
Maw Seed	14 00	15
Lettuce Seed	20 00	25
Vetches, for Pigeons	6 00	10
Sunflower, for Parrots	6 00	10

If you have a garden, it is the greatest folly to sow the common seeds of the country, as it costs the same for labor in cultivation and manure, whether you grow crops of choice vegetables or poor ones; as the purity of seeds cannot be ascertained by their appearance, they should therefore be purchased only from such houses as grow their own stocks, by so doing the chances of disappointment in your gardening operations will be very much lessened. If you have never tested those of Buist's growth, sow them this season as they are unsurpassed; they are always grown from selected seed stocks, which are annually made from the crops when in full growth.

Broom Corn.

	Quart.	Peck.	Bush.
Weber's Evergreen	$ 25	$1 00	$3 00
Improved Evergreen	20	80	2 75
Common Tall	15	60	2 25
Common Dwarf	15	60	2 25

Field Beans.

Burlinghame Mediums	15	75	2 75
White Marrow	15	75	2 75
White Navy or Sm'l Pea Bean	15	75	2 75
Red Kidneys	20	1 00	3 50

Field, or Cow Peas.

Southern Black-Eye Cow	10	60	2 25
Canada Field	10	50	1 75
Southern Clay Peas	12	75	2 75

Tares, or Vetches.

Spring Tares	25	1 25	4 50
Winter Tares	25	1 50	5 50
Hairy or Sand Vetch	25	1 50	5 50

Sugar-Cane, or Sorghum.

Early Amber	20	75	2 50
Early Orange	20	75	2 50

BUIST'S Assortments of FLOWER SEEDS

OUR PICTORIAL COLLECTION

For Summer Homes

Embracing the most beautiful and attractive SUMMER BLOOMING VARIETIES

Assortment No. 1—12 distinct and beautiful varieties, price	$ .50
No. 2—18 " " " " "	.75
No. 3—25 " " " " "	1.00
No. 4—30 " " " " "	1.25
No. 5—50 " " " " "	2.00

☞These Assortments contain a number of varieties that are sold at 10 cts. per packet. We mail them free and guarantee their safe delivery.

Table Showing the Quantity of Seed Required to Sow an Acre.

	Lbs. per Bush.	
Barley, broadcast	48	2 to 3 bush.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills	60	1½ bush.
Beans, Pole, in hills	60	10 to 12 qts.
Beets, Table, in drills		6 lbs.
Beets, Mangel Wurzel		5 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills	46	8 to 10 qts.
Buckwheat	48	1 bush.
Cabbage, in beds to transp't		½ lb.
Carrot, in drills		3 to 4 lbs.
Clover, Red	60	20 lbs.
Clover, White	60	12 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	60	10 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	60	20 lbs.
Corn, in hills		8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for Fodder	56	3 bush.
Cucumber, in hills		2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	56	1½ bush.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14	3 bush.
Grass, Orchard	14	3 bush.
Grass, English Rye	24	3 bush.
Grass, Red Top	10	3 bush.
Grass, Timothy	45	½ bush.
Grass, Hungarian	48	1 bush.
Grass, Lawn	15	4 bush.
Hemp	44	1½ bush.
Kale		5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills		2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills		4 to 5 lbs.
Millet	48	1 bush.
Oats, broadcast	32	2 to 3 bush,
Onion, in drills		6 to 8 lbs.
Onion for Sets, in drills		50 to 60 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills		6 to 12 bush.
Parsnip, in drills		4 to 6 lbs.
Round Peas, in drills	60	1½ bush.
Wrinkled Peas, in drills	56	1¼ bush.
Peas, broadcast		3 bush.
Potatoes (cut tubers)	60	10 bush.
Pumpkin (in hills)		3 lbs.
Radish, in drills		8 to 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast	56	1½ to 2 bush.
Sage, in drills		8 to 10 lbs.
Salsify, in drills		8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills		15 lbs.
Squash (bush varieties), in hills		4 lbs.
Squash (run'g varieties), "		3 lbs.
Sugar Cane		12 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant		¼ lb.
Turnip, in drills		2 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast		2 lbs.
Vetches, broadcast		2 to 3 bush.
Wheat, broadcast		1½ to 2 bush.

FOR THE PAST fifteen or twenty years the vegetable world has been annually startled with surprising Novelties, which from the glowing descriptions and endorsements, one would virtually expect the old and well known favorites were being entirely supplanted; but where are most of these great wonders to-day? If the whole collection were to be sifted down, there would scarcely be a dozen of them worthy of any attention. If a Squash has an extra wart or excrescence visible, it is considered an extraordinary production, and is immediately re-named and catalogued with glowing description, and endorsed by imaginary growers.

But the public are awakening to this imposition, and while they are just as eager for choice sorts as heretofore, they want to be assured of true merits; which can be obtained only by improving the old varieties by selection, which may consist of earliness, productiveness, size and flavor, which are the valuable acquisitions: Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Beet, Tomato, and many others have been vastly improved in this manner, and by such continued method the intelligent growers stock must reach that grade of perfection that no Novelty—the sport of a season—can ever attain, and certainly such stock is more desirable than the trash that is annually sprung like a cyclone upon the public every year.

Large Flowering Sweet Peas

Are still the Fashionable Summer Flower

Price of any of the named Varieties: Per Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 4 oz. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

There has been no Summer Blooming Flower that has sprung so rapidly into popular favor as the deliciously perfumed Sweet Pea; for many years it was almost entirely discarded, but now it is not only the most highly prized but regarded as the most fashionable flower of the garden.

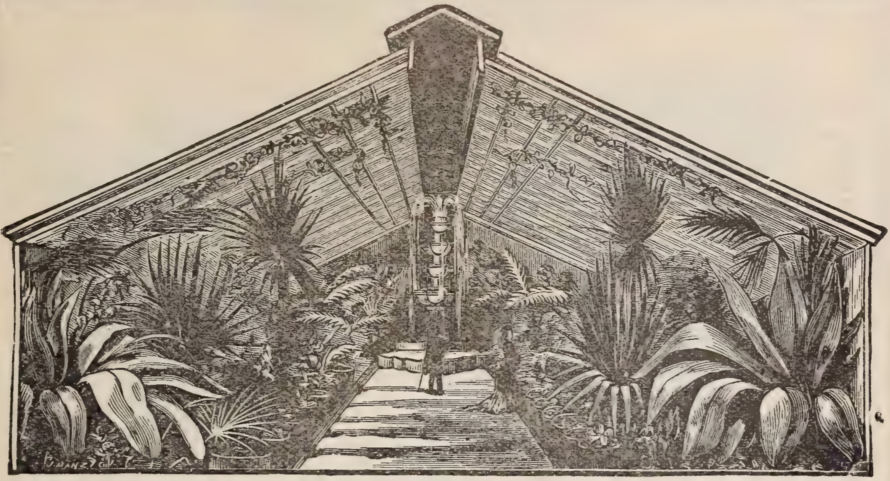
It has become very much improved the past few years by hybridizing, and many of the recently introduced varieties are great beauties. They are of the easiest culture, but the most important requisite to bear in mind is the earliness of sowing, which should be very early in spring, in rich, well pulverized soil, and from five to six inches deep; make a trench six inches deep, in this sow the seed and cover two inches. As the young plants make their appearance, continue filling in two inches at a time until the trench is filled, the plants will then become thoroughly established to withstand warm weather, and will continue flowering a much longer period than if sown in the ordinary way near the surface. Another very important feature that must not be overlooked, is the clipping off the flowers as they mature and fade, for if they are allowed to remain they form their seed pods and mature and die.

VARIETIES

Adonis. Carmine rose, shaded with white.
Apple Blossom. Bright rosy pink; blush wings.
Blanche Burpee. Largest white.
Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.
Blushing Beauty. Finest pink.
Boreatton. Deep maroon.
Butterfly. White edged with lavender.
Cardinal. Bright scarlet.
Captain Clarke. Red, white and blue.
Captain of the Blues. Bright blueish purple.
Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender.
Carmine Invincible. Deep crimson scarlet.
Crown Princess of Prussia. Blush pink.
Delight. White, pink and carmine.
Dorothy Tennant. Deep Mauve.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet, rose shaded.
Duchess of York. White, pink stripe.
Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret.
Duke of York. Rose, primrose and pink.
Emily Eckford. Heliotrope.
Eliza Eckford. Rosy pink and white.
Empress of India. White and rose.
Emily Henderson. Purest white.
Firefly. A bright crimson scarlet.
Gaiety. White, rose stripe.
Her Majesty. Bright rosy pink.
Ignea. Brilliant red.
Invincible Scarlet. Bright scarlet.
Indigo King. Blue and purple.
Isa Eckford. White, shaded pink.
Lady Beaconsfield. Salmon rose and yellow.
Lady Penzance. Pale rose.
Lemon Queen. Lemon and white.
Lottie Eckford. Lavender-shaded heliotrope.
Miss Hunt. Carmine pink.
Monarch. Bronzy crimson.
Mrs. Eckford. Delicate primrose.
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White, pale rose stripe.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate pink.
Mrs. Sankey. White.
Orange Prince. Orange pink.
Ovid. Rosy pink.
Painted Lady. White and rose pink.
Peach Blossom. Salmon pink and carmine.
Primrose. Pale primrose.
Princess Beatrice. Carmine rose.
Princess Louise. Rosy pink and lilac.
Princess of Wales. White, shaded and striped mauve.
Princess Victoria. Bright cherry.
Queen of England. Pure white.
Queen of the Isles. Scarlet, striped white
Rising Sun. Orange rose and blush.
Royal Robe. Delicate pink-shaded carmine.
Senator. Chocolate, striped white.
Splendor. Rich rose with crimson shading
Stanley. Deep maroon.
Venus. Salmon buff.
Vesuvius. Purple, spotted.
Violet Queen. Lilac and pink.
Waverly. Rosy claret and purple.

Fine Mixed Varieties,	pkt.	5 cts.	¼ lb.	20 cts.	lb.	40 cts.
Fine Mixed English Variety,	"	5	"	25	"	75
Eckford's Fine Mixed,	"	5	"	20	"	50
Eckford's New Hybrids,	"	5	"	25	"	75
French Beauties,	"	10	"	30	"	$1.00

FOR ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS SEE PAGES 136 TO 149.



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR
FLOWER SEEDS.

THE very general attention that is being given to the cultivation of ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS require a few suggestions for the guidance of the inexperienced, who generally bestow any misfortune that may occur in their vegetating or growing on the poor seeds and seedsman. We do not pretend to say that they are always exempt from blame, for we are convinced that there are many seeds sold that are perfectly worthless; yet when we hear of a novice who sowed his CALCEOLARIAS in the garden, and planted his STOCKS like Peas, we cannot help thinking but that the misfortune more frequently occurs from improper treatment than from inferior seeds. Care should be taken not to sow before the ground becomes slightly warm, say during the month of May about Philadelphia. The soil should be well pulverized, and, if possible, turned up before winter, and on no account work it in wet weather. The strength of the plants, and their ability to produce a profuse bloom, will depend mostly upon the richness of the soil; therefore work into it thoroughly rotted manure, or, what is better, mould formed from decayed leaves. There are two ways of sowing seeds: the one in the border where they are intended to remain; the other in prepared beds, from which they are transplanted to the FLOWER GARDEN. The former plan, although the one most generally adopted, has many inconveniences; one of the principal of which is, the ground is occupied for a long period before they arrive at perfection. It would, therefore, be more advisable, if it were possible, to sow all ANNUALS in prepared beds, and afterwards transplant to the Flower Borders; but there are some that will not bear transplanting, but these exceptions are few. There should also be discretion used in their sowing; for instance, small delicate seeds should merely be sown on the surface, some barely pressed into the soil, and others fully one-fourth of an inch deep, in most cases, a slight sprinkle of dampened moss will cause them to vegetate more freely, and prevent the surface soil from becoming baked; but as soon as the plants appear it should be removed. When the seedlings are up, they should be early, carefully and sufficiently thinned out to prevent their being injured by crowding, and when a few inches high remove them to the Flower Borders. Tall-growing varieties should, when necessary, have neat supports, to prevent damage from wind and rain; this additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants.

ASTERS.—This beautiful class of ANNUALS should be sown in pots early in March, and placed in a close frame or greenhouse near the glass. When the plants attain an inch high, they should be transplanted separately into good, rich soil, and their growth encouraged until the season is sufficiently far advanced to be in no danger from frost; then prepare your Flower Border by incorporating well-rotted manure and pulverizing the soil. Select a cloudy day for transplanting them, after which water them thoroughly, and should the following day be warm, shade them from the sun. The ASTER will always repay any care bestowed on its culture; no flower is equal to its gayety when well grown. The most approved varieties to cultivate are the TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY-flowered, the IMBRICATED POMPONE, DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM, DWARF BOUQUET and ROSE-flowered; to these may be added the NEW GIANT EMPEROR, which produces flowers of the largest size and of the most perfect form.

GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCK.—This favorite flower is cultivated similar to the ASTER. The three principlal rules to observe with these, as with all half-hardy ANNUALS raised in forcing-houses or frames, are: 1. Preservation from insects. 2. No sudden check to their growth by too long or sudden exposure. And 3. A gradual hardening before planting out in genial, moist weather. The universally admired SCARLET INTERMEDIATE STOCKS, for spring blooming in the conservatory or greenhouse, should be sown in the Summer and Autumn months; the flowers are more perfect in form, and bloom more frequently than the common Ten-week variety; in fact, it should be sown in preference to any other variety of its class, for either Spring or Summer flowering. The INTERMEDIATE WHITE is the next most desirable variety, possessing the same nature and affording a beautiful contrast in color.

VERBENA.—Sow in February or March in light, sandy soil, and place in a spent hot-bed, when the plants form their second leaf, prick out in pots and replace them in the frames until well established, when they should be transplanted into the Flower Border. The seed germinates more freely, and the plants grow more luxuriantly if sown in the open border and thinned out as they require.

PANSY, or HEART'S-EASE (Viola tricolor).—For Summer blooming, sow in February and March in light soil; place the seed-pans on surface heat in frames or greenhouses; if fine plants are required, transplant into large seed-pans when the second leaf is formed, or harden off in cool frames for planting out. Sow also in July and August without heat for the following season, and transplant into open borders of rich soil.

CARNATIONS.—Sow in early Spring months, using light soil, cover quarter of an inch in depth, place in a cool frame or greenhouse, with ventilation, and shade from excess of sun; as the plants progress, gradually expose to open air and plant out in prepared beds or in pots.

CANNAS.—This majestic plant is gradually becoming more popular, its large, glossy leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers produce a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow from February to March in light soil; place on heat, and when they form their second leaf, pot each plant singly, keep in moderate heat until well established, then transplant out into a warm situation. The more their growth is encouraged the larger the leaves and earlier the bloom. To cause the seed to germinate more freely, the outer seed-coat should be peeled off. We offer this season some new and very beautiful varieties, with crimson or blotched foliage.

FOR THE SOWING OF CALCEOLARIA, PRIMULA, AND OTHER DELICATE SEEDS.

Sow in July and August, if but moderate-sized plants can be accommodated through the winter, but if plants are required for specimens, sow in June.

To insure success in the raising of seedlings, it is requisite to attend to the following directions as nearly as possible. The seeds should be sown in pots prepared in the following manner The pot to be half filled with drainage, over the rough siftings of mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus, it should be watered with a fine rose; immediately after this sow the seed carefully, without any covering of soil The pots should then be placed under a close frame or hand-glass, in a shady part of the garden or greenhouse, no artificial heat being required. In large establishments, of course, there are propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained, but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by shading with mats or paper If the situation is of the proper temperature, they will require watering but very seldom. As soon as the seedlings are strong enough, they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation, from the store pots tney will require to be potted off singly; after this the plants will grow very rapidly Through the winter the plants will thrive well on the shelves in the greenhouse near the glass, and to obtain fine specimens, they must be shifted on freely till the flower-stalks have started, and should they be attacked by the green fly, smoke them immediately with tobacco, as no plant in cultivation so readily suffers from this insect as the Calceolaria

It is necessary to remark, that one of the most frequent causes of the appearance of these injurious insects is the plant becoming *root-bound,* to avoid this evil, it is important that it should frequently be repotted during the growing reason

CINERARIAS are more hardy in their growth, and require somewhat less care than the above but for them the same treatment will suit in the raising of the seed, etc. If required to flower in the winter, seed should be sown in April and May, and in the following months for Spring flowering

CLIMBERS for garden decoration should be sown in January, February and March, the earliest the better; the following are the most desirable varieties for that purpose Maurandia, the blue, white and pink; Cobœa scandens, Lophospermum, Calempelis, Tropæolum, Thunbergia, Loasa, and for other varieties, see under the head of Climbing Plants Sow them in small pots or seed-pans, and place near the glass.

ANNUALS are exclusively raised from seed, they attain perfection and last for one season only, they are divided into thrce classes—hardy, half-hardy and tender Hardy ANNUALS are such as will stand a severe frost, half-hardy are more delicate, and tender ANNUALS will perish with the slightest frost.

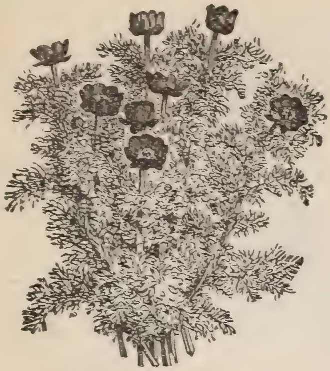
BIENNIALS are those plants that flower the second year from the sowing of the seed, and then perish

PERENNIALS are herbaceous plants, which die down during the Winter, and spring up and bloom the following season, they should be covered late in the Fall with well-rotted manure, which should be dug about the roots in the Spring. Tender PERENNIALS should be dug up and stored away free from frost, and planted out in early Spring

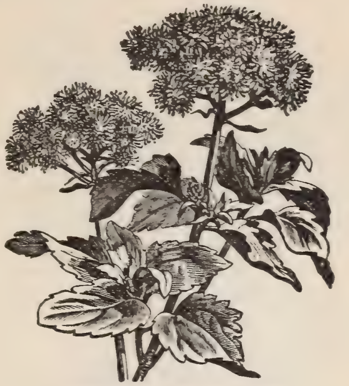
VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Varieties of Climbers, Immortelles, Foliage Plants, Ornamental Grasses, and Greenhouse Seeds, will be found under their respective heads

No.		Per packet.
1.	**ABRONIA UMBELLATA.**—Trailing plants producing clusters of sweet-scented rosy lilac blossoms, resembling the Verbena, blooming a long time, effective in beds, rockwork, or hanging-baskets, peel off the husk before sowing the seed; half-hardy	10
2.	**ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS** (*Flos Adonis*, also known as Pheasant's Eye) Handsome foliage, pretty, dark crimson flowers; height 1 ft.	5
	AGERATUM.—Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand; in bloom the whole summer, also good for winter blooming in pots, succeeding in any soil. half-hardy, 1 to 2 ft	
3.	**Mexicanum.**—Blue, 1 ft	5
4.	**Mexicanum albiflorum nanum**	5
5.	**Mexicanum albiflorum.**—White; 1 ft.	5
6.	**Cœlestinum** (*Tom Thumb*) —Light blue	5
7.	**Lasseauxii.**—Dwarf, flowers pink	10
8.	**AGROSTEMMA CŒLI-ROSEA** (*Rose of Heaven*) —An attractive free-flowering hardy perennial, producing flowers on long slender stems like a single pink, blooms first season, mixed rose and white, 1 ft	5
9.	**hybrida fl. pl.**—Double flowers	10
	ALONSOA.—Free-flowering bedding plants, continuing in bloom until killed by frost; also good house-plants, half-hardy, 18 in	
10	**Warscewiczi.**—Bright crimson flowers	5
11	**grandiflora.**—Large flowering, bright scarlet	5
	ALYSSUM.—Free flowering; pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or rock work, the annual varieties bloom all summer, also desirable for winter flowering	
12	**Sweet.**—White, very fragrant, 6 in.	5
13.	**Wierzbecki.**—White and yellow, hardy perennial; blooms the first season	5
14	**saxatile compactum.**—Showy golden yellow flowers, hardy perennial; for spring-bedding and rock work, 1½ ft.	10



FLOS ADONIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

No. Per Packet.

AMARANTHUS.—Are showy blooming plants, with their long racemes of curious flowers; half-hardy.

15. **atropurpureus.**—Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; 4 ft. . . . 5

16. **caudatus** (*Love lies Bleeding*).—Long drooping racemes of blood-red flowers; 3 ft. 5

17. **giganteus.**—Large showy crimson flowers 5

ANAGALLIS.—Dwarf, compact, flowering plants; admirably adapted for ornamental baskets, rock-work, edgings, and small beds; succeed best in light, rich soil, in a sunny situation; covered with flowers the whole summer; half-hardy; 6 in.

18. **Eugenie.**—Light blue, shaded with white 10

19. **grandiflora cœrulea** 10

20. **Napoleon III.**—Rich maroon color . . . 10

21. **sanguinea.**—Bright red 10

ANTIRRHINUM (*Snap Dragon*).—One of our most showy and useful border plants. The more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely-shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors. with beautifully marked throats; they succeed in any good garden-soil, and are very effective in beds. Hardy perennials, blooming the first year if the seed is sown early; 1 ft.

22. **brilliant.**—Bright scarlet, with white throat 10

23. **fire-fly.**—Orange and scarlet with white throat 10

24. **delila.**—Carmine, with white throat . . . 10

25. **galathe.**—Crimson, with white throat, large flowering 10

26. **papilionaceum.**—Blood-red, with pure white throat 10

27. **choice mixed.**—Finest named varieties . 5

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*).—Beautiful grotesque and varied-colored flowers, blooming freely in the spring; hardy perennials; 2 ft.

28. **caryophylloides.**—Double, variously colored, carnation striped 10

ASTER (*Queen Margaret*).—One of the most popular and effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers in profusion in which richness and variety of colors are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. They delight in a rich, light soil, and in hot, dry weather should be mulched with rotted manure, and well watered, which will increase their beauty and duration of flowers.

29. **Betteridge's** Prize choice strain of English varieties 10

30. **dwarf pyramidal bouquet.**—A perfect bouquet of flowers, mixed colors 10

31. **globe-flowered pyramidal.**—Mixed colors 10

No. Per Packet

32. **cocardeau, or crown.**—Fine flowers, very double, with white centres, bordered with many bright rich colors 10

33. **Victoria.**—Various colors, flowers very double, as large as the Emperor Aster; habit pyramidal 10

34. **rose-flowered.**—A beautiful variety, regularly imbricated; robust habit, with various colored large brilliant flowers 10

35. **Giant Emperor.**—Flowers of great size, very double, fine form, brilliant colors, of robust growth 10

36. **Trufaut's pæony-flowered perfection.**—Very double, large, and finely-shaped flowers, of various bright rich colors . . . 10

37. **chrysanthemum-flowered.**—A dwarf, very double, late free-blooming variety; mixed colors 10

38. **German quilled.**—Perfectly double quilled flowers, of beautiful mixed colors . . . 10

39. **Schiller.**—A very fine variety of the Dwarf Bouquet Aster, late, and profuse bloomer . 10

40. **New Washington.**—Pure white; splendid 10

41. **BALSAM** (*Lady Slipper*).—An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy cultivation; succeeds in good rich soil, also fine for conservatory decorations; tender; 1 to 2 ft.; mixed varieties 5

42. **camellia-flowered or spotted.**—Very doubled, perfect in form, and beautiful colors, mixed 10

43. **Benary's improved.**—Camellia-flowered 10

44. **rose-flowered.**—Superb double flowers, mixed colors 10

45. **camellia, flore alba.**—Pure double white flowers, fine for bouquets and funeral designs 10

46. **Solferino.**—Satiny white, streaked and spotted with lilac and crimson; very beautiful 10

47. **dwarf carnation striped.**—Very double, with flowers striped like a Carnation . . . 10

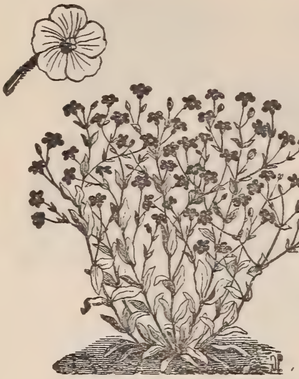
48. **BARTONIA AUREA.**—Golden, very showy; from California 5

49. **BIDENS ATROSANGUINEA.**—Rich dark crimson, with yellow anthers; beautiful foliage, free-flowering, tender 10

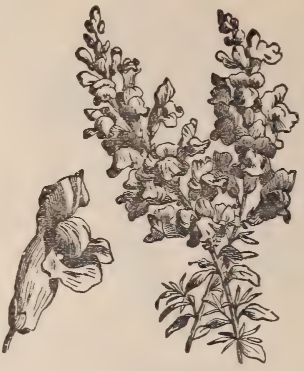
BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*).—Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers; suitable for edgings and small beds; half-hardy; 6 in.

50. **iberidifolia,** light blue 5

BROWALLIA.—Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn months; blooms finely in the winter, if sown in August; half-hardy; 1½ ft.



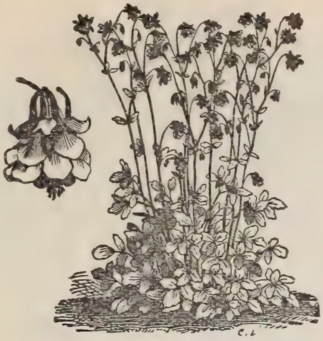
AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA.



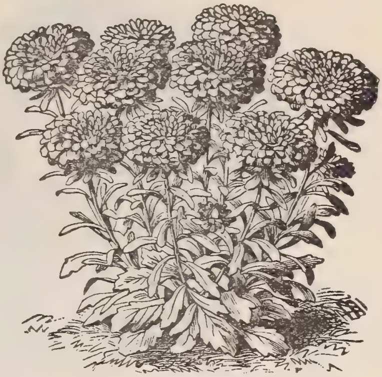
ANTIRRHINUM MASUS.

No.		Per Packet.
51.	**abbreviata (pulchella).**—Deep rose, very beautiful	25
52.	**elata alba.**—Pure white	10
53.	**elata cœrulea.**—Sky-blue	10
	CACALIA (*Tassel Flower or Paint Brush.*)—A neat annual of easy culture, with tassel-shaped flowers, blooms from July to September; fine for borders; half-hardy; 1½ ft.	
54.	**coccinea.**—Scarlet	5
55.	**coccinea aurea.**—Golden	5
56.	**CALANDRINA.**—Beautiful creeping plants, adapted for rock work or any hot situation; require a light rich soil; mixed varieties; 1 ft.	5
57.	**CALENDULA PONGEI, FLORE-PLENO.**—Showy double white flowers, a hybrid marigold; 1 ft.	10
58.	**CALLIRHOE PEDATA** (*Nuttalia*).—Free flowering plants, commence blooming when small and continue until late in the fall; fine for bedding or massing; rich violet purple close-petalled flowers, with white centre; 2 ft.	5
59.	**verticillata.**—An extremely floriferous creeper, with large rich crimson purple flowers	10
	CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.–Showy and useful free-flowering plants; the tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders, while the dwarf, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding plants; of easy cultivation.	
60.	**cardaminæfolia hybrida.**—Bright yellow; compact pyramidal growth; 2 ft.	5
61.	**Drummondi.**—Large yellow, with crimson centre; 1 ft.	5
62.	**marmorata.**—Crimson brown, marbled with yellow; 2 ft.	5
63.	**nigra speciosa.**—Rich velvety crimson; 2 ft.	5
64.	**CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS.**—Beautiful and stately hardy perennials; 3 ft.; mixed blue and white	5
65.	**speculum** (*Venus' Looking-Glass*).—A free-flowering pretty plant, adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; hardy annual; 6 in.; rich blue flowers	5
	CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*).—A beautiful and most useful plant, for growing in beds or masses; the white varieties are much grown by florists for bouquets; by frequent sowings they can be had during the winter and summer; 1 ft.	
66.	**Dunnett's**—Dark crimson	5
67.	**rocket.**—Pure white	5
68.	**fragrant.**—Pure white, pinnated foliage	5
69.	**umbellata.**—Purple	5

No.		Per Packet.
	CANTERBURY BELL (*Campanula Media*).—When well grown are among the most attractive of border plants; they succeed in light rich soil, planted about two feet apart; also effective when grown in large pots: hardy perennials; 2½ ft.	
70.	**Single.**—Blue, white, or mixed . . . each	5
71.	**Double.**—Blue, white, or mixed . . . each	10
	CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).—The Carnation Pinks are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. The seed we offer has been imported from Benary of Prussia, and will produce splendid double flowers, protected during the winter; half-hardy perennials; ½ ft.	
72.	**finest Prussian.**—Mixed, saved from fine named stage flowers	50
73.	**finest French.**—Rose-leaved; mixed; saved from splendid named varieties	50
74.	**remontant, perpetual or tree.**—Mixed; saved from choice double flowers	50
75.	**fine double.**—Mixed varieties	25
76.	**good double**	10
	CATCHFLY (*Silene Armeria*).—A free blooming plant; for beds, borders, or ribbons; growing in any garden soil; 1½ ft.	
77.	**Lobel's red and white** . . . . each	5
	CELOSIA.—Free-blooming graceful plants, producing spikes of beautiful feathery flowers; grown in pots they are fine for the greenhouse or conservatory; half-hardy; 3 ft	
78.	**argentea.**—Small spikes of white flowers, shaded with bright rose	5
79.	**cristata.**—Dark crimson	10
80.	**spicata rosea.**—Spikes of bright rose-colored flowers; when dried are fine for winter bouquets	10
81.	**pyramidalis aurea.**—Spikes of golden flowers	10
82.	**Huttonii.**—New; dark foliage; beautiful	10
83.	**CENTAUREA AMERICANA.**—Lilac purple, large and showy; 2 ft.	5
84.	**cyanus,** corn bottle mixed	5
85.	**moschata,** blue; **Moschata,** white, each	5
86.	**suavolens,** yellow Sweet Sultan	5
87.	**CENTAURIDIUM DRUMMONDII.**—Rich crimson, brown and yellow	5
88.	**CENTRANTHUS MACROSIPHON.**—Pretty, compact growing plant, with long-tubed red flowers, grows freely; 2 ft.	5
89.	**albus.**—A showy white-flowered variety; 1 ft.	5
	CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Showy and effective garden favorites, summer flowering border plants; also good for pot culture; quite distinct from the Indicum, the hardy perennial autumn flowering varieties.	
90.	**Burridgeanum.**—Crimson, white centre	5
91.	**Dunnettii.**—Double white	[illegible]

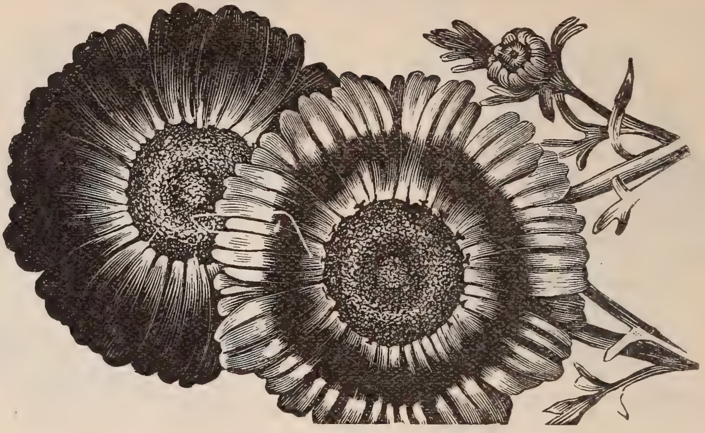


AQUILEGIA CARYOPHYLLOIDES.



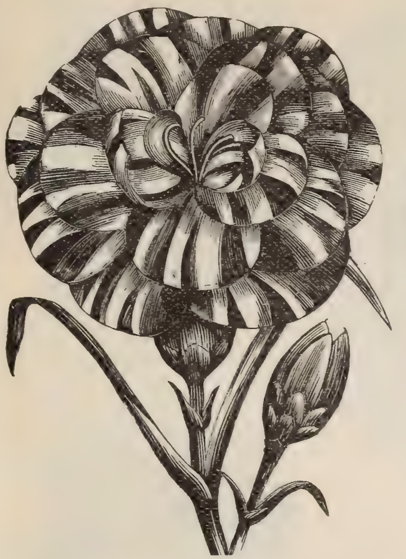
DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM ASTER.

No.		Per Packet.
92.	**indicum.**—Choice mixed large flowering double varieties; hardy perennial; 3 ft. . .	25
93.	**indicum nanum.**—Pompone or Liliputian varieties; a beautiful, hardy perennial; fine for bouquets; mixed; very double; 1 ft. . .	25
	CLARKIA.—An old and favorite annual, growing freely in any garden soil and producing cheerful-looking flowers; 1½ ft.	
94.	**integripetala.**—Rosy crimson flowers . .	5
95.	**pulchella.**—Deep rose	5
96.	**pulchella marginata.**—Rosy crimson, edged with white	5
97.	**CLEOME GRANDIFLORA** (*Spider Plant*).—Rose-colored flowers	5
98.	**COCKSCOMB.** (See *Celosia.*)	10
98½	**COMMELINA CŒLESTIS.**—A tuberous-rooted, free-blooming and very pretty plant, with rich blue flowers; the roots can be preserved like Dahlias; half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft.	5
99.	**variegata.**—Variegated	5
100.	**CONVOLVULUS MINOR** (*Dwarf Morning Glory*).—Showy, free-flowering, rich colored handsome plants, producing, in beds and mixed borders, an unusually brilliant effect; 1 ft.	5
101.	**splendens.** Violet, with white centre . .	5
102.	**tricolor.**—Violet purple, with white centre	5
103.	**white.**—Striped blue, striped with white, each	5
104.	**tricolor, flore-pleno.**—Double showy flowers	10
105.	**cantabricus.**—Rosy purple, beautiful trailer, for hanging-baskets, or for a bedding plant; hardy perennial	20
106.	**mauritanicus.**—Beautiful trailer for hanging-baskets and vases, producing numerous blue flowers; half-hardy perennial	20
107.	**CYANUS** (*Blue Bottle*).—Ornamental plants for shrubberies and borders, useful for cut flowers; growing in any garden soil; 1½ ft.; mixed colors	5
108.	**DAISY** (*Bellis Perennis*).—A favorite plant for beds or pot-culture; finest double mixed varieties; half-hardy perennial; 3 in. . .	20
109.	**DAHLIA** (*Large-flowered*).—Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed; protect the roots from frost during the winter; saved from fine double varieties; mixed	20
110.	**small-flowered** (*Bouquet or Liliputian*).—Saved from choice double varieties; mixed	20
	DATURA.—An ornamental class of plants; in large clumps and borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect; flowering the first year from seed; can be preserved in sand during the winter, in a dry cellar; half-hardy perennials.	
111.	**atroviolacea plenissima.**—Flowers dark violet; 1½ ft.	10
112.	**fastuosa huberiana.**—Superb large double lilac flowers, inner parts almost pure white; 5 ft.	10
113.	**humilis.**—Large double-drooping flowers, of a rich Nankeen yellow; delightfully fragrant; 2 ft.	10
114.	**Wrightii.**—White, bordered with blue; 2 ft.	10
	DELPHINIUM.—One of our most showy and useful plants, producing splendid spikes of flowers in profusion; if sown early they will bloom the first year from seed; hardy perennials; 2 ft.	
115.	**formosum.**—Spikes of brilliant blue flowers	10
116.	**nudicaule.**—Dwarf compact growth, with abundant loose spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers	10
117.	**consolida candelabra, fl. pl.**—Dwarf habit	10
118.	**Hendersonii.**—Beautiful blue, white centre	10
119.	**Nahamah.**—Dark blue, black centre. . .	10
	DIANTHUS (*Pinks*).—A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, a great variety of colors and profusion of bloom; hardy biennials, blooming the first season from seed; 1 ft.	
120.	**Chinensis, fl. pl.** (*China or Indian Pink*).—Mixed double varieties	10
121.	**Chinensis, fl. alba-pleno.**—Double white	10
122.	**Imperialis plenissimus pictus.**—Double striped varieties	10
123.	**Imperialis** (*Imperial Pink*).—Double, mixed colors	10
124.	**Heddewigii** (*Japan Pink*).—Colors vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose; flowers from two to four inches in diameter, very showy	10
125.	**Heddewigii, flore-pleno.**—A double variety of the original type; beautiful colors; mixed	10
126.	**Heddewigii diadematus, flore-pleno** (*Diadem Pink*).—Beautiful flowers, from two to three inches in diameter, regular and closely double; of varied tints of lilac, crimson, purple, and black purple, the outer edges fringed and nearly white	10
127.	**laciniatus.**—Remarkable large blossoms of superb colors, with fringed edges . . .	10
128.	**laciniatus, flore-pleno.**—Large double showy flowers, in variety of colors, fringed edges	10
129.	**nanus atro-sanguineus.**—A dwarf plant, globular, double, dark blood-red flowers; a profuse bloomer	10
130.	**DIGITALIS** (*Foxglove*).—Handsome and highly ornamental, hardy perennial plant, of stately growth and varied colors; 3 ft. Purple, white, yellow . . . . each	5

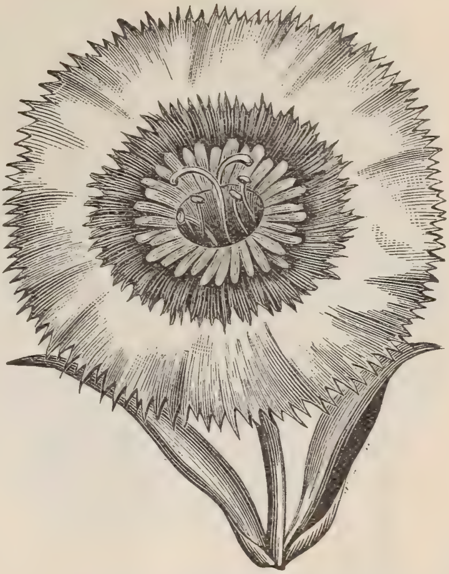


ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

No.		Per Packet.
131.	**ERYSIMUM PEROFFSKIANUM.**—Showy orange flowers; 1½ ft.	5
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA (*California Poppy*).—A profuse flowering and attractive plant for beds or masses; 1 ft.	
132.	**Californica.**—Yellow, with orange centre	5
133.	**crocea.**—Orange color	5
134.	**crocea alba.**—Creamy white	5
135.	**crocea striata.**—Orange, striped with lemon	5
136.	**dentata aurantiaca and sulphurea.**—Orange, with a stripe up the centre; edges toothed. Mixed, all colors . . . . . each	5
137.	**FEVERFEW** (*Matricaria*).—Double white; fine bedding plant; blooms until frost; hardy perennial; flowers first season; 1½ ft.	10
	GAILLARDIA.—Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during the summer and autumn; half-hardy; 1½ ft.	
138.	**picta.**—Red, bordered with orange	5
139.	**hybrida grandiflora.**—Rich crimson and yellow	5
140.	**GAURA LINDHEIMERI.**—Spikes of white and red tinted blossoms; free flowering; hardy perennial; 2 ft.	10
	GILIA.—Very pretty dwarf plants, early and free bloomers, valuable for massing and rock-work; 1 ft.	
141.	**achillæ-folia.**—Mixed colors	5
142.	**achillæ-alba.**—Pure white	5
143.	**capitata major.**—Sky-blue	5
144.	**minima cœrulea.**—Blue	5
145.	**tricolor.**—White, lilac and purple	5
146.	**GLADIOLUS.**—Fine hybrid; mixed; saved from choice named varieties; half-hardy bulbs	20
	GODETIA—Attractive and deserving of cultivation; profuse flowering plants; 1 ft.	
147.	**The Bride.**—Pure white, with a crimson belt	5
148.	**Dunnetti.**—Rosy crimson	5
149.	**GYPSOPHILLA MURALIS.**—A small plant covered with pink flowers, suitable for hanging-baskets or rock-work	10
150.	**paniculata.**—White flowers, beautiful for bouquets, imparting a light, airy appearance; hardy perennial	10
151.	**HESPERIS MATRONALIS** (*Sweet Garden Rocket*).—Early Spring profuse blooming plants, growing freely in any soil; hardy perennials; 1½ ft. White, purple mixed . . . . . each	5
152.	**HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.**—Cream color, brown centre; 1½ ft.	5
153.	**Harrisonii**	5
154.	**moschateus**	5
155.	**manihot**	5
156.	**HOLLYHOCK** (*Althœa rosea*).—This splendid plant vies with the Dahlia for Summer decorations, and from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers may justly claim a place in every garden or pleasure-ground; hardy perennial; 6 ft. Double, yellow pink and white . . . . . each	10
157.	**ICE PLANT.**—(See Mesembryanthemum	10
158.	**IPOMOPSIS ELEGANS** (*Standing Cypress*).—Fine for conservatory or garden decoration; produces long spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers; half-hardy biennial; 3 ft.	5
159.	**Beyrichi.**—Scarlet and orange	5
160.	**picta aurantiaca**—Orange	5
	JACOBŒA (*Senecio*).—A free growing hardy annual of the easiest culture, producing their gay colored flowers in great profusion.	
161.	**elegans, fl. pl.**—Double	10
162.	**KALFUSIA.**—A pretty, free flowering, hardy annual, similar in appearance to the single Aster, the ray florets curling back in a curious manner. Fine mixed varieties.	5
	LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*).—Plants possessing almost every requisite for the adornment of the garden or parterre; profuse bloomers; they all succeed best if sown in the autumn, or very early in the spring.	
163.	**double dwarf rocket** (*Hyacinth-flowered*).—Mixed; 1 ft.	5
164.	**double tall rocket.**—A showy plant; colors mixed; 2½ ft.	5
165.	**double dwarf candelabrum-flowered.**—Shaped like a candelabra; flowering until quite late; mixed colors; 1 ft.	10
166.	**double stock-flowered** (*Tall-branching*).—Large flowers, fine for cutting; finest colors mixed	5
167.	**imperial, flore-pleno** (*Emperor Larkspur*).—Of symmetrical habit; uniform height, 1½ ft. by 3½ ft. in circumference; colors brilliant dark blue, tri-color and red striped	10
168.	**Bismarck.**—New, red striped	10
169.	**LINARIA CYMBALLARIA** (*Kenilworth Ivy*).—Small pink flowers; suitable for baskets, vases, pots, and rock-work; tender	10
170.	**LINUM GRANDIFLORUM COCCINEUM** (*Scarlet-flax*).—One of the most effective and showy bedding plants; brilliant scarlet, crimson centre; tender annual, &c.	5
	LOBELIA.—A very valuable and beautiful class of mostly dwarf growing plants; their delicate drooping habit, and the profusion of their charming little blue and white flowers, render them exceedingly ornamental for vases or hanging baskets, while for border cultivation they are equally effective; **half-hardy annuals.**	



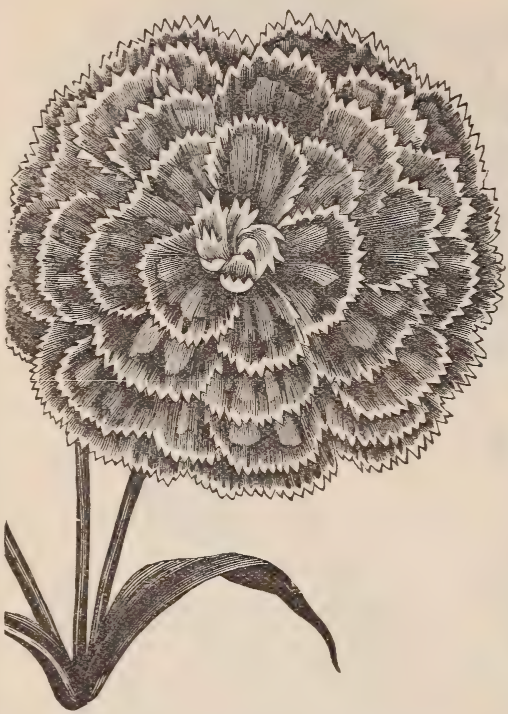
CARNATION PINK.



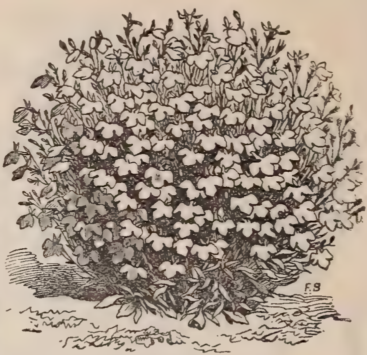
DIANTHUS LACINATUS, FL. PL.

No.		Per Packet.
171.	**erinus alba.**—Pure white, ½ ft.	10
172.	**Paxtoniana.**—A beautiful variety, fine habit, profuse bloom of pure white, with sky-blue belt; a splendid bedding plant, ½ ft.	10
173.	**speciosa.**—One of the most effective varieties for bedding, ½ ft.	10
174.	**Crystal Palace compacta.**—A beautiful new variety	10
175.	**gracilis.**—Light blue, spreading habit, ½ ft.	10
176.	**Blue King.**—Very beautiful	10
177.	**formosum.**—Attractive blue	10
178.	**pearl.**—White edged with blue	10
179.	**white perfection.**—Pure white	10
180.	**Emperor William.**—Beautiful	10
181.	**Cardinalis.**— Brilliant scarlet; Cardinal flower	10
182.	**Cliffortiana .**—Small flowering	10
183.	**LUNARIA BIENNIS** (*Honesty*).—An interesting summer blooming plant, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks; a hardy biennial	5
184.	**LUPINUS.**— Ornamental, free-flowering garden plants with long graceful spikes of rich and varied colored flowers; 2 ft. Choice mixed annual varieties	5
	LYCHNIS.— Handsome plants of easy culture, for beds and borders; blooms the first year if planted early; hardy perennials.	
185.	**hybrida Haageana.**—Beautiful, brilliant orange-scarlet, light and dark crimson, white-flaked flowers; free flowering; 1 ft.	10
186.	**Chalcedonica.** — Scarlet, white, rose, mixed, 2 ft. each	5
	MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*).—A well-known free flowering plant, with rich and beautiful double-colored flowers; half-hardy.	
187.	**large African.**—Tall, double, orange and yellow mixed	5
188.	**dwarf French.**—Fine, rich colors; very double; mixed	5
189.	**pigmy dwarf.**—A very dwarf, miniature variety	5
190.	**ranunculus** (*Calendula*).—English Marigold; fine, large, double orange-colored flowers	5
191.	**MARTYNIA FRAGRANS.**—Delights in a rich soil and warm situation; large, fragrant, purple flowers; tender; 2 ft.	5

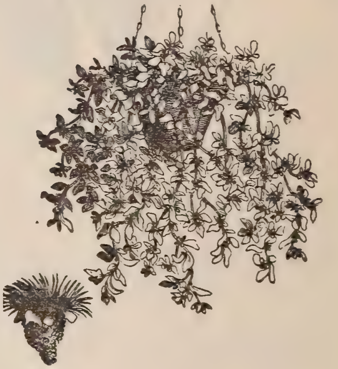
No.		Per Packet
192.	**MARVEL OF PERU** (*Mirabilis Jalapa*).—A well-known garden favorite, commonly known as the *Four o'clock;* they bloom the first season from the seed and are treated like annuals. The roots can be preserved during the Winter, like Dahlias; half-hardy perennials; fine mixed colors; 2 ft.	5
193.	**variegated.**--Leaves light green, marbled; very ornamental, a variety of the above; mixed colors	10
	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. — Profuse flowering dwarf plants, fine for beds, edgings, rock-work, baskets or vases; requiring a warm sunny situation; half-hardy; 6 in.	
194.	**crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*).—Flowers white; grown and prized for its singular icy foliage	5
195.	**tricolor.**—Rosy pink, with purple centre	5
	MIGNONETTE (*Reseda odorata*).—A well-known fragrant garden favorite; if the plants are thinned out they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of flowers: fine for pot-culture; 6 in.	
196.	**sweet-scented.** The old variety with small spikes.	5
197.	**large-flowered, or tree.** Fine large spikes	5
198.	**Parson's white.** Large spikes, and the stamens of the florets pure white; very fragrant	10
199.	**crimson giant.** Large crimson.	10
200.	**new dwarf compact.** A dwarf and beautiful variety	10
201.	**pyramidal bouquet.** Of a pyramidal growth	10
	MIMULUS (*Monkey-flower*). Showy flowers suitable for the greenhouse, or moist, shady situations; half-hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed.	
202.	**tigrinus.** Finest tigered or spotted; mixed colors	25
203.	**tigrinus flore-pleno.** A charming double variety; tigered or spotted as the Calceolaria; choice mixed colors	25
204.	**cupreus brilliant.** A new brilliant scarlet bedding variety; extremely showy	25
205.	**choice mixed varieties**	10
206.	**moschatus** (*Musk Plant*).—Fine for hanging-baskets, vases, etc., with a profusion of small yellow flowers; 6 in.	10



DIANTHUS DIADEMATUS, FLORE-PLENO.



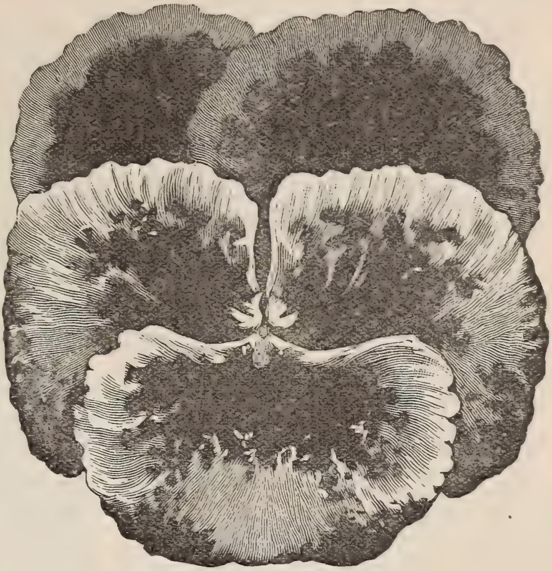
LOBELIA ERINUS.



ICE PLANT.

No.		Per Packet.
	MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*).—Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers; succeeds best in a shady situation, for in or outdoor planting; half-hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed; 6 in.	
207.	**alpestris.** — Bright blue. **alba.** — Pure white . . . . each	10
208.	**palustris.**—True Forget-me-not; blue . .	10
209.	**azorica alba.**—A pure white variety . .	20
210.	**azorica cœlestina.**— Sky-blue flowers, produced in great profusion, handsome and very constant	20
	NASTURTIUM (*Tropœolum*).--The dwarf improved varieties are all desirable, either for the flower borders, massing, ribboning, pots, or greenhouse.	
211.	**Tom Thumb scarlet**	10
212.	**Tom Thumb yellow**	10
213.	**Tom Thumb pearl.**—Cream color . . .	10
214.	**Tom Thumb beauty.**—Orange spotted	10
215.	**cœrulea rosea.**—Rose-tinted maroon . .	10
216.	**Carter's Crystal Palace Gem.** — Sulphur-colored flowers, with a dark-red spot near the base of each petal	10
217.	**King of Tom Thumbs.**—Bluish-green foliage; showy intense scarlet flowers . .	10
218.	**King Theodore.**—Selected from King of Tom Thumbs; bluish-green foliage; flowers almost black	10
219.	**Golden King of Tom Thumbs.**—Deep golden flowers, thrown well above the dark-colored foliage	10
	NEMOPHILA (*Grove Love*).—Of neat, compact, uniform habit of growth, comprising varied and beautiful colors; 1 ft.	
220.	**atomaria.**—White spotted	5
221.	**insignis.**—Bright blue, with white centre	5
222.	**maculata.**—White, blotched with violet	5
223.	**folio variegata.**—Silvery foliage	5
224.	**discordalis elegans.**—Rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white	5
	NIGELLA (*Love in a Mist*).—A compact-growing, free-flowering plant, with curious-looking flowers and seed-pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil; 1 ft.	
225.	**damascena.**—Light blue, pretty flowers,	5
226.	**Hispanica.**—Large flowered	5
227.	**NIEREMBERGIA.**— Tender perennial, blooming the first year from seed; fine for house-culture or bedding out; flowers white, tinted with lilac; 1 ft.	10
228.	**ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS** (*Evening Primrose*).	5
229.	**Lamarckiana.**—A very attractive, yellow flower	10
230.	**Veitchii.**—Yellow, with a red spot at base of each petal	10
	PENTSTEMON.—A beautiful, half-hardy perennial plant, with long and graceful spikes of rich colored flowers; 2 ft.	
231.	**atropurpureum**	10
232.	**digitalis**	10
	PETUNIA.—For outdoor decoration, few plants are equal to it. It commences to flower early, and continues a mass of bloom the whole season. Of late years, the striped and mottled varieties have been much improved; half-hardy perennials blooming the first year from the seed.	
233.	**splendid hybrid varieties.**—Mixed, all colors	10
234.	**fine mixed.**—Old varieties	5
235.	**blotched and striped**	10
236.	**Prussian double**	25

No.



THE HIGHLAND PRIZE PANSY.

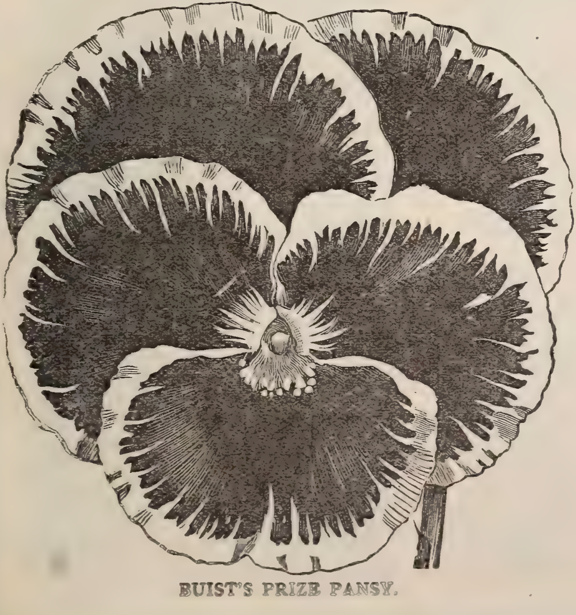
PANSY, or HEARTSEASE. (*Viola Tricolor*)—This beautiful flower is too well-known to need any description. Seed sown in Spring should not be allowed to blossom until the latter end of September. Pick off the buds as they appear during the Summer months; this will cause the plants to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late Autumn and early Spring months. Seed sown in August and September and kept in a cold frame through the Winter, and planted out in Spring, will blossom freely the whole season. The Seed we offer has been saved from the most distinct and best-named imported varieties. Hardy, perennial.

237. **BUIST'S PRIZE PANSY.** (Fancy Mixed)—This strain of Pansy is of the very finest, producing large flowers of exquisite beauty of rare coloring. Per packet 25 cents, or 5 packets for $1.00

237½. **ENGLISH BRONZE PANSY.** (Finest mixed.)—This seed is from the most famous pansy growers of England, and will produce flowers of every conceivable shade of color with marking of rich golden bronze, flowers very large. Per packet, 25 cts, or 5 packets for $1.00.

238. **ODIER, or FIVE-BLOTCHED PANSY.** (Finest mixed)—This is a very beautiful and distinct strain, flowers of large size, of perfect form and beautiful colors, each of the five petals is marked with a large dark blotch. Per packet, 25 cts., or 5 packets for $1.00.

238½. **ENGLISH EXHIBITION PRIZE PANSY.** (Finest mixed.)—A superb strain of the earliest and finest flowers, with markings and colorings of rare beauty, this seed is from a celebrated English grower and saved from his prize collection. Price per packet, 50 cts., or 5 packets for $2.00.



BUIST'S PRIZE PANSY.

239. **EXTRA CHOICE PRUSSIAN PANSY.** (Finest mixed,)—This seed is from a famous Prussian grower, who makes the cultivation of the Pansy a specialty, the flowers are very large and markings of the most beautiful shades. Price per packet, 50 cts., or 5 packets for $2.00

239½. **THE TRIMARDEAU, or GIANT PANSY.** (Finest mixed.)—This variety is cultivated for the very large flowers it produces, but the form and colorings are not of the most beautiful type, each flower has three large blotches. Per packet 25 cts., or 5 packets for $1.00.

240. **THE HIGHLAND PRIZE PANSY.** (Finest mixed.)—This seed is from a celebrated grower of Scotland, who has been famous as an exhibitor for the magnificent strain of Pansies in his collection, which have been awarded many first-class prizes at the English and Scotch Horticultural shows. Flowers large, markings and colorings are superb. Per packet 50 cts. or 5 packets for $2.00.

241. **FINE MIXED VARIETIES.**—This seed is saved from very good garden varieties; the flowers are small in comparison with the finest sorts, but the colors are good. Per packet 10 cts., or 12 packets for $1.00.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—This splendid genus of plants is unrivaled for richness of color, profusion of blossom, length of duration in bloom and general compactness, and whether in clumps or masses looks equally beautiful. It is perhaps, the finest annual in cultivation, and should be

No. Per Packet.

cupy a prominent place in every garden. The perennial species, which are very handsome, require protection during the Winter. Hardy annuals.

242. **alba.**—Pure white 10
243. **alba oculata.**—White, with purple eye 10
244. **choicest mixed.**—Scarlet and purple 5
245. **coccinea.**—Brilliant scarlet 10
246. **Isabellina.**—New, light yellow 10
247. **Queen Victoria.**—Violet, with white eye 10
248. **Radowitzii.**—Rose, striped with white 10
249. **grandiflora.**—New large flowering 10
250. **grandiflora splendens.**—New large bright scarlet, white eye, very beautiful 10

PINKS.—(See Dianthus).

251. **carnation.**—Choicest Prussian hybrid 50
252. **picotee.**—Yellow ground, finest Prussian, saved from stage flowers 50
253. **picotee.**—White ground, saved from stage flowers 50

PORTULACA.—These brilliant and popular hardy annuals are of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation, and producing throughout the Summer their various-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. The double Portulaca is one of the most showy and desirable novelties of recent introduction, and has proved quite constant from seed.

254. **alba.**—Pure white 5
255. **alba striata.**—White, with a dark eye 5
256. **aurea.**—Golden yellow 5
257. **aurea vera.**—Deep golden yellow 5
258. **caryophylloides.**—Carnation striped 5
259. **Isabellina.**—Pale yellow 10
260. **rosea.**—Pink 5
261. **Thellusonii.**—Scarlet 5
262. **splendens.**—Purple crimson 5
263. **grandiflora.**—Large flowering 5
264. **fine mixed.**—All colors 5
265. **choice double.**—Saved from double flowers 20
266. **POLYANTHUS** (*Primula Elatior*).—Showy early spring-flowering plants, fine for pot or outdoor culture; finest English varieties; hardy perennials; 1 ft.; mixed colors 25
267. **good mixed varieties.**—All colors 10

POPPY (*Papaver*).—Showy and easily cultivated flowers. Sow early in the Spring; they will not bear transplanting; 2 ft.

268. **pæony-flowered.**—Large and very double; mixed colors 5
269. **ranunculus-flowered.** — Double-fringed mixed colors 5
270. **carnation.**—Double mixed. Mixed varieties, all colors each 5
271. **POTENTILLA AUREA.**—Profuse-flowering herbaceous plants; hardy perennial; 1½ ft.; yellow, with pink eye 5
272. **PRIMULA VERIS** (*English Cowslip*).—Hardy perennial; 6 in.; mixed colors 10

SALPIGLOSSIS.—Neat and beautiful plants, with penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers; suitable for pot-culture or the flower-border, blooming all Summer; half-hardy; 1½ ft.

273. **large-flowered varieties.**—Very splendid; mixed; all colors 10
274. **fine mixed varieties.**—All colors 5
275. **SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS, FLORE-PLENO.**—This double-flowered variety is much larger than the single flowers; a valuable bedding plant; 6 in.; bright golden yellow 10

SAPONARIA.—Beautiful compact-growing plants, with masses of miniature cross-shaped flowers, blooming throughout Summer and late autumn; 6 in

276. **choice mixed varieties** 10
277. **ocymoides.**—A hardy perennial variety, one of the finest plants for covering rock-work, etc.; rosy pink flowers 10

SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious*).—Plants with beautiful double various-colored flowers; fine for bouquets.

278. **fine German varieties.**—Mixed, all colors; 2 ft. 5
279. **dwarf varieties.**—Double mixed, all colors; 1 ft. 10
280. **candidissima.**—Pure double white flowers 10

SCHIZANTHUS.—A splendid class of plants, combining elegance of growth with a rich profusion of flowers; half-hardy; 2 ft.

281. **grandiflorus occulatus.**—Various shades with blue centres 5
282. **pinnatus.**—Pinnated-leaved; purple and yellow spotted 5
283. **fine mixed varieties.**—All colors 5
284. **SEDUM** (*Stone-Crop*). A pretty little plant, growing freely on rock or rustic-work, hanging-baskets, etc.; hardy perennial; 3 in.; mixed varieties 10
285. **SCENECIO, or JACOBŒA.**—Free growing, producing gay-colored double flowers in profusion; mixed colors; 1 ft. 10
286. **SENSITIVE PLANT** (*Mimosa pudica*).—Curious and interesting plants, pinkish white flowers, leaves close and droop when touched; tender; 2 ft. 5

STOCKS (*Mathiola*).—The stock is one of our most important and well known annuals. For brilliancy and diversity of color, for fine foliage and compact habit, and for profusion and duration of bloom, it is unsurpassed, while as a decorative plant for the garden, whether for bedding, massing, edging or ribboning, it is invaluable.

STOCKS (*German Ten Weeks*).—These are especially recommended on account of their long continuance in bloom and vigorous habit. Flowers very double; 1¼ ft.; half-hardy annuals.

287. **dwarf German ten-weeks.** — Fine mixed, double 10
288. **large-flowering.**—Choice mixed 10
289. **pure white** 10
290. **scarlet Victoria.**—New and fine 10
291. **new large-flowered dwarf pyramidal.**—The most popular stock in cultivation; very finest mixed 10
292. **wallflower-leaved.**-Pure white, very fine 10
293. **crimson.**—Very fine 10
294. **finest mixed** 10

STOCKS (*Intermediate*) —The intermediate Stocks are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn, also, as pot-plants for early Spring blooming, for which purpose seeds should be sown in July or August

295. **Scarlet. White. Purple, Mixed.** Each 10

STOCKS (*Brompton and Emperor*).—The Emperor or Perpetual-flowering may be treated in the same manner as the Intermediate. They frequently last several years, if protected from frost. The Brompton is a biennial, of branching habit, producing a grand display when in bloom

296 **Emperor, or perpetual.**—Finest mixed 10
297. **Brompton, or Winter.**—Finest mixed 10

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*.) A well-known, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders, 2 ft.

298. **double flowering.**—Fine mixed colors 10
299. **Hunt's auricula-flowered perfection.** —Choice mixed colors 10
300 **new dark.**—Very rich velvety dark colors 10
301. **mixed.**—Good varieties 5
302 **TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA.**—An acquisition to our list of annuals Of dwarf, compact, bushy growth, densely covered with bright, yellow, single flowers, valuable for borders as well as beds, planted by itself, or alternated with different colored flowers, 1 ft. 10
303. **TOURNEFORTIA HELIOTROPOIDES** (*Summer Heliotrope*) —Bluish, lilac flowers; trailing, half-hardy 10
304. **VALERIANA.**—Very showy border plants, will grow in any garden soil; hardy perennial; 1½ ft.; red 5

VERBENA HYBRIDA.—Indispensable popular bedding plants; beautiful self-colored, striped, and variegated flowers; half-hardy annuals; can be treated as perennials

No. Per Packet.

305. **Buist's hybrid.**—Saved from one of the finest collections in this country, embracing only the very choicest strains 25

306. **fine mixed varieties.**—All colors 10

VINCA (*Madagascar Periwinkle*).—Ornamental, free-blooming bedding plants. Greenhouse, evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage, treated as tender annuals; 2 ft.

307. **rosea.**—Rose, dark eye. **Alba.**—White, crimson eye . . . . each 10

308. **alba pura.**—Pure white. **Mixed colors.** 10

309. **VIOLET** (*Viola odorata*).—Well-known plants for edgings, groups or borders; hardy perennials; sweet-scented, blue flowers; 6 in. 10

310. **odorata alba.**—White violet 25

311. **odorata Neopolitan.**—Light blue . . . 25

WALLFLOWER (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). —Delciously fragrant flowers, and prized for bouquets; half-hardy perennials; 2½ ft.

312. **finest German varieties.**—Mixed colors 10

313. **blood-colored.**—Rich, showy flowers . 5

314. **WHITLAVIA GRANDIFLORA.**—Fine violet blue, bell-shaped flowers, growing freely, and effective for bedding; 1 ft. . 5

315. **alba.**—A white variety of the above . . . 5

ZINNIA ELEGANS, FLORE-PLENO. Very handsome Fall-flowering plants, of great richness and variety of color. The Double Zinnia has proved to be a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rivaling in beauty, size and form, moderate-sized Dahlias. Half-hardy annuals.

316. **coccinea, fl. pl.**—Double scarlet 10

317. **double white** 10

318. **elegans, fl. pl.**—Extra choice, double; 1½ ft. 10

319. **Haageana, fl. pl.**—A deep orange yellow color, keeping its lustre when dried, thus rendering it an acquisition for bouquet making. It is also a good bedding plant, blooming continually till the frost sets in . 10

tagetiflora.—Double, with petals quilled like a Globe Aster . . . .

SEEDS OF CLIMBERS, for Arbors, Verandahs, Etc.

320. **ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.**—Half-hardy, tuberous-rooted perennial, fruiting the first year from seed; with beautiful cut, glossy, dark green foliage, and small, oval, scarlet fruit 10

321. **ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA** (*Mountain Fringe*).—A hardy biennial, flowering the first season, of graceful habit and delicate foliage, clusters of rosy-lilac flowers; 15 ft. 10

322. **ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO** (*Dutchman's Pipe*).—Hardy perennial; ornamental, curious-shaped flowers 10

323. **BALLOON VINE** (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*).—Half-hardy, rapid growing plant; flowers white, producing inflated capsules 5

324. **CLEMATIS FLAMMULA** (*Virgin's Bower*).—Hardy perennial, fine for arbors and verandahs; white, very fragrant . . . 10

325. **COBŒA SCANDENS.**—Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season, with large bell-shaped purple flowers. In sowing, place the seeds edgewise and cover with light soil. Comes up best in a hot-bed, 20 ft. 10

326. **COCCINIA INDICA.**—Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season, if started early, with beautiful smooth, glossy, ivy-like leaves, contrasting with the fine, snow-white, bell-shaped flowers; brilliant carmine fruit 10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (*Morning Glory*).—One of the handsomest and most popular annuals in cultivation, growing freely in almost any situation. The climbing varieties, *C. aureus superbus* and *C. major*, or Morning Glory, produce a fine effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellises, rustic-work, or rough fences, the beauty and delicacy of their colors are unsurpassed. *C. minor* and its varieties are admirably adapted for beds and mixed borders. Half-hardy annuals.

327. **aureus superbus.**—Beautiful golden yellow; 6 ft. 10

328. **large blue** 5

329. **mixed varieties.**—All colors 5

330. **CYCLANTHERA EXPLODENS.**—A free growing, handsome foliage plant, oval-shaped fruit, exploding when ripe; 10 ft. . . 10

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomœa quamoclit*).—A half-hardy very beautiful, delicate, fern-like foliage plant, and masses of bright crimson and white flowers. Plant about the 10th of May; 15 ft.

331. **crimson or scarlet** 5

332. **white.**—Pure white 5

333. **ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER** (*Calampelis*).—Tender, rapid-growing plant, with cluster of orange tube-shaped flowers . . . 10

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL (*Cucurbita*). —A tender, rapid-growing interesting plant, with striking foliage and singular fruit.

334. **calabash.**—The old Dipper Gourd . . . 5

335. **Hercules' club.**—Club-shaped; 4 to 5 ft. long 5

336. **egg-shaped. Mock orange. Powder horn** . . . . each 5

337. **Tricosanthes colubrina** (*True Serpent Gourd*).—Striped like a serpent, changing to carmine 10

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos Lablab*).—Tender, rapid-growing, free-flowering plant, for covering arbors, trellises, etc.

338. **purpurea.**—Purple flowers, and seed-pods of a purple maroon 5

339. **alba.**—Pure white 5

IPOMŒA (*Morning Glory*).—This genus contains some of the most varied and beautiful flowers in cultivation. For covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees, they are invaluable. Tender annuals.

340. **limbata.**—Violet, margined with white, large flower 10

341. **limbata elegantissima.**—Rich mazarine blue, with a white margin or belt 10

342. **coccinea.**—Star Ipomœa, with small scarlet flowers 5

343. **Ferrandiana.**—Small blue flower 5

344. **Burridgii.**—Rosy crimson, with white centre 5

345. **hederacea grandiflora superba.**—Large flower, sky-blue, with broad white border 10

346. **hederacea atroviolacea.**—Shaded violet 10

347. **rubra cœrulea.**—Large and splendid; red and blue 10

LATHYRUS (*Everlasting Pea*).—Showy, free-flowering, hardy perennial plant, growing in any common soil; ornamental for covering old stumps, fences, or walls; 5 ft

348 **latifolius.**—Purple flowers 5

349 **latifolius albus.**—White flowers . . . 10

350 **LOASA LATERITIA.**—Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season, a rapid-growing, free-flowering plant, with curious and beautiful orange-red flowers 10

351. **LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.**—Half-hardy ornamental plant, with showy, fox-glove-like, rosy purple flowers, 10 ft. . 20

352. **Hendersoni.**—Similar to the above, rosy carmine flowers 20

MAURANDIA.— Half-hardy perennials, flowering the first season; beautiful, rapid, slender-growing plants, blooming profusely until late in the Autumn Plants should be started in the hot-bed or greenhouse; 10 ft.

353. **albiflora.**—Pure white 10

353½. **Barclayana.**—Purple 10

354. **rosea.**—Dark rose 10

No. Per Packet.

PEAS, FLOWERING SWEET (*Lathyrus odoratus*).—Very beautiful, fragrant and free-flowering plants, fine for screening unsightly objects; blooming all Summer if the flowers are cut freely, or the pods picked off as they appear; 6 ft.

355. **scarlet invincible.**—Purple, golden, white, black, blue, or striped, mixed or separate . . . .

THUNBERGIA.—Extremely ornamental free-blooming climbers of rapid growth, handsome foliage and much admired flowers; good for greenhouse culture, or in warm situations out of doors. Pot first into sandy loam and peat; afterward use a good portion of poor lime rubbish, which will cause masses of bloom to be thrown up. Tender annuals.

356. **alata.**—Buff with dark eye; 4 ft. 10
357. **alba.**—White, with dark eye; 4 ft. 10
358. **aurantiaca.**—Bright orange, dark eye; 4 ft. 10
359. **Bakerii.**—Pure White; 4 ft. 10
360. **sulphurea.**—Sulphur yellow. 10
361. **mixed varieties.** 10

TROPÆOLUM.—Half-hardy, elegant, profuse-flowering plants, for verandahs, trellisses, etc., either in or out doors; 10 ft.

362. **Canary bird flower** (*Peregrinum*).—With yellow canary-like flowers; very ornamental 10

SEEDS of IMMORTELLES or EVERLASTING FLOWERS, for the formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

ACROCLINIUM.—Charming plants, flowering freely in any good garden soil; half-hardy; 1 ft.

363. **roseum.**—Bright rose. **album.**—Pure white . . . . each 5
364. **AMMOBIUM ALATUM.**—Showy small white flowers; 2 ft. 5

GOMPHRENA (*Globe amaranthus*).—Handsome flowers of various colors, familiarly known as the "*Bachelor's Button*," half-hardy; 2 ft.

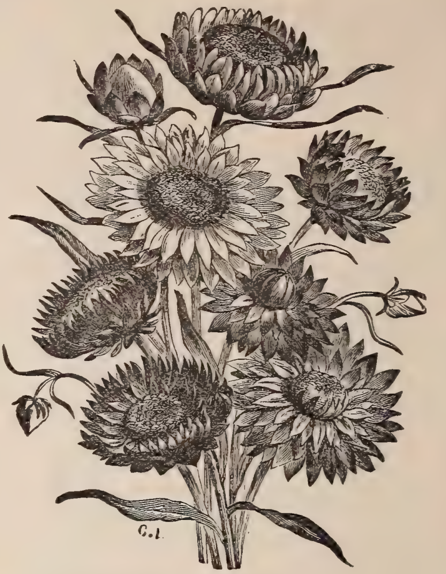
365. **alba.**—Pure white. **purpurea.**—Rich crimson . . . . each 5
366. **aurea.**—Orange, **striata.**—Red and white striped . . . . each 5

HELICHRYSUM.—Exceedingly effective choice double flowers, fine for borders; succeed in any rich soil; 1½ ft.

367. **monstrosum.**—Large, showy flowers, variety of colors; double 10
368. **monstrosum.**—Double rose, fine color . . 10
369. **monstrosum.**—Double red, very bright . 10
370. **monstrosum.**—Double, pure white . . . 10
371. **monstrosum.**—Double yellow 10
372. **bracteatum.**—Bright yellow; 10 in. . . . 10
373. **minimum.**—Dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors 10
374. **nanum atrosanguineum.**—Brilliant crimson, new; 1 ft. 10
375. **brachyrrhinchum.**—Dwarf, 6 in. . . . 10
376. **HELIPTERUM SANFORDI.**—A very pretty border plant of dwarf tufted habit, with neat foliage and large globular clusters of bright golden yellow flowers, tender; 9 in 10
377. **POLYCOLYMNA STUARTI.**—Large white flowers, 1½ ft 5

RHODANTHE.—A delicate and charming half-hardy plant; succeeds best in a light, rich soil and a warm situation, valuable for pot or border culture; 1 ft.

378. **atro-sanguinea.**—Dwarf branching habit, disk of a dark crimson shade, ray scales of a bright purple 10
379. **maculata.**—Bright rosy purple with yellow disk 10



HELICHRYSUM BRACTEATUM.

No. Per Packet.

380. **maculata alba.**—Silvery white with yellow disk 10
381. **manglesi,**—Bright rose, silvery calyx . . 10

STATICE.—Half-hardy, free-flowering, showy plant, of easy culture.

382. **Bonduelli.**—Deep golden yellow flowers; 1½ ft. 10
383. **sinuata.**—Pure and yellow flowers, 1 ft. . 10
384. **sinuata hybrida mixed** 10
385. **spicata.**—Fine for beds, edgings or pot-culture; early flowering plants, producing numerous car-like spikes of rosy pink flowers 10

WAITZIA.—Handsome half-hardy plants, bearing their flowers in clusters; of easy culture, thriving in any good soil; 1½ ft.

386. **aurea.**—Bright yellow flowers 10
387. **corymbosa.**—Flowers of a lively red color with yellow disk, 1 ft. 10

XERANTHEMUM.—A very showy class of everlastings; 2 ft.

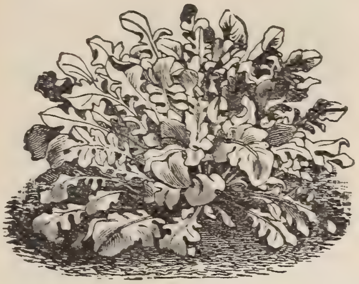
388. **album, pl.**—Double white 10
389. **cœruleum plenum.**—Double purple . . 10
390. **Imperial, fl. pl.**—Beautiful 10

SEEDS OF ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS.

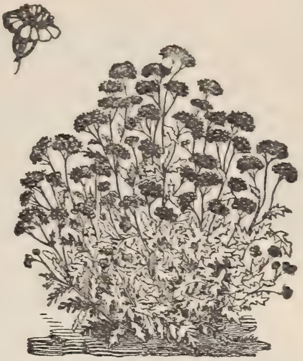
391. **ACANTHUS MOLLIS.**—A stately and beautiful ornamental plant. From the leaf of Acanthus mollis the capital of the Corinthian column is derived. Growing freely in any rich loamy soil. Hardy perennial 10

AMARANTHUS.—Showy, ornamental plants; very effective in groups, for the centre of beds or flower borders, the colors are most brilliant in dry season on poor soil, half-hardy.

392. **bicolor ruber.**—Foliage scarlet and maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow; 4 ft. 10
393. **Gordoni.**—Bronzy crimson foliage, shading off to brilliant scarlet tufts of leaves on top of the stalk, the lower leaves having a scarlet band through the centre. 10
394. **melancholicus ruber.**—Compact habit, with striking blood-red foliage, 1½ ft. . . . .



CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA.



CINERARIA MARITIMA CANDIDISSIMA.

No.		Per Packet.
395.	**salicifolius** (*Fountain Plant*).—A pyramidal plant, branching close to the ground. The leaves are willow-shaped, elongated, and wavy, at first of a bronzy green shade. As the plants become stronger, the leaves at the end of the branches assume a bright orange-carmine and bronze color, forming magnificent plumes, and giving the plant a picturesque appearance; 4 ft.	10
396.	**tricolor** (*Joseph's Coat*).—Leaves red, yellow, and green; a very handsome and showy plant; 3 ft.	5
397.	**tricolor gigantea.**—A majestic plant, and one of the most attractive of the entire class; 4 ft.	25
398.	**BOCCONIA JAPONICA.**—Foliage white on the under side, and fine spikes of cream-colored flowers. Herbaceous plant of vigorous growth, of great effect as single specimens on lawns; 5 ft.	10
	CANNA (*Indian Shot*).—The Cannas are a stately species of plants, highly ornamental, producing a very rich and oriental effect, by their large, broad, massive foliage, terminated by racemes of crimson, orange, or scarlet variously-lobed flowers. Soak the seed in hot water before planting; take up the roots before frost, and preserve in a warm cellar or room. Half-hardy perennials.	
399.	**Bihorelli.**—Scarlet, free-blooming, with rich brown leaves; a dwarf, showy plant; 2 ft.	20
400.	**Bonneti.**—Foliage purple and green; flowers large, orange red; very choice; 7 ft.	10
401.	**Cubensis.**—Orange and red. **Gigantea.** Large, scarlet each	10
402.	**limbata.**—Intense scarlet, edged with yellow; 4 ft.	10
403.	**musæfolia hybrida.**—Red, large foliage, resembling a small banana; 2 ft.	10
404.	**mutabilis.**—Changeable; 5 ft.	10
405.	**zebrina.**—Scarlet; beautiful zebra-striped foliage; 4 ft.	10
406.	**Warscewiczi (sanguinea).**—Foliage blood red	10
	CENTAUREA.—Half-hardy perennials, fine for bedding, vases, hanging-baskets, and pots. Also used for marginal lines.	
407.	**gymnocarpa.**—Silver gray foliage, very graceful; 1½ ft.	25
408.	**candidissima.**—Splendid silvery-leaved; 1 ft.	25
409.	**Clementei.**—Robust, free-growing plant; crowns of beautiful silver leaves, deeply fringed and cut in lobes; 6 in.	25
	CINERARIA (*Dusty Miller*).—Half-hardy perennials, fine for bedding and ribbon beds; prized for their beautiful silvery foliage.	

No.		Per Packet.
410.	**maritima.**—With yellow flowers	10
411.	**maritima candidissima.**—An improvement on the above	20
412.	**ECHEVERIA METALLICA.**—Broad, saucer-shaped leaves, of a peculiar lilac and metallic tinge, for the greenhouse or open garden; tender perennial	25
413.	**EUPHORRIA VARIEGATA.**—Showy, white and green foliage; 2 ft.	5
414.	**FERDINANDA EMINENS.**—Showy and large foliage; 4 ft.	25
415.	**HUMEA ELEGANS.**—Half-hardy biennial; a remarkably handsome decorative plant, producing drooping pyramids of ruby-red, grass-like florets, either for pots or the garden; 8 ft.	10
416.	**MAIZE. STRIPED-LEAVED JAPANESE** (*Zea Japonica fol. variegata*).—It is beautifully and evenly striped, and ribboned with alternate stripes of green and white; half-hardy; 5 ft.	5
417.	**PERILLA NANKINENSIS FOLIIS VARIEGATIS.**—The foliage of this variety is variegated and striped with rosy carmine, and sometimes with white, producing a charming effect	10
418.	**nankinensis.**—A neat plant, with dark purple foliage; 1½ ft.	5
419.	**PYRETHRUM FOLIUM AUREUM** (*The Golden Feather*).—A highly ornamental golden foliage plant, for ribbon gardening	10
	RICINUS.—Plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, combined with brilliant-colored fruit, producing an oriental effect; fine for lawns and pleasure grounds; half-hardy.	
420.	**sanguineus (Obermanni).**—Blood red stalks, scarlet fruit; 3 ft.	10
421.	**species from Phillipines.**—Dark purple leaves	10
422.	**macrocarpus.**—Whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 ft.	10
423.	**elegantissimus.**	10
424.	**guyanensis nanus.**—Dwarf, rose fruit.	10
425.	**tricolor.**—Green and brown spotted red fruit, stalks red; 6 ft.	10
426.	**Africanus albidus.**—White fruit; stem and leaves silver; 8 ft.	10
427.	**Borboniensis arboreus.**—Handsome foliage and noble growth; 15 ft.	10
	SOLANUM.—Very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, among the most interesting greenhouse shrubs; fine for groups on lawns or single specimens. Half-hardy perennials, fruiting the first season from seed.	
428.	**ciliatum.**—Brilliant scarlet fruit, which retains its bright color and form long after ripe; fine for Christmas decorations; 1½ ft.	10

No. Per Packet.

429. **capsicastrum.**—Red, cherry-like fruit; 1½ ft. 10

430. **robustum.**—Rich brown-tinted leaves and long spines render the foliage extremely ornamental 20

431. **WIGANDIA CARACSANA.**—Splendid ornamental-foliaged plant, with immense leaves, 3 feet long by 1½ feet wide. Seed sown early in Spring, in hot-bed, will produce fine plants by the middle of Summer. Half-hardy perennial; 6 ft. 25

432. **YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.**—A hardy perennial plant; requires several years to attain to perfection from seed; with large clusters of white flowers on tall stems; 3 ft. 10

SEEDS OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

AGROSTIS.—All the varieties of this class are exceedingly beautiful and graceful; of dwarf growth; 1½ ft.

433. **pulchella.**—nebulosa . . . . each 5

434. **ANTHOXANTHUM GRACILE.**—Graceful and pretty; 6 in. 10

435. **AVENA STERILIS** (*Animated oats*).—With pretty, large, drooping spikes, on slender stems; 2 ft. 5

436. **BRIZA COMPACTA.**—An erect, compact variety of Quaking Grass; also known as Rattlesnake Grass; 1 ft. 5

437. **gracilis.**—Small, delicate and graceful racemes; 1 ft. 5

438. **maxima.**—Large Quaking Grass; beautiful rattles; 1 ft. 5

439. **CHLORIS TRUNCATA.**—Fine silvery plumes, with abundant foliage; elegant for bedding in groups; 2 ft. 5

No. Per Packet.

440. **COIX LACHRYMÆ** (*Job's Tears*).—With broad, corn-like leaves; half-hardy; 2 ft. 5

441. **ELEUSINE BARCINONENSIS.**—Curious, with stems resembling horns; elegant for pot-culture; 1 ft. 10

ERAGROSTIS (*Love Grass*).—Exceedingly pretty and ornamental; a favorite and graceful grass; 2 ft.

442. **elegans.**—mixed . . . . each 5

443. **ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.**—A hardy perennial, noble grass, with exquisite white plumes resembling the Pampas Grass. Fine for lawns if planted in clumps. Flowers the first season from seed if sown very early in the greenhouse or hot-bed; 7 ft. . 20

444. **GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM** (*Pampas Grass*).—Half-hardy perennial; will stand out over Winter, if protected with straw or leaves; the most noble grass in cultivation; with silvery plumes from 6 to 10 feet high . 25

445. **HORDEUM JUBATUM** (*Squirrel Tail Grass*).—Very handsome and lovely purple plumes; 3 ft. 10

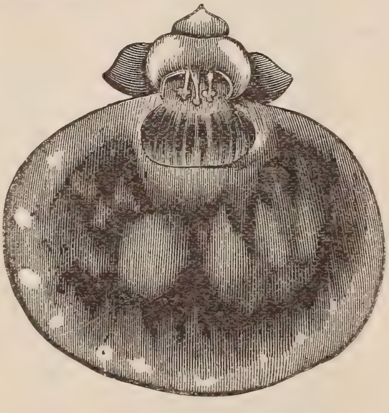
446. **ISOLEPSIS GRACILIS.**—Half-hardy perennial; dwarf, very graceful, suitable for baskets, vases, etc. 20

447. **LAGURUS OVATUS** (*Hare's Tail Grass*).—Beautiful small white heads or spikes of bloom; 1 ft. 5

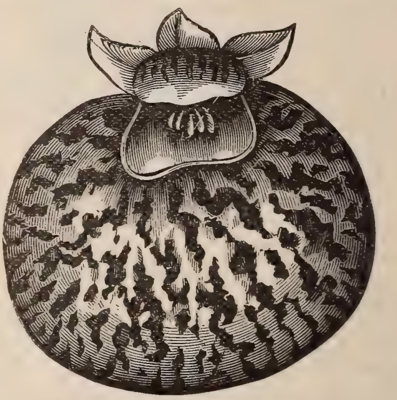
448. **PENNISETUM LONGISTILUM.**—A very graceful and interesting plant; 1½ ft. . 5

449. **STIPA PENNATA** (*Feather Grass*).—Hardy perennial plant, with beautiful delicate white feathery grass; flowering the second season from seed. The seed being slow to vegetate, it should be started in a hot-bed; 2 ft. 10

450. **elegantissima.**—A superb variety of the above; fine for pot or border-culture . . . 10



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA TIGRINA.

SEEDS of GREEN HOUSE and HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

Directions for Sowing, see page 82.

No. Per Packet.

451. **ABUTILON.**—Plants of strong growth and easy cultivation; free-flowering, with various-colored, drooping, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 6 ft.; mixed varieties 25

452. **ACACIA**—A genus of great elegance and immense variety; fine ornamental foliage; beautiful racemes of yellow flowers. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing; mixed varieties 25

No. Per Packet.

453. **AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS** (*Blue African Lily*).—Bulbous-rooted, with evergreen foliage and large heads of small blue flowers, blooming in succession, on stalks 3 feet high 25

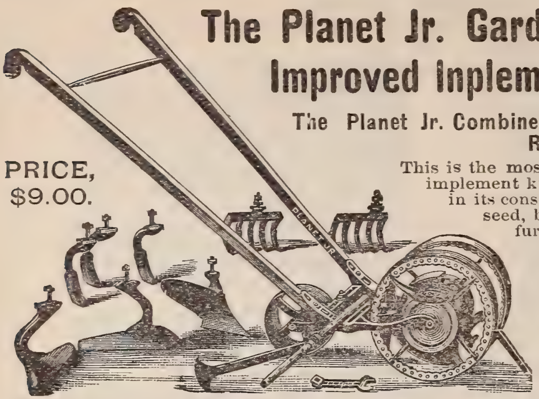
454. **AMARYLLIS HYBRIDA.**—Beautiful bulbous-rooted plants, producing from two to four of the richest colored crimson, scarlet, and white striped, lily-like flowers, on a stalk; 1 ft. high; mixed varieties 25

455. **ARDESIA CRENULATA.**—An evergreen shrub, with beautiful small red berries, remaining in perfection all winter . . 25

456. **ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA.**—Singular scarlet flowers 20

No.		Per Packet.
457.	**AZALEA INDICA.**—Beautiful shrubby plants, saved from a collection of large showy flowers; 2 to 4 ft.; finest mixed	25
458.	**BEGONIA HYBRIDA.**—Beautiful varieties of Rex, etc., variegated foliage, choice mixed	25
	CALCEOLARIA.—Plants invaluable for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, forming in Spring dense masses of their beautiful pocket-like flowers. Sow in August and September; if large plants are required early, the former month is the best. Directions for sowing, see page 82.	
459.	**hybrida grandiflora.**—Superb, large, rich, self-colored flowers; saved from Benary's collection of Prussia	50
460.	**hybrida tigrina.**—Spotted or tigered flowers; saved from Benary's collection of Prussia	50
461.	**hybrida nana.**—Dwarf; tigered spotted flowers; mixed	50
462.	**hybrida pumila compacta grandiflora.**—Beautiful self-colored flowers; dwarf and compact habit; 10 in.	50
463.	**hybrida pumila compacta tigrina var.**—Flowers beautifully spotted, of very brilliant colors	50
464.	**rugosa.** (*Shrubby*).—Bedding varieties; finest mixed colors	50
	CINERARIA.—Another greenhouse favorite, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed, blooming during the Winter and Spring months. Greenhouse perennials.	
465.	**hybrida.**—Splendid mixed varieties, all colors	25
466.	**hybrida nana.**—Beautiful dwarf compact varieties; mixed	25
467.	**flore-pleno.**—New double	50
468.	**CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI** (*Glory Pea*).—A beautiful climber, with elegant foliage, and brilliant, rich scarlet, long, pea-shaped flowers, three inches in length; each flower picturesquely marked with a large, black blotch in front. When planted out doors, it requires a dry, warm, sandy soil, and should be watered sparingly	25
469.	**COLEUS.**—One of the most beautiful of our variegated foliage plants; mixed varieties	25
	CYCLAMEN.—Charming bulbous-rooted plants, with beautiful foliage; universal favorites for the greenhouse or parlor and for Winter and Spring blooming; 6 in.	
470.	**persicum.**—Flowers white and pink	25
	ERYTHRINA (*Coral Plant*).—Ornamental and effective plants for out door Summer decoration, with beautiful foliage and superb spikes of flowers. The seeds should be soaked in warm water for several days before planting; 5 ft.	
471.	**crista-galli.**—Scarlet flowers	25
	FERNS.—These ornamental and graceful plants are too well known to require any description. Are very desirable for Wardian cases or ferneries. They delight in peaty, sandy soil.	
472.	**choice mixed varieties.**	25
473.	**FUCHSIA** (*Lady's Ear-drop*).—Saved from the finest single and double named varieties; mixed	50
474.	**GERANIUM ZONALE.**—A superb strain of the largest and finest varities; saved from a choice collection; mixed	25
475.	**zonale.**—New variegated golden and bronzed foliage; saved from Downie and Laird's celebrated collection of England	25
476.	**double-flowering zonale.**—Saved from double flowers	50
477.	**pelargonium.**—Mixed, from the finest fancy and spotted varieties; of large flowering sorts	25
478.	**odier.**—Choicest mixed varieties; all with five petals, blotched	25
479.	**apple-scented**	25
480.	**GESNERIA.**—Beautiful hot-house, bulbous-rooted plants, producing brilliant-colored spikes of flowers; choice mixed; 2 ft.	25
	GLOXINIA.—A choice bulbous-rooted plant, producing, in great profusion, its bell-shaped flowers during the summer months, of the richest and most beautiful colors; the bulbs must be kept warm and dry during the winter.	
481.	**crassifolia grandiflora erecta.**—Rich colored, erect flowers, mixed colors	50
482.	**hybrida grandiflora.**—Choice drooping, erect and pendulous, large flowering varieties; mixed	25
	HELIOTROPIUM.—Flowering during the whole season, and its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower.	
483.	**Peruvianum.**—Light purple	10
484.	**Triomphe de liege.**—Large; pale lavender	10
485.	**Roi des Noires.**—Very dark purple	10
486.	**Voltaireanum.**—Dark purple	10
487.	**LANTANA.**—One of the most desirable bedding plants, constantly in bloom, and changing in hue. Seed saved from our fine collection of named varieties	10
488.	**MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS.**—An evergreen climber, with large white fragrant flowers	10
489.	**MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES** (*Smilax*).—A beautiful and graceful climber, none surpassing it for its glossy deep green, wavy and most delicate foliage. An indispensable plant for vases, baskets, or bouquets	25
	PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA (*Chinese Primrose*).—A very attractive and indispensable plant for the greenhouse or conservatory, flowering very profusely during the Winter and Spring months. Our seed has been saved from Benary's choicest strains, and cannot fail to produce flowers of the finest and most attractive colors.	
490.	**fimbriata alba.**—White fringed	25
491.	**fimbriata rubra.**—Red fringed	25
492.	**fimbriata striata.**—Striped fringed	25
493.	**fimbriata kermesina splendens.**—Brilliant crimson with yellow eye	50
494.	**fimbriata punctata elegantissima.**—Velvety crimson, edges spotted with white	50
495.	**fimbriata coccinea nova**	50
496.	**fimbriata erecta superba**	50
497.	**fimbriata filicifolia** (*Fern-leaved.*)—Red or white each	50
498.	**fimbriata alba plena.**—Double white	50
499.	**fimbriata kermesina plena.**—Double crimson	50
500.	**japonica.**—Crimson or white each	25
501.	**PASSIFLORA** (*Passion Flower*).—Magnificent ornamental climbers, flowers attractive and varied, produced in great profusion and of long duration; choice varieties; mixed	20
	SALVIA (*Sage*).—Favorite ornamental bedding plants, loaded with spikes of scarlet, white, and blue flowers, being produced in great profusion from July to October; fine bedding plants.	
502.	**splendens.**—Scarlet; 3 ft.	20
503.	**patens.**—Deep blue; 3 ft.	25
504.	**coccinea.**—Scarlet, free-bloomer; half-hardy annual; 2 ft.	10
	TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.—These beautiful climbers bloom freely during the winter months in the greenhouse or conservatory.	
505.	**Crown Prince of Prussia**	25
506.	**Lucifer.**—Splendid	25
507.	**Spitfire.**—New, bright scarlet	25
508.	**Geant des batailles.**—Brilliant carmine	25
509.	**VERBENA CITRIODORA.**—Lemon scented	10

The Planet Jr. Garden Tools are the most Improved Inplements for the Garden.



The Planet Jr. Combined Seed Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

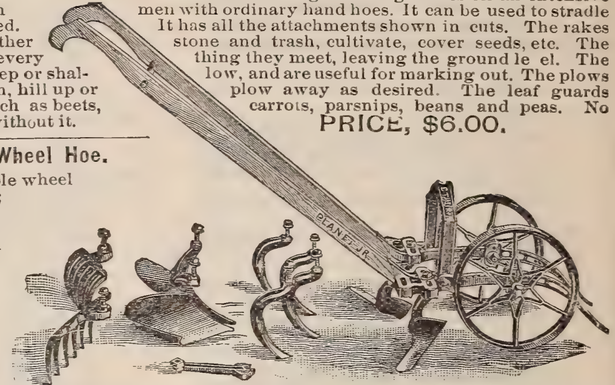
PRICE, $9.00.

This is the most popular and complete combined garden implement known; it is strong, durable and very simple in its construction; with it, you can not only sow your seed, but can cultivate your various crops, as it is furnished WITH A COMPLETE SET OF TOOLS FOR GARDEN WORK, which is a plow, a pair of protecting curved point hoes, a set of three cultivator teeth and a pair of racks. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is invaluable for small gardens.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator. Rake and Plow.

This is the best implement for all who raise onions or garden vegetables on an extensive scale. It does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used to stradle the row or between rows, as desired. It has all the attachments shown in cuts. The rakes level the ground for planting, gather stone and trash, cultivate, cover seeds, etc. The hoes cut loose and clean, killing every thing they meet, leaving the ground level. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow, and are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it.

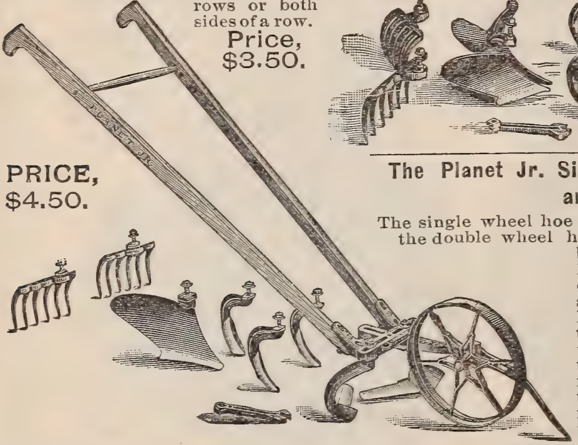
PRICE, $6.00.



The Planet Jr. Plain Double Wheel Hoe.

This implement is simply a double wheel hoe only, without extra attachment; its hoes are adjustable for working either between rows or both sides of a row.

Price, $3.50.



PRICE, $4.50.

The Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

The single wheel hoe has all the different attachments that the double wheel hoe has, but is intended for cultivating between the rows All rows from 16 to 18 inches apart, can be cultivated with one operation. It is lighter in weight and equally as durable. The form of the hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequent close work without danger, and at the same time thorough cultivation of the soil. The rakes and cultivator teeth, in combination with hoes and plow, enables operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in the field or garden.

The "Planet Jr." Plain Single Wheel Hoe.

This implement is furnished with one wheel only, and without extra attachments, and can be used only for working between rows.

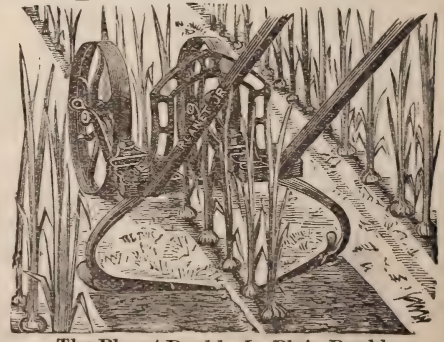
PRICE, $2.75.

The Firefly Wheel Garden Plow.

An indispensable tool for a small garden; has a polished steel moldboard which can be set shallow or deep.

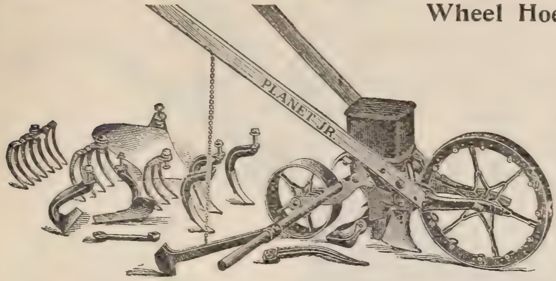
PRICE, $2.00.

EVERY CULTIVATOR of a garden no matter how small or contracted a space is devoted to the growing of vegetables, cannot afford to be without a Planet Hand Cultivator, as they have almost superceeded the use of the hoe; with the Planet you can not only cultivate your crops more thoroughly but very much faster. The low price at which they are now sold is trivial to the amount of labor they save.



The Planet Double Jr. Plain Double Wheel Hoe. $3.50.

The "PLANET JR," No. 4 Combined Hill Dropping Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



Holds three pints, and drops distances of 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36 inches. Will handle the smallest paper of seed perfectly and to the last grain. The drill is quickly detached and the tool frame substituted. It then becomes the most admirable Single Wheel Hoe of the "Planet Jr." family. Has a garden plow, two new style hoes three cultivating rakes, 6, 9, 12 inches, and a practical leaf guard.

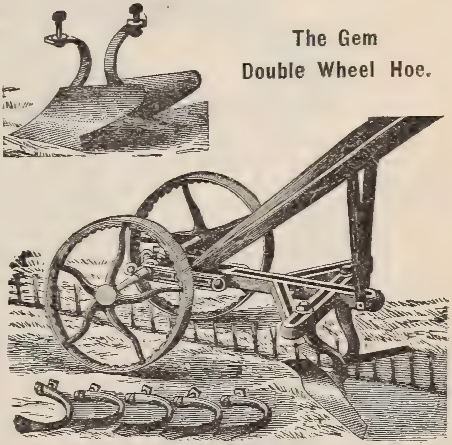
Price, complete, **$10.00.**

As a drill **$7.00**

The Gem Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

The Gem Cultivator is another very popular and useful implement for the garden; it is a great labor saver; is furnished with five steel teeth, two scuffle hoes, with one single and one left hand plow, and two long side hoes to draw the earth to or from the plants; the wheel, handle and hoes are all adjustable to suit any requirements in cultivating.

Price, $4.50.



The Gem Double Wheel Hoe.

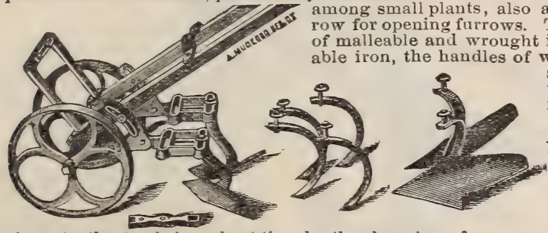
The Gem Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

This implement can only be used for cultivating between the rows, and is furnished with five steel teeth, two scuffle hoes, and one right and one left hand plow.

Price, $3.50.

"Jewel" Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow Combined.

The "Jewel" is capable of being quickly adjusted in depth, or width of working, or height of handles. As shown in cut it is provided with four slender stirring teeth, each one made of one piece of steel, unexcelled for thorough work, especially in hard soil; one pair of curved side hoes, particularly intended for use among small plants, also a pair of plows for throwing to or from the row for opening furrows. The standards of these hoes and plows are of malleable and wrought iron. The entire frame is made of malleable iron, the handles of wood, making it an exceedingly light and strong tool, and one pleasant to handle as well. It is carefully made and handsomely finished, and weighs but 22 pounds.

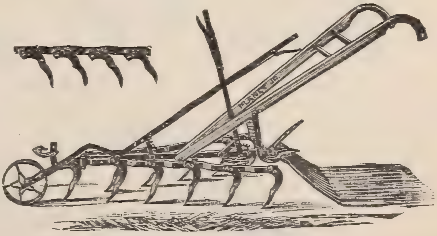


Price, $5.00.

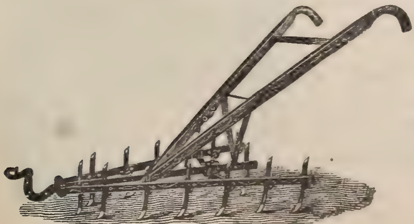
The Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.

For fine cultivation, deep or shallow, it has no equal. The reverse position is given to the teeth in a short time by the changing of a single bolt in each. It is provided with the new Lever Wheel, used to regulate the depth with exactness, and also the Pulverizer, which leaves the ground in the finest condition. The Pulverizer is controlled by a lever, which can be operated in an instant by the foot while in motion.

As a harrow, the work done is most perfect, and with the teeth turned backward it is admirable for trashy ground and leveling, and for crops just breaking through the surface.



Price, Plain, **$4.90.** With Wheel, **$6.15.**
Complete, **$7.50.**



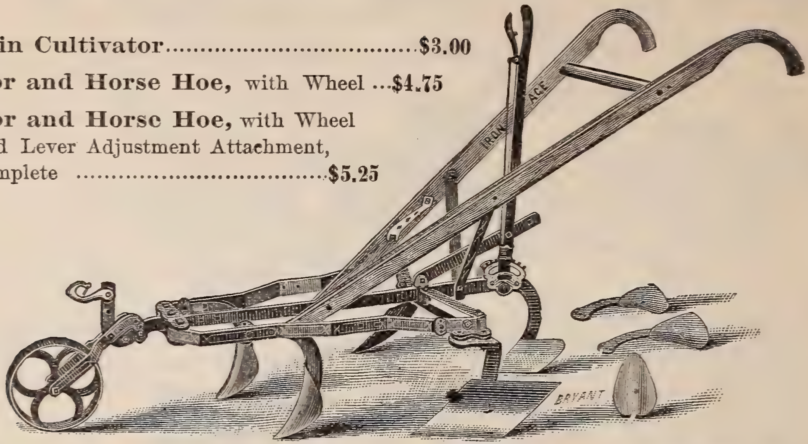
Diamond Point Expanding Harrow and Cultivator.

Is without question the most useful and valuable tool for market gardeners and farmers, that has yet been introduced. The teeth are of steel, diamond-shaped, forged at one end, are set on angle, are reversable so that they can be used for leveling, harrowing or cultivating.

Price, $4.25.

IRON AGE CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE.

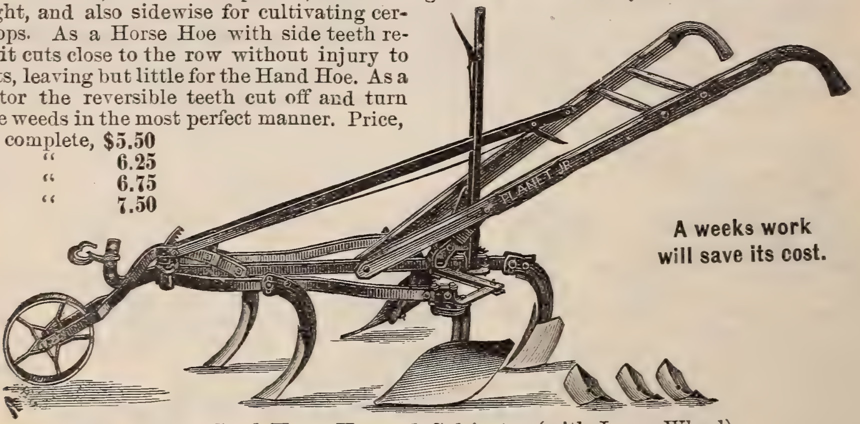
As a Plain Cultivator	$3.00
Cultivator and Horse Hoe, with Wheel	$4.75
Cultivator and Horse Hoe, with Wheel and Lever Adjustment Attachment, complete	$5.25



This is one of the most popular and useful implements made for the farm, and one that is sold more extensively than any other; the frame is of wrought iron, the teeth, side hoes and plows are made of the very best cast-steel and are all reverseable. With the lever adjuster, you are able to expand or contract the cultivator or horse hoe without stopping.

THE PLANET, JR. STEEL HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. —This famous implement, although acknowledged for years past as being the best, has been very much improved within the past two years. Chief among these is the Lever Wheel, which raises or lowers it; the Lever Expander, which changes the width instantly; the Handle Adjustor for height, and also sidewise for cultivating certain crops. As a Horse Hoe with side teeth reversed it cuts close to the row without injury to the roots, leaving but little for the Hand Hoe. As a Cultivator the reversible teeth cut off and turn over the weeds in the most perfect manner. Price,

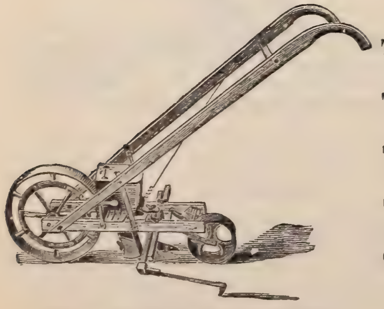
No. 4,	complete,	$5.50
No. 5,	"	6.25
No. 6,	"	6.75
No. 8,	"	7.50



A weeks work will save its cost.

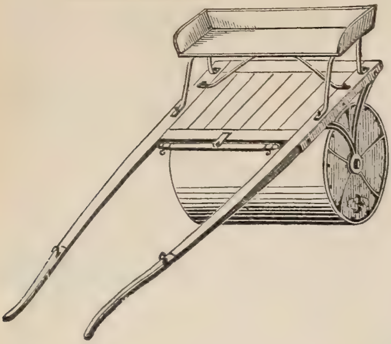
The Planet, Jr. Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator (with Lever Wheel).

HAND SEED DRILLS.



The Model Seed Drill.

The Model.—This is the latest and undoubtedly the best of all seed sowers	$5.50
The Mathews.—A very celebrated Boston machine	6.00
The Planet, No. 2.—A celebrated Philadelphia sower	6.50
The New York Improved.—A popular New York sower	5.50
The Planet.—Single Wheel, Hill Dropping or continuous sower	9 00



Steel Lawn and Field Roller.

These Rollers are all made of the best wrought steel, and filled with concrete to give them additional weignt, and are preferable to cast iron, as they are not so liable to break.

24 inches diam , 30 inches long, weight about 450 lbs., $38.00.
28 inches diam., 36 inches long, weight about 550 lbs., $42.00.

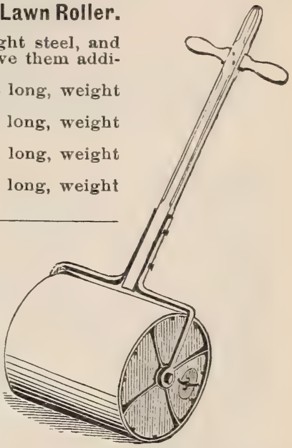
With sections loaded for road and lawn purposes.

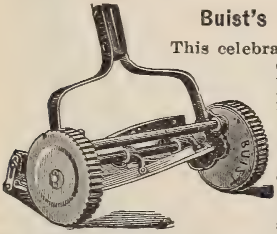
24 inches diam , 30 inches long, weight about 700 lbs., $42.00.
28 inches diam., 36 inches long, weight about 900 lbs., $47.00.

Steel Garden and Hand Lawn Roller.

Made of the best wrought steel, and filled with concrete to give them additional weight.

10 inches diam , 15 inches long, weight about 130 lbs., $7.00.
12 inches diam., 18 inches long, weight about 200 lbs., $9.00.
14 inches diam., 21 inches long, weight about 300 lbs., 11.00.
16 inches diam., 24 inches long, weight about 400 lbs., $17.00.



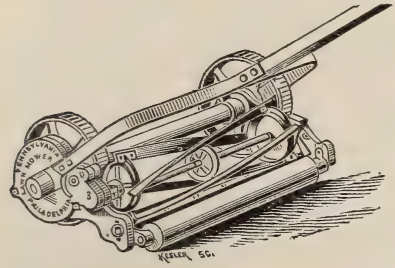


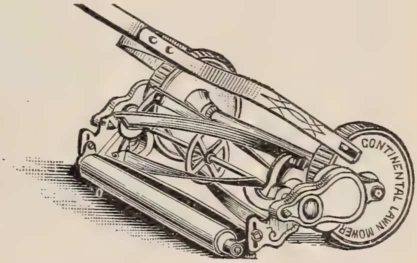
Buist's Self Sharpening Lawn Mower.

This celebrated mower is gaining greater popularity each season, over one thousand machines were sold and shipped by us the past year without hearing of a single complaint or failure to give satisfaction; they are strongly and beautifully made of the very best material; and great attention has been given in using the very finest cast-steel for the knife blades, which in a mower is of the greatest importance; they are painted blue with gold stripes and are sold at such a reasonable figure that those who have even a small gras-plot cannot afford to be without one.

10 inch, $3.50; 12 inch, 4.00; 14 inch, $4.50, 16 inch, $5.00; 18 inch, $5.50.

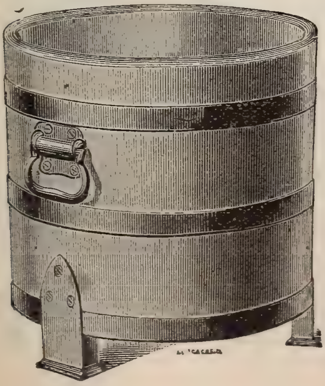
Pennsylvania and Continental Lawn Mowers.





PENNSYLVANIA or CONTINENTAL
at same price.

LOW WHEEL.		HIGH WHEEL.	
10 inch	$4 50	15 inch	$ 8 50
12 "	5 00	17 "	9 50
14 "	5 50	19 "	10 50
16 "	6 00	21 "	11 50
18 "	6 75		



Pennsylvania Horse Lawn Mower (30-inch cut; weight, 320 lbs.) Open Cylinders, with draft irons, **$60.00.** Also, with Seat, **$65.00.** With Shaft and Seat, **$70.00.**

Improved White Cedar Plant Tubs.

(Painted in Green or Vermilion.)

Made of white cedar, bound with extra heavy iron hoops. Drop handles of special pattern, serving as handles. Substantial iron feet of original design. Removable perforated bottoms. Painted either green or vermilion with black hoops or mountings.

	Outside diam.	Length of Stave.	Painted Green. Price.	Painted Vermilion. Price.
0	27 in.	24 in.	$7 50	$8 00
1	25 "	22 "	6 00	6 50
2	23 "	20 "	5 00	5 50
3	21 "	18 "	4 25	4 75
4	18 "	16 "	3 50	4 00
5	16 "	14 "	3 00	3 50
6	14 "	12 "	2 50	3 00
7	13 "	11 "	2 25	2 50
8	12 "	10 "	2 00	2 25

CONDENSED PRICE-LIST
OF
Buist's Garden Seeds.

FOR SPECIAL PRICES FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS SEE PAGE 3.

WE MAIL SEEDS POSTAGE PAID.

Seeds in Packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed by us free of Postage. Half Pounds, Pounds, Pints and Quarts the Postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of eight cents per Pound and sixteen cents per quart.

BEANS—Green-Podded Bush.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Improved Early Valentine..	25	1.25	4.00
Buist's Lightning Valentine	30	1.50	5.00
Early Mohawk.............. ..	25	1.25	4.00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	1.25	4.00
Early Refugee..................	25	1.25	4.00
Extra Early Refugee..........	25	1.25	4.00
Early China Red-Eye.........	25	1.25	4.00
Early White Valentine.......	25	1.25	4.50
Best of All......................	25	1.25	4.00
Shippers' Favorite.............	25	1.25	4.50
White Marrow..................	25	1.00	3.50
White Kidney..................	25	1.00	3.50
Dwarf Lima......................	30	1.75	6.00

BEANS—Yellow-Podded Bush.

Dwarf Black Wax.............	30	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Prolific Black Wax...	25	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Golden Wax...........	30	1.25	4.00
Improved Golden Wax.......	30	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Speckled Kidney Wax	30	1.25	4.50
Dwarf Wax, Bismarck.......	35	1.75	6.00
Dwarf White Wax............	30	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Crimson Wax..........	30	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Golden-Eyed Wax...	30	1.25	4.50
Dwarf Black-Eyed Wax......	30	1.25	4.50
Dwarf Crystal White Wax..	30	1.50	5.00
Yosemite Dwarf Wax.........	35	2.00	7.00
Perfection Dwarf Wax.......	30	1.50	5.50

BEANS (Pole, or Runners).

Large White Lima............	30	2.00	7.00
Salem Mammoth Lima......	40	2.25	8.00
Extra Early Jersey Lima...	40	2.00	7.00
King of the Garden Lima...	35	2.00	7.00
Ford's Mammoth Lima......	40	2.25	8.00
Carolina, or Small Lima......	30	2.00	6.50
Dreer's Improved Lima......	35	2.00	7.50
German, or Black Wax.......	30	1.75	6.00
Southern Prolific...............	30	1.50	5.00
Southern Crease-Back.........	30	1.75	6.00
Golden Wax Flageolet........	35	2.00	7 00
Horticultural...	30	1.50	5.00
Scarlet Runners................	30	2 00	6.50
White Dutch Case Knife.....	30	1.75	6.00
Early Golden Cluster Wax..	40	2.00	7.00
Kentucky Wonder............	35	1.75	6 00
Lazy Wife's Pole.............	35	2.00	7.00
Texas Pole........................	35	2.00	7.00

PEAS.

Buist's Early Morning Star.	35	1.75	5 00
Buist's Premier Extra Early	30	1.25	4.50
First and Best.................	25	1.25	4.25

PEAS—Continued.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
First of All.......................	30	1.25	4.25
Philadelphia Extra Early...	25	1.25	4.25
Maud S, Extra Early.........	25	1.25	4 00
Alaska, or Blue Wonder.....	30	1.25	4.00
Horsford's Market Garden...	25	1.25	4.50
Early American Wonder....	30	1.50	5.00
Laxton's Alpha.................	30	1 50	5.00
Extra Early Premium Gem	25	1.25	4.50
McLean's Little Gem.........	25	1.25	4.50
Blue Beauty.....................	25	1.25	4.50
Improved Dan O'Rourke....	25	1.00	3.75
Early Washington............	20	1.00	3.50
Farly Frame.....................	20	1.00	3 50
Early May........................	20	1.00	3.50
Early Kent.......................	20	1.00	3.50
Early Blue Peter...............	30	1.50	5.00
Early Tom Thumb............	35	1.75	6.00
Dwarf Blue Imperial.........	20	1.00	3.50
Champion of England........	25	1.25	4.00
Forty Fold........................	25	1.25	4.00
Yorkshire Hero.................	25	1.25	4.50
Nott's Excelsior..............	30	1.75	6.00
Eugenie...........................	30	1.50	5 50
Telehpone........................	25	1.50	5.00
Stratagems.......................	30	1.50	5.00
Pride of the Market...........	35	1.75	6.00
Bliss's Everbearing............	25	1.25	4.50
Bliss's Abundance.............	25	1.25	4.50
McLean's Advancer...........	25	1.25	4 50
Heroine..........................	30	1 50	5.50
Shropshire Hero................	30	1.50	5.00
Duke of Albany................	35	1.50	5 50
Veitche's Perfection...........	30	1.75	6 00
Evolution	35	1.50	5 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow.........	25	1.00	3 00
Dwarf White Sugar Marrow	25	1.00	3 00
Large White Marrowfat,.....	20	1 00	3 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.......	20	1.00	3.00
Dwarf and Tall Sugar........	35	2.00	7.00

ARTICHOKE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Green Globe.......................	$0.35	$1.00	$3.50

ASPARAGUS.

Purple Top.................	10	15	50
Conover's Colossal.............	10	15	50
Barr's Mammoth..............	10	20	60
The Palmetto	10	25	75

BEET—Turnip-Rooted Varieties.

Extra Early Bassano.........	10	20	50
Early Dark Blood Turnip...	10	20	50
Dewing's Red Turnip.......	10	20	50

BEET—Continued.	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Philadelphia Red Turnip	10	20	50
Buist's Extra Early Turnip	15	40	1.25
Bastain's Early Red Turnip	10	20	50
Lentz's Early Red Turnip	10	20	50
Early Egyptian Turnip	10	20	50
Buist's Early Egyptian	15	30	1.00
Early Eclipse Turnip	10	20	50
Edmand's Blood Turnip	10	20	50
Othello Blood Turnip	15	40	1.25
Swiss Chard	10	20	50
BEET—Long Varieties.			
Long Blood Red	10	20	50
Buist's Long Blood	15	30	1.00
Bastian's Half-Long Blood	10	20	50
Scarlet Perfection	15	25	75
BEET—Stock-Feeding Varieties.			
White French Sugar	10	15	40
Long Red Mangel	10	15	35
Orange Globe Mangel	10	15	35
Champion Long Red Mangel	10	15	35
" Yellow Globe Mangel	10	15	35
Buist's Long Red Mangel	10	15	45
" Golden Globe Mangel	10	15	45
Golden Tankard Mangel	10	15	35
Chirk Castle Mangel	15	25	75
BORECOLE.			
Dwarf German Greens	10	25	75
Extra Dwarf Curled	20	50	1.00
BROCOLI.			
Early Purple Cape	40	1.25	4 00
Early Walcheren	50	1.75	6.50
Granges White	50	1.50	5.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	20	60	2.00
CABBAGE.			
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2.00
Charleston or Large J. W.	25	75	2.50
Extra Early Express	20	60	2.00
Early Winnigstadt	20	60	2.00
Early Prussian Winnigstadt	30	75	2.50
Earliest Etampes	20	60	2.00
Buist's Early Dwarf York	20	60	2.00
Buist's Early Large York	20	60	2.00
Early Bullock-Heart	25	75	2.00
Henderson's Early Summer	25	75	2.00
Buist's Early Drumhead	30	1.00	3.00
Buist's Early Flat Dutch	30	1.00	3.00
Henderson's Succession	20	75	2 00
Early Peerless	25	75	2.00
Early French Oxheart	25	75	2.00
Buist's Imp. Late Drumh'd	30	1.00	3.00
Buist's Imp Late Flat Dutch	30	1.00	3.00
Buist's Florida Header	30	1.00	3.00
Large German Drumhead	30	1.00	3.00
Premium Late Drumhead	20	60	2.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch	20	60	2.00
Amager or Danish Winter	30	1.00	3.00
Fottler's Imp. Brunswick	20	60	2.00
Buist's Brunswick Drumh'd	30	1.00	3.00
Autum King	30	1.00	3.00
Green Glazed	25	75	2.50
Louisville Drumhead	20	60	2.00
Large Sure Head	20	60	2 00
The Vandergaw	25	75	2.00
All Seasons	25	75	2.00

CABBAGE—Cont'd	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
North Carolina Buncombe	20	60	2 00
Stone Mason Drumhead	20	60	2.00
Marblehead Mammoth	20	60	2.00
Red Dutch	20	60	2 00
Mammoth Red Rock	25	75	2.50
Blood Red Berlin	30	1.00	3.00
Blood Red Erfurt	25	75	2 50
CABBAGE, SAVOY.			
Green Curled Savoy	25	75	2.00
Green Globe Savoy	25	75	2 00
Large Drumhead Savoy	25	75	2.50
Perfection Drumhead Savoy	25	75	2.50
CARROT.			
Early French Forcing	10	30	1.00
Early Scarlet Horn	10	25	75
Early Half-Long Scarlet	10	25	75
Danver's Half.Long Scarlet	10	25	75
Half-Long Chantenay	15	25	75
Half-Long Nantes	10	25	75
Guerande, or Oxheart	10	25	75
Saint Vallery Long Red	10	25	75
Long Orange	10	25	75
Buist's Long Orange	15	35	1.00
CAULIFLOWER.			
Early London	50	1.50	5.50
Early Dutch	50	1.50	5.50
Extra Early Paris	60	2.00	7.50
Half-Early Paris	50	1.75	6 50
Early Walcheren	50	1.75	6.50
Veitch's Autumn Giant	50	1.75	6.50
Le Normand Short Stem	50	1.75	6.50
Large Early White Erfurt	2.00	6.00	20.00
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	2.50	8.00	25.00
Early Snowball	2.50	8.00	25.00
CELERY.			
Large White Solid	20	60	2.00
Buist's Large White Solid	30	1.00	3.00
Golden Dwarf	25	75	2.50
Golden Self-Blanching	30	85	3.00
Giant White Pascal	25	75	2.50
Sandringham Dwarf White	25	75	2.50
Boston Market	25	75	2.50
White Plume	25	75	2.50
Dwarf Pink, or Rose	25	75	2.50
Perfection Heartwell	25	75	2.50
Buist's Golden Market	50	1.50	4.00
Celeriac	20	60	2.00
COLLARDS.			
Georgia (Selected)	20	40	1.00
Southern Creole	20	40	1.00
Carolina	20	40	1.00
CORN SALAD.	10	20	50
CORN—Garden Varieties	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Early Cory	25	1.00	3.00
Crosby's Early	25	1.00	3.00
Early Minnesota	25	1.00	3.00
Early Concord	25	1.00	3.00
New England Eight-row	25	80	3.00
Early Narragansett	22	1.00	3,00
Early Marblehead	25	1.00	3.00
Stabler's Extra Early	25	1.00	3.00
Early Egyptian Sugar	20	80	3.00
Mammoth Sugar	20	80	3.00

CORN—Continued.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	20	80	3.50
Shoe Peg Sugar	20	1.00	3.00
Country Gentleman	20	1 00	3.00
Early Black Mexican	25	1.00	3.50
Triumph	25	1.00	3.00
Perry's Hybrid	25	1.00	3.00
Stabler's Pedigree	25	1.00	3.00
Improved Ruby	25	1.00	3.00
Potter's Excelsior	25	1.00	3.00
Adam's Extra Early	20	75	2.50
Adam's Early	20	75	2.50
Perkin's Early Market	25	1.00	3.50

CORN—Field Varieties.

Buist's Snow-Flake	20	60	2 00
Buist's Golden Dent	15	50	1 50
Buist's White Flint	15	50	1.50
Large Maryland White	15	50	1.75
Early Leaming	15	50	1.50
Golden Beauty	15	50	1.50
Mammoth Gourd	15	50	1.50
Chester County Gourd	15	50	1.50
Cloud's Early Dent Gourd	15	50	1.50
White Hickory King	15	60	1.75
Early Yellow Canada	15	50	1.50
Early Pennsylv'a Eight-Row	15	50	1.50
Champion White Pearl	15	50	1.75
Compton's Early Yellow	15	50	1.75
Blount's White Prolific	15	50	1.75
Mastodon Dent	15	50	1.50

CRESS, or Pepper Grass.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Curled	10	20	50
Water	40	1.25	4.00

CUCUMBER.

Early White Spine	10	25	60
Improved Early White Spine	10	25	60
Buist's Perfection W. Spine	20	40	1.25
Evergreen White Spine	10	25	60
Early Frame	10	25	60
Early Cluster	10	25	60
Early Russian	10	25	60
Early Short Green	10	25	60
London Long Green	15	30	1.00
Long Green Turkey	15	30	1 00
Buist's Long Green	20	50	1.50
Jersey Pickle	10	25	60
Nichol's Medium Green	10	25	60
Long Prickly	10	25	60
Chicago Pickle	10	25	60
Giant Pera	10	25	60
Thorburn's Everbearing	10	25	60
Green Prolific Pickle	10	25	60
Gherkin, or Burr	15	35	1.25

EGG PLANT.

Large New York Purple	40	1.00	4.00
Buist's Thornless L. Purple	50	1.50	5.00

ENDIVE.

Green Curled	15	40	1.50
White Curled	25	50	1.50
Broad Leaved	20	50	1 50
Moss Curled	25	60	2.00
Green Fringe	25	60	2.00

GOURDS.

White Nest Egg	40	1.00	2.50

GOURDS.—Continued.

	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Sugar Trough	25	75	2.50
Luffa or Dish Cloth	40	1.00	3 00
Dipper	25	75	2.50

KALE.

Green Curled Scotch	10	25	75
Dwarf German Greens	10	25	75
New Dwarf Erfurt	20	50	1.50
Siberian Curled	10	20	60
New Intermediate	15	40	1.00
Mossback Curled Winter	15	40	1.25
Dwarf Curled Berlin	20	50	1.50

KOHL RABI.

Large White	20	60	2.00
Early White Vienna	25	60	2.00
Early Purple Vienna	25	60	2 00
The Queen	25	75	2.50

LEEK.

London Broad Flag	15	40	1.25
Buist's Mammoth	25	75	2.00
Large Musselburgh	20	60	1.50
Monstrous Carentan	20	60	1.50
Large Rouen	20	60	1.50

LETTUCE.

Buist's White Forcing	30	1 00	2.50
Early Tennisball	15	40	1.25
Early White Butter	15	30	1.00
Early Dutch Butter	20	40	1.25
Arlington Tennisball	20	50	1.50
Early Boston Market	15	40	1.25
Big Boston	20	50	1.50
New York Cabbage	20	50	1 50
Yellow Market	30	75	2.50
Denver Market	15	40	1.25
Early Hanson	15	40	1.25
Philadelphia Market	20	50	1.50
The Deacon	20	40	1.25
Early Curled Simpson	15	30	1.00
Curled Simpson (black seed)	15	40	1.00
Early Curled Silesia	15	30	1.00
Early Prize Head	15	30	1.00
Improved Royal Cabbage	15	30	1.25
Salamander	15	40	1.25
Oak Leaved	15	40	1.25
Large Passion	20	40	1.25
Trocadero	20	40	1.25
Perpignan	20	40	1.25
Silver Ball	20	40	1.25
Drumhead Cabbage	15	30	1.00
White Paris Cos	20	40	1.25
India Curled	25	50	1.50
Brown Dutch	15	30	1.00
Stubborn Head	25	60	2.00

MELON—Cantaloupe.

Extra Early Hackensack	10	25	75
Netted Green Citron	10	25	75
Netted Nutmeg	10	25	75
Pine Apple	10	25	75
Montreal Nutmeg	10	25	75
Bay View	10	25	75
Emerald Gem	10	25	75
Golden Jenny	10	25	75
Princess	10	30	1.00
Montreal Market	10	25	75
Hackensack	10	25	75
Champion Market	10	25	75

MELON—Continued.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Delmonico	10	25	75
Skillman's Netted Citron	10	25	75
Acme, or Baltimore Citron	10	25	75
Banquet	10	25	75
Miller's Cream, or Osage	10	25	75
Surprise	10	25	75
Washington Market	15	50	1.50
White Japan	10	30	1.00
New Orleans Market	15	50	1.50
Persian, or Casaba	10	25	75
Chicago Market	10	25	75
Early Jenny Lind	10	25	75
Ward's Nectar	10	25	75

MELON—Water.

Mountain Sweet	10	20	60
Kolb Gem (Selected)	10	20	50
Improved Gypsy	10	20	60
Georgia Rattlesnake	10	20	60
Jordan's Gray Monarch	10	25	75
Florida Favorite	10	20	60
Mammoth Iron-Clad	10	20	60
Ice Cream (White Seeded)	10	20	60
Ice Cream (Gray Seeded)	10	20	60
Phiney's Early	10	20	60
Light Icing, or Ice Rind	10	20	60
Dark Icing	10	20	60
Seminole	10	20	60
Cuban Queen	10	20	60
Peerless	15	30	60
Dixie	10	20	60
Jones	10	20	60
Girardeau's Premium Trph.	15	50	1.50
Green and Gold	10	20	60
Green Preserving Citron	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

Mammoth Southern Curled	10	25	75
Southern Creole	10	25	75
White London	5	10	30
Black or Brown	5	10	30

NASTURTIUM—Or Indian Cress.

Tall Yellow (for Pickling)	15	30	1.00
Dwarf Crimson	15	30	1.00

OKRA—Or Gumbo.

Buist's Dwarf Prolific	10	20	60
Tall, or Long Green	10	20	60
Perkin's Mammoth	10	20	60
White Velvet	10	20	60
Southern White	10	20	60

ONION.—For 5, 10 and 25 lb. lots see prices page 88

Large Red Wethersfield	20	40	1.25
Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg	20	40	1.25
Yellow Globe Danvers	20	40	1 25
Yellow Flat Danvers	20	40	1.25
White, or Silver Skin	20	60	2.00
Extra Early Red	15	40	1.50
Southport Red Globe	15	40	1.25
Southport Yellow Globe	15	40	1.25
Southport White Globe	20	60	2.00

ONION—Italian Varieties.

White Italian Tripoli	20	50	1.75
Improved Red Bermuda	20	70	2.00
White Bermuda	25	70	2.00
Silver White Etna	20	50	1.75

ONION—Continued.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Giant Rocca of Naples	15	45	1.50
Early White Queen	20	50	1.75
Mammoth Silver King	20	60	2.00
Extra Early White Pearl	20	50	1 75
Early White Barletta	20	60	2.00
Yellow Prizetaker	20	60	2.00

ONION SETS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Yellow Onion Sets	12	75	2.50
Red Onion Sets	15	1.00	3 00
White Onion Sets	20	1.00	3.50

PARSLEY.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Double Curled	10	20	75
Buist's Garnishing	15	30	1.00
Champion Moss Curled	10	30	75
Myatt's Garnishing	10	20	75
Plain, or Single	10	15	60

PARSNIP.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown	10	25	60
Student	10	25	60

PEPPER.

Bell, or Bull Nose	25	75	2.50
Large Sweet	25	75	2.50
Golden Dawn,	25	75	2.50
Ruby King	25	75	2.50
Squash, or Tomato	25	75	2.50
Long Red Cayenne	25	75	2.50
Long Yellow Cayenne	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cherry	25	75	2.50
Celestial	25	75	2.50

POTATOES.

(See Pages 102 to 105.)

PUMPKIN.

Cashaw, or Crook-Neck	10	20	50
Large Cheese	10	20	60
Mammoth King	20	40	1.25
Jonathan	10	25	80
Connecticut Field	10	20	40
Tennessee Sweet Potato	10	25	75
Dunkard	10	25	75
Mammoth Etamps	15	30	1.00
Quaker Pie	15	30	1.00
Sugar, or Nantucket	15	30	1.00

RADISH.

Buist's Early Long Scarlet	10	20	50
Buist's Selected Long Scarlet	15	30	1.00
Market Gardener's L. Scarlet	15	30	1.00
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip	10	25	75
Lightning Scarlet Forcing	15	30	1.00
Buist's Early Scarlet Button	10	30	1.00
Early Erfurt Scarlet Turnip	15	30	1.00
Scarlet Turnip (White Tip.)	10	20	60
Scarlet French Breakfast	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped	10	25	75
French Half-Long Scarlet	10	25	75
Wood's Early Frame	10	20	60
Early Long Salmon	10	20	60
Non Plus Ultra	15	30	1.00
Early Scarlet Globe	10	25	75
Rosy Gem (White Tipped)	10	25	75
Earliest Carmine Olive	15	30	1.00
Early Short White Forcing	15	30	1.00
Extra Early White Turnip	10	2	75

RADISH—Continued

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early White Turnip	10	20	60
Early White Box	10	20	60
Chartier, or Shepherd	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Turnip	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
Buist's Yellow Summer	10	20	60
Buist's White Summer	10	20	60
Golden Perfection	10	20	60
White Summer Strasburg	10	20	60
Round Black Spanish	10	20	60
Chinese Rose	10	25	75
Long White Vienna	10	20	60
Buist's Long White	10	30	1.00

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

American Long White	15	40	1.25
Imported White	15	30	1.00
Sandwich Island	15	40	1.25
Buist's Mammoth	25	75	2.00

SPINACH. (Special Prices, Page 111.)

Buist's Perfection Curled	10	15	40
American Curled Savoy	10	15	40
Bloomsdale Curled	10	15	40
Norfolk Savoy-Leaved	10	15	40
Round Savoy	10	15	40
Broad-Leaved Flanders	10	15	40
Large Viroflay	10	20	40
Enkhuizen Long Standing	10	15	40
Prickly Seeded	10	20	40

SQUASH.

Early White Bush	10	20	60
Mammoth White Bush	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck	10	20	60
Giant Yel. Sum. Crook-Neck	10	20	60
Boston Marrow	10	20	60
Buist's Improved Marrow	20	40	1.25
Hubbard	10	25	75
Marblehead	10	25	75
London Vegetable Marrow	15	40	1.00
Fordhook	10	20	60
Mammoth Chili	15	30	1.00
White Pineapple	10	25	75
Pike's Peak, or Sibley	10	20	60
Orange Marrow	10	20	60
Golden Custard Bush	10	20	60
Perfect Gem	10	20	60

TOMATO.

Buist's Beauty	40	1.00	3.50
Buist's Belle	50	1.25	4.00
Buist's Majestic........Packets only at 25 cts.			
Buist's Selected Trophy	25	75	2.50
Buist's Selected Paragon	25	60	2.00
Livingstone's Perfection	20	60	2.00
Livingstone's Favorite	20	60	2.00
Livingstone's Beauty	20	60	2.00
Livingstone's Stone	25	75	2.50
Early Acme	25	60	2.00
Early Smooth Red	20	60	2.00
Turner's Hybrid, or Mikado	25	60	2.00
Essex Hybrid	20	60	2.00
Golden Trophy	25	75	2.50
Red Pear-Shaped	25	75	2.50
Yellow Plum-Shaped	30	75	2.50
Dwarf Champion	25	75	2.50
Mansfield's Tree	40	1.00	3.00
Red Peach	30	75	2.50

TURNIP (White Varieties)

(Special Prices Page 120.)

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Red, or Purple Top (Strap-Leaved	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved)	10	20	50
Early Red Top Globe	10	20	50
Buist's Mammoth Purple Top Globe	10	20	60
Large White Globe	10	20	50
Large White Norfork	10	20	50
Large Green Globe	10	20	50
Pomeranean White Globe	10	20	50
Southern Snow White Glabe	15	20	50
Early White Egg	10	20	60
Large Cow Horn	10	20	60
Large White Hanover	10	20	60
Sweet German	10	20	50
Seven Top (tor Greens)	10	20	50
Early Red-Top Munich	10	20	60
Early Red-Top Milan	10	25	75

TURNIP, (Yellow Varieties).

Purple T. Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	50
Yellow Stone	10	20	50
Golden Ball	10	20	50
Amber Globe	10	20	50
Yellow Globe	10	20	50

TURNIP, RUTA BAGA, or Swedish.

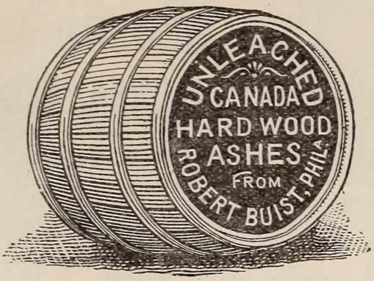
American Yellow Ruta Baga	10	20	50
Purple T. Yellow Ruta Baga	10	20	50
Buist's Improved Yellow Ruta Baga	10	20	60
Elephant Swede	10	20	60
Skirving's Improved	10	20	50
Sutton's Champion Swede	10	20	50
Large White, or Russian	10	20	50
Imperial Swede	10	20	50

HERB SEEDS—For prices see page	123
TOBACCO SEEDS " "	Special
LAWN GASS SEED " "	125
GRASS SEEDS for Pasture	127
MILLET SEED	130
CLOVER SEED	130
BIRD SEEDS	132
SEED OATS	133
FLOWER SEEDS —See pages	134 to 149

We publish a special Wholesale List of Garden Seeds for Market Gardeners and Public Institutions, which will be mailed on application.

The Best and Earliest variety of Pea for either Market or Private Gardens is Buist's Early Morning Star. It surpasses all others in Earliness, Quality and Productiveness. It is also the most profitable to grow for shipping as it produces large, well-filled pods which are ready for picking in 42 days.

FERTILIZERS.



Canada Unleached Hardwood Ashes.

Indispensable as a lawn dressing or for orchards. They should be applied late in fall or early in spring, so that the rains and snows may leach the ashes and carry the nourishment down to the roots of grass or trees. Our ashes are screened and are in proper condition for immediate use. Apply at the rate of 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre. 50 lbs., $1.00; per bbl., about 250 lbs., $3.00; ton, $20.00.

BUIST'S PURE GROUND BONE.—One of the best fertilizers when pure, for grass lands and farm products; its effects are more gradual and more lasting than phosphates. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $2.25; 200 lb. sack, $4.00; per ton, $35.00.

BUIST'S PURE BONE MEAL.—Ground expressly for our trade. Better than Ground Bone for mixing with potting soil, as it is much finer, and in better condition for giving immediate effect. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $2.25; 200 lb. sack, $4.00; per ton, $35.00.

BONE FLOUR.—Ground perfectly fine; an excellent fertilizer for pot-plants or beds where an immediate effect is wanted. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $3.00; bbl., 200 lbs., $5.00; ton, $40.00.

COARSE BONE.—Slow but permanent in action, indispensable in preparation of grape vine borders or for fruit trees or bushes. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $2.25; 200 lb. sack, $4.00; per ton, $35.00.

PURE BUTTON BONE.—This is the **Pure Bone** which is the trimmings saved from the manufacture of buttons; it is one of the very best fertilizers for the garden, or for a top dressing for the lawn. 5 lb. package, 30 cts.; 25 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $3.00; 200 lb. sack, $5.00; per ton, $40.00.

BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.—Benefits crops quickly, promoting early maturity and affording continued nourishment throughout the season. 5 lbs., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., $2.00; 200 lb. sack, $3.75; ton, $35.00.

PERUVIAN GUANO (Lobos).—In 15, 25 and 50 ct. packages; per 100 lbs., $3 50; sacks of about 167 lbs., $5.00; per ton, $45.00.

BUIST'S LAWN ENRICHER.—As a fertilizer or dressing for inducing a rapid and luxuriant growth of grass, it cannot be excelled. Package for 100 square feet, 30 cts., 200 square feet, 50 cts.; bags of 25 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $2.50; sack of 200 lbs., $4.00; per ton, $35.00.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.—This imported fertilizer is especially recommended to all who grow either fruit, flowers or vegetables, and wish to bring them to the highest perfection. Should be used in potting soil, or spread on staging of greenhouses planted with flowering plants. Per bag of 25 lbs., $2.00; 50 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $6.50.

BOWKER'S FOOD FOR FLOWERS, especially intended for plants and flowers; is entirely odorless, and one of the very best fertilizers; it is also the best tonic for house plants. ½ lb. package, 15 cts.; 1 lb , 25 cts.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.—A pure natural manure. Its effect is immediate and lasting. Excellent for the vegetable garden; it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes a rich, safe and quick Liquid Manure. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $2.50; 500 lbs., $12.00; per ton, $40.00.

CALCINED LAND PLASTER.—For top dressing or for using in preparation of compost. 25 lb. bag, 50 cts.; 100 lb. bag, $1.00; barrel, $1.50; per ton, $10.00.

POTATO CORN AND TRUCK GUANO.—A quick acting fertilizer containing potash and animal bone. 10 lbs., 40 cts.; sacks, 200 lbs., $5.00; per ton, $30.00.

TOBACCO STEMS.—This has become an indispensable lawn covering for winter. It not only acts as a protector, but imparts large quantities of ammonia, and drives away insects and moles, which harbor in a lawn during winter. Bale of about 250 lbs., $2.00.

INSECT DESTROYERS.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—A very popular and one of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts. Bags, 100 lbs., $4.25. Bbls. of 235 lbs., $8.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—An effectual remedy for destroying and preventing Insects on Plants, Trees, Vines, etc., and for washing down the bark of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc. 1 lb. bars, 15 cts.; 2 lb. bars, 25 cts.; in bulk per 100 lbs., $7.00.

CONCENTRATED WHALE OIL SOAP.—This soap is a strong concentration of the Whale Oil, and is more effective in its results. 1 lb. bars, 20 cts.; 2 lb. bars, 35 cts.

TOBACCO SOAP.—A convenient and potent specific for destruction of all insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting either plants or animals. Per lb., 40 cts.

TOBACCO DUST.—Cheaper than snuff, and quite as effectual. A sure remedy for Green Fly. 1 lb., 10 cts.; 5 lb. package, 25 cts.; 100 lbs., $3.50.

TOBACCO STEMS, for Fumigating purposes, per lb., 10 cts.; per bbl., $1.25; per bale of about 250 lbs., [illegible]00.

[illegible]RIS GREEN.—For destroying Potato Bugs. It is e[illegible]al for destroying that pest. Directions for use with each package. Per lb., 25 cts.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM, or Persian Insect Powder. For destroying Roaches, Ants, Fleas, and all other noxious insects. Per lb., 40 cts.

HELLEBORE.—For destroying Rose Slugs. One or two applications are usually sufficient for a season, and it is thoroughly effective. With directions. Per lb., 25 cts.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE.—This new Insecticide has been for some time a marvelous success in England. It is a sweet-smelling, milk-white, soapy wash, that can be trusted in the hands of the most careless operator, as they cannot go wrong, it being perfectly safe and harmless to the tenderest foliage and roots. It destroys Mealy Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Black and Green Fly, Caterpillar, etc. Directions on can. ½ pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts ; qt., 75 cts.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR.—A preventive and cure for mildew on grape vines, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts ; per 100 lbs., $5.00.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—A very popular and effective English preparation for preventing and destroying Red Spider, Mildew, Scale, Mealy Bug and Thrip. An invaluable article for all cultivators of flowering plants. Price, 1 lb. box, 50 cts.; 3 lb. box, $1.00.

SOLUBLE FIR TREE OIL.—For destroying insects and parasites. Full directions with each can. ½ pt., 50 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., $1.50; ½ gallon, $2.75; gallon, $5.00.

LONDON PURPLE.—The proper proportions for using are at the rate of one pound to 150 gallons of water. The best article for spraying apple trees. Lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $15 00.

MYERS' CELEBRATED KNAPSACK SPRAYERS, made of copper, and the best of them all; capacity 4 gallons. Price, $10.00.

Our Special Offer This Season.

PREMIUMS ON PURCHASES OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

What One to Ten Dollars will Purchase of Seeds in Packets and Ounces.

MAILED FREE AND SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

For ONE DOLLAR—you may select	$1.25	worth in Packets and Ounces.
For TWO DOLLARS " "	2.50	" " "
For THREE " " "	3 75	" " "
For FOUR " " "	5.00	" " "
For FIVE " " "	6.25	" " "
For SIX " " "	7.50	" " "
For SEVEN " " "	8.75	" " "
For EIGHT " " "	10.00	" " "
For NINE " " "	11 25	" " "
For TEN " " "	12.50	" " "

Our Special Prices for Seeds in Packets only.

Most of the varieties we sell are put up in both five and ten-cent packets, and as there are many who purchase their Seeds in this way, we sell them at the following special low prices, MAIL THEM FREE, AND GUARANTEE THEIR SAFE DELIVERY. Selections can be made by the purchaser.

For the Five-Cent Packets.	
25 Packets for	$ 1 00
50 "	1.88
100 "	3.50
200 "	6.50
500 "	15 00

For the Ten-Cent Packets.	
15 Packets for	$ 1.00
50 "	3.25
100 "	6.38
200 "	12.50
500 "	30.00

Wholesale Prices to Market Gardeners' and all other Large Purchasers of Seeds.

If you purchase Seeds largely or grow Vegetables for market, send for our Market Gardeners' Quarterly which gives our wholesale prices to which you are entitled.

We Mail Seeds Postage Paid.

Seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed by us free of postage. Half-pounds, pounds, pints and quarts, the postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of eight cents per pound and sixteen cents per quart.

We Deliver Our Seeds at Your Station Free of Charge.

If you are located on the Pennsylvania, Reading, Balitimore & Ohio or West Jersey Rail Road where the Package System is operated, we deliver at your Station free of any expense.

BUIST'S SEEDS are always guaranteed to prove satisfactory, or the money paid for them is refunded. We grow all our Seeds, and therefore know what we supply is correct in both their Growth and Purity.

IT IS AN EXPENSIVE OPERATION to sow and cultivate your Garden for an entire season and then find your crops are of little or no value.

YOU MAY NOT BE AWARE OF THE FACT, but it is nevertheless true that over one-half the seeds that are annually sold are worthless, either from their old age, or spurious stocks.

OUR SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS is to give satisfaction to our Customers which we always guarantee.

ROBERT BUIST COMPANY,

SEED GROWERS. STORES, No. 922 and 924 Market St.,

Next to Post-Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

1828 SEVENTIETH YEAR 1898

BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS

ARE NOT OFFERED

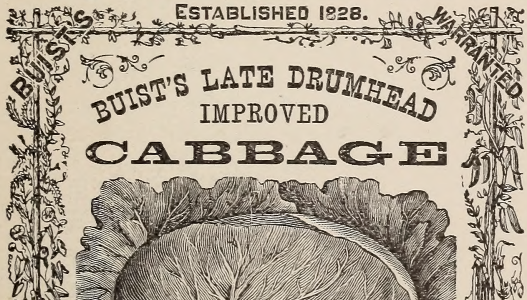
AS THE CHEAPEST SEEDS,

BUT AS THE

BEST AND MOST RELIABLE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Cheap Seeds are the Rubbish of the Market: they are either Spurious Stocks, Old with Age, or Adulterated to Reduce their Cost.

ALL SEEDS FROM OUR HOUSE ARE PUT UP UNDER OUR TRADE MARK.

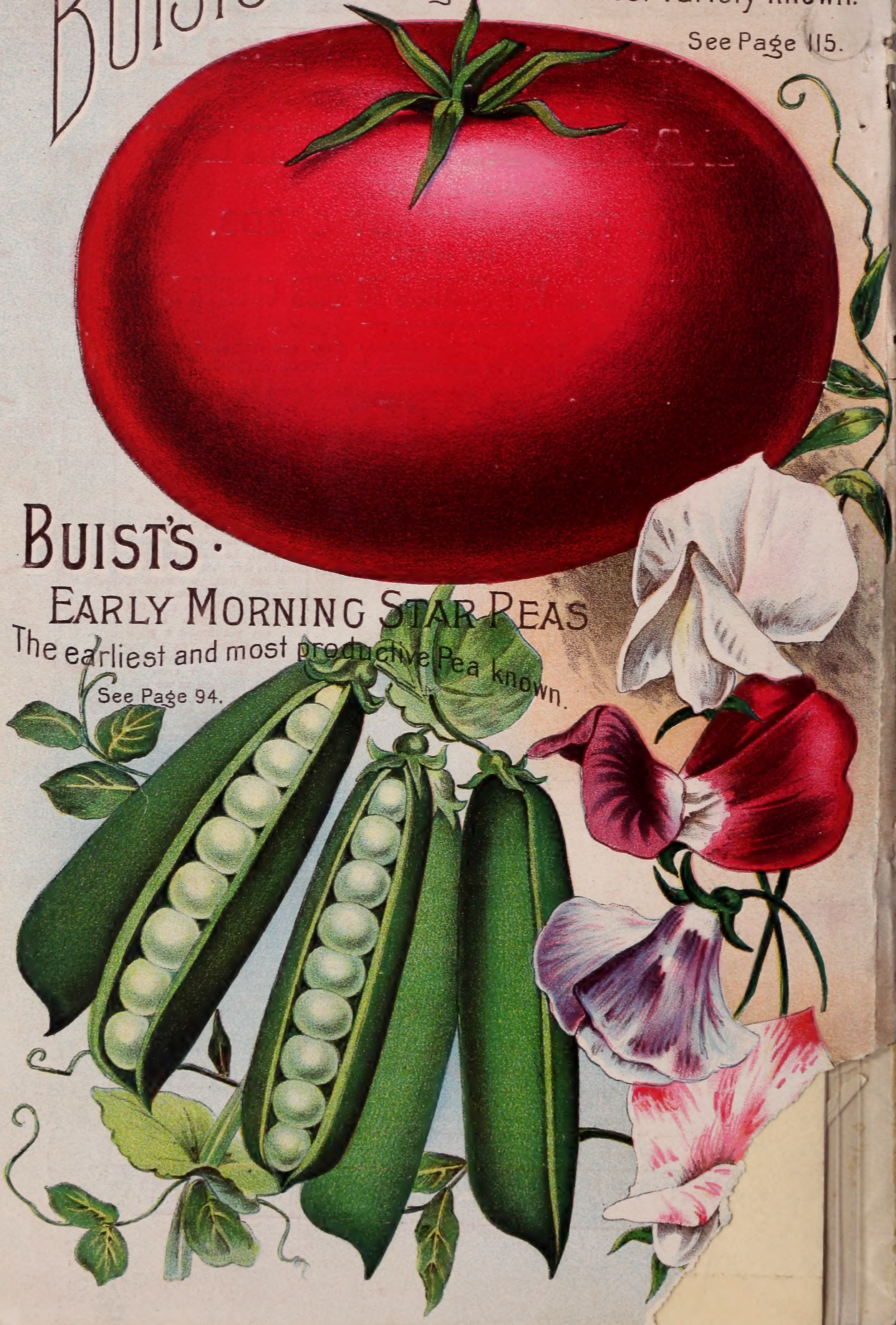

ESTABLISHED 1828.
BUIST'S
WARRANTED
BUIST'S LATE DRUMHEAD
IMPROVED
CABBAGE
BLANC
GROWN & WARRANTED BY
ROBERT BUIST, CO
WAREHOUSE 922 & 924 MARKET ST.
THEY ARE POPULAR
BECAUSE RELIABLE.
BUIST'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS
TRADE
MARK.
GARDEN
SPECIALTY
SEEDS
SPECIALTY
GRAND PRIZE MEDAL & DIPLOMA OF HONOR AWARDED.
FOR PURITY AND
SUPERIOR QUALITY
SEED GROWERS
PHILADELPHIA

No one can appreciate the value of reliable Garden Seeds better than those who have been once disappointed. The country is flooded with worthless trash, and too much care cannot be exercised in selecting your supply; always avoid purchasing what are termed "Commission Seeds," as they will rarely be found reliable, from the fact that old stock is taken back from year to year, boxes reassorted from others, and the same seeds sent out again as new crop. If you have not yet found a good brand, we invite you to try those grown and put up by us; a single trial will convince you that they are as we represent them. As we commission no seeds, and therefore have no old stock returned, what few papers we have left over are annually cut out and replaced with new crops. They can be obtained from all the responsible Druggists and Dealers throughout the U. S.; but in purchasing please observe our Trade-mark. Our small or half-size papers are printed in black, and large or full size in bright solid colors, **with the name of ROBERT BUIST Jr. or Co., in bold letters**, across each paper. The great popularity of our brand of seeds has caused close imitations of our labels (beware of them). Seeds in papers represented as Buist's, bearing any other trade-mark, are spurious or old. Should your merchant not keep Buist's Seeds, then make out your own order from this Garden Guide. Send it with a remittance direct to us, and your order shall receive prompt personal attention. Our greatest effort is to supply our customers with seeds of undoubted purity and quality. We therefore grow all our crops from selected seed stocks, personally selected for this purpose from our growing crops. This system is equally as important in the growing of seeds as it is in the raising of cattle; in both cases you require the best stock from which to realize the greatest profit.

BUIST'S PRIZE MAJESTIC TOMATO

The largest and Finest Variety known.

See Page 115.



BUIST'S EARLY MORNING STAR PEAS

The earliest and most productive Pea known.

See Page 94.